SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. LII.

MEASURES TAKEN TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO *REPORT* ON THE STATE OF JAIL DISCIPLINE AND TO SUGGEST IMPROVEMENTS.

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MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The subject of Jail Discipline and the condition of Prisoners in India appear to be a question which calls for earnest consideration at the present time.

2. A period of twenty-six years has elapsed since the Prison Committee appointed by Lord William Bentinck submitted their Report, in which the evils of the then existing system of Jail management were fearlessly exposed, and certain reforms recommended and carried out; but it is generally admitted that the full measure of improvement contemplated by Lord William Bentinck, and to which the Government was pledged by a Legislative enactment (Regulation II. of 1834), has never been carried out.

3. Although much good has been effected by the appointment of Inspectors of Prisons in the different Presidencies and Provinces, and though doubtless there has been great amelioration of the condition of prisoners of all classes in this country, especially as regards food and clothing, yet still little progress has been made either towards the improvement of the prisoners or the prevention of crime, while the loss of life amongst all classes of those confined in Jail continues, year after year, to be very great, amounting at present to 7 per cent.

4. When this death-rate is compared with the mortality in the Jails in England, which is less than one per cent., it will be at once seen in how many cases the sentence of imprisonment in India becomes virtually one of capital punishment; and it seems on this ground alone that the inquiry is forced upon us, as to what steps should be taken to reduce the great mortality which far exceeds that amongst other classes of the population.

5. But there are many other points connected with the subject of Jail management on which some Legislative action appears to be urgently called for. Amongst these may be specially mentioned—

1st.—Juvenile delinquents and reformatories.

2nd.—Female prisoners, whether to be associated in Jails specially set apart for their reception or not.

3rd.—Jail dietary, whether sufficient in *quality* as well as in quantity to preserve health.

4th.—The non-deterrent nature of imprisonment under the present system, as indicated by the large number of re-convictions.

5th.—The long term of the sentence tending in many cases to nullify the desired object both on the offender and on his companions in crime.

6th.—The want of some settled principles, which should be observed alike in every Jail throughout the country.

7th.—The necessity of ruling that a certain portion of labor and punishment must be undergone by every criminal before he can be admitted either to a course of probation or reward.

8th.—The massing of prisoners together in large numbers in Central Jails.

9th.—The ticket-of-leave system how far applicable in India.

6. I would suggest the formation of a Committee formed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B., President.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. R. S. Ellis, C. B., Madras Civil Service, Member of ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Strachey, Bengal Civil Service, President of the Board of Health.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner to examine into the Claims of the Native Government of Oude.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, and Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal.

Dr. C. Hathaway, late Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Dr. J. P. Walker, late Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra.

Dr. T. Farquhar, late Officiating Civil Surgeon of Lahore.

who should be directed to assemble at Calcutta at an early day during the current month, to report fully on the present state of Jail Discipline in India, and the improvements they would suggest in the management and treatment of our prisoners.

3rd March, 1864. JOHN LAWRENCE.

INDIAN JAIL COMMITTEE.

The first point to which we have given our attention has been the health of prisoners in Indian Jails. We were prepared to find that sickness is excessive and the rates of mortality very high. The percentage of deaths during the last ten years in Bengal, the North-West, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, will be found in Note a.

The average rate for the whole period in the Presidencies combined is 7·85.

The number of men who have died within the walls of Indian Jails during the ten years is 46,309.

From an examination of all the facts within our reach, and from the

results of their own experience and observation which several of our colleagues were able to afford, we have come to the conclusion that the sickness and mortality may be considered as mainly attributable to the following causes:—

I. Overcrowding.
II. Bad Ventilation.
III. Bad Conservancy.
IV. Bad Drainage.
V. Insufficiency of clothing.
VI. Sleeping on the ground.
VII. Deficiency of personal cleanliness.
VIII. Bad water.
IX. Exaction of labor from unfit persons.
X.* Insufficient Medical Inspection.

We shall consider these causes *seriatim*, and under each heading place the suggestions the Committee have to make for their removal or mitigation.

I. Overcrowding.

It is the unanimous opinion of all Medical men and others who have devoted their attention to the subject of Jails, that one principal source of the excessive sickness and death which have heretofore prevailed amongst prisoners is the want of sufficient accommodation in our Jails, and the practice of allowing prisoners to sleep in overcrowded wards, and in unhealthy proximity to each other.

It is well known that the same evil has been recognized as the cause of ill-health and mortality amongst British Soldiers in India, and that its prevention has earnestly occupied the attention of those who are engaged in carrying out measures for the improvement of the health of the army.

It has been sometimes argued that the same precautions with regard to overcrowding are not so necessary in the case of natives of this country, as they are with Europeans, because native villages are overcrowded, and the huts in the villages again are overcrowded; and, in fact, that it is an immemorial Indian habit to live in a degree of gregariousness which we should at once pronounce to be unhealthy in the extreme.

But the argument is unsound for two reasons. The first is, that in the one case we are acquainted with all the surrounding circumstances, and in the other, we are not.

For instance, with a Jail ward, we know that a certain number of men sleep in a certain space, have a certain amount of cubic feet of air, and must remain under these conditions all the night. The same number of persons may occupy a house in the village, the superficial space

* Two other causes of sickness, imperfectly cooked food and insufficient food (from fraudulent diminution), are touched upon under Dietary.

of whose chambers combined, is less than that of the Jail ward, but then we know nothing of surrounding circumstances. Half the number of inmates may sleep on the roof of the house in the open air; and those sleeping in more confined places can get up and go out if they please, at the first intimation of oppression. The cases are not similar, and cannot be correctly compared.

But the argument has another defect.

What was stated by the Committee of 1838 holds good at the present day. "There exist no known data from which to infer the mortality of the laboring classes in this country."

The rate of mortality in our Jails is considered high, because it is so as compared with general European rates, and with what we suppose to be that existing amongst the native population. The Jail rate is infinitely higher than that of the old Sepoy Army, and it greatly exceeds that which has been ascertained to prevail in a few of the larger cities, such as Lahore and Delhi.

But the comparison of prisoners with Sepoys is untrustworthy, because the latter were men chosen for their apparently good constitution; they were enlisted at the healthiest period of human life, and they were invalided if they grew sickly.

Still it may be generally surmised that the rate of mortality in Jails does greatly exceed that of the free population: only our information is too scant to be safely used in argument: and should the statistics of health amongst the general Indian community ever be accurately ascertained, it would not improbably be discovered that considerable sickness and a portion of the mortality have to be laid at the door of overcrowding, and of the habit the natives have acquired of living and sleeping in too great proximity to each other.

Our colleague, Mr. Ellis, has supplied us with the following striking instance of the evils of overcrowding, which fell under his notice at Madras:—

"In the old Jail at Salem the mortality of late years had been "excessive, varying from 18 to 30 per cent. A new Jail was recently "constructed on improved principles, and the death-rate fell at once "from 18 per cent. to 2 per cent., and although cholera prevailed all "round Salem, and in the town of Salem, the Jail escaped.

"Last year this new Jail was overcrowded, and the mortality was "so great that it became necessary to distribute the excess of prisoners "among other Jails."

And Dr. Mouat informs us that very similar circumstances have occurred to his knowledge in the Jails of Moorshedabad and Jessore, the degree of overcrowding having been accurately indexed, so to speak, by the death-rate.

The following passage is extracted from the Report on the Jails of the Lower Bengal Provinces for 1861-62: "M. Boudin, the eminent "French statistician, has stated that by increased space and improved "ventilation alone, the mortality in French Military Hospitals, all other "conditions being unchanged, was reduced at once 25 per cent., and

" that this favorable change has been permanent—an epidemic of health " having prevailed ever since.

" According to a statement made by Dr. Farr, at the last meeting " of the British Association, and quoted more recently by Sir G. C. " Lewis in the House of Commons, the greatly diminished sickness and " mortality of the British Army at home has been in a great measure " due to the same cause."

The Committee are perfectly aware that there are great difficulties in the way of carrying out some of the suggestions they have felt bound to make for increased Jail accommodation.

They know, for example, that large Jails have been constructed, or are in the course of construction, in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and elsewhere, whose dimensions are calculated to contain a far larger number of prisoners than that which the Committee recommend as the maximum one for any Jail, namely, one thousand. But they have deemed it far better that they should fix what they consider the true principles for securing proper accommodation,—the only ones indeed to guarantee health,—than that they should suggest some half measure dictated by present deficiencies, and cramped by apparent difficulties in the future. How much of their recommendation it may be deemed possible immediately to carry out, it is not for them to decide. They are satisfied of the urgency of the measures proposed, and of the benefits which would ensue from their adoption.

They beg therefore to recommend—

1. That no Central Jail should contain more than one thousand criminals, and those all men whose sentences exceed the period of one year.

That District Jails containing only prisoners whose sentences are for less than one year, should be divided into two classes, according to the requirements of their position.

1st Class District Jail to contain not more than 500 prisoners.

2nd Class District Jail to contain not more than 300 prisoners.

2. That in existing Jails, where many prisoners sleep in one ward, the minimum floor space allowed to each prisoner should be nine feet by six ($9 \times 6 = 54$ square feet). This, calculating the height of the ward to be never less than 12 feet, will give each prisoner a minimum cubic space of 648 feet ($9 \times 6 \times 12 = 648$ cubic feet). (See Note b.)

3. That in new Jails, the number of prisoners sleeping in one ward should not exceed 32. This rule to be carried out also, as far as practicable in existing Jails, and to be always kept in view in proposed alterations.

4. That wherever the separate cell system is introduced, the cells should contain a superficial space of 10×10 feet, with an altitude of 15 feet. This size to be considered the minimum. And that where these cells are used for solitary confinement, they should be provided each with an airing yard.

5. In the event of a Jail being full, the officer in charge should be authorized to accommodate any other prisoners who may be sent either

in huts or tents outside the Jail. A greater number of prisoners than the Jail is calculated to contain, should not be admitted on any account

II—Bad Ventilation.

Closely connected with the evils of overcrowding, are those which spring from the stagnation of air in sleeping wards.

Impressed with the frequent insufficiency of lateral ventilation by means of doors and windows, our colleague, Dr. Mouat, would wish to see new Jails built upon arches, so as to admit of perforation of the floors, here and there, with gratings. This arrangement, in connexion with free roof ventilation, would ensure a constant supply of fresh air from below, whilst an exit for the effete air would be provided above.

The circumstances, however, of the different Provinces seem to render the introduction of a uniform system of ventilation undesirable; as a current of air, which would be suitable in a tropical climate, might be more than was required in the latitude of Lahore. Existing deficiencies also appear to differ considerably in degree, and therefore the Committee would recommend in general terms: That special attention should be paid to ventilation in the sleeping wards, and that in all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation, amounting to not less than 20 feet for each prisoner, and in addition, free roof ventilation.—(See Note c.)

III—Bad Conservancy.

This has been an evil productive doubtless of much sickness. The existing state of Indian Jails as to this particular is very different in different places. We may say, generally, that more attention has been paid to the subject in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and subsequently in Bombay, than elsewhere. The attention of the Committee was drawn by Dr. Mouat to a valuable paper from the pen of the Revd. H. Moule, published in a recent number of the Journal of the Society of Arts, on the subject of the Dry-Earth Conservancy system.

They have since witnessed an experiment of the system at the Alipore Jail, which was completely successful, and they are very anxious that the great merits of the plan should be generally known. As Mr. Moule's paper is herewith re-published (see Note d.), and as the Conservancy rules, in the Revised Bengal Code, have been modified to admit of the introduction of the system, more need not be here said than that the principle involved is the deodorizing properties of dried and sifted earth.

The scientific aspect of the question has met with full consideration in the last edition of Baron Liebig's treatise on "Agricultural Chemistry."

A plan very similar to that advocated by Mr. Moule was hit upon some years back in the Punjab, and was from thence imported into Bombay. It differed in so far that the peculiar virtues of *earth* were not fully recognized, and therefore that material was not always the only

one employed. Minor differences as to application need not be specified.

The Committee are confident that the best results may be expected from the introduction of this system, and as it can be so easily carried into effect, they would earnestly recommend:

That the Dry-Earth Conservancy system be introduced into all Jails, with such construction of day and night privies as the system may require. And that to carry out the plan effectively, where convict labor cannot supply at least two scavengers to each hundred prisoners, the employment of hired scavengers may be sanctioned.

IV—Bad Drainage.

The noxious exhalations from drains have, as is well known, the worst effects on health. The subject of drainage is better understood than it was, and no one now, probably, would construct any other kind of drain in our Jails than that which is called the saucer drain, and is shallow and open.

But many of the deep, open drains still exist, and are a great source of trouble to those interested in conservancy. It seems highly desirable that their abolition should be at once effected.

We must be understood to be referring exclusively to drains used for purposes of sewage. The saucer drains, though efficient for carrying off rain water, would be unserviceable for relieving the soil on which Jails are built, of damp. Here the employment of sub-soil drains, wherever sufficient fall can be obtained to make them act, is certainly to be enjoined. Our recommendations then take *this form:*

That deep, open drains be absolutely prohibited; that where they exist, their abolition should be carried out as speedily as possible. The shallow saucer drains should be everywhere introduced. Sub-soil drains, as contra-distinguished from deep, open drains, are highly desirable, and should be constructed wherever the physical nature of the soil will permit.

V—Insufficiency of Clothing.

The present rule in Jails is, that untried prisoners are not entitled to a supply of clothing. In point of fact, many of the Hájut or Háwálát prisoners have sufficient clothing of their own, the free use of which they are of course permitted before trial: and where a prisoner appeared particularly destitute, he would be probably supplied from the spare stock of prison clothing. But no guarantee exists that a prisoner before trial shall have a sufficiency of clothing, and this seems to us an evil of sufficient magnitude to require a prompt remedy.

It is the unanimous opinion of those of our colleagues who have had practical experience of large numbers of Jails, that the seeds of disease are often sown in prisoners during the period of their confinement before trial (see Note e.), which exhibit themselves in broken health, when labor comes to be imposed. Statistics also, as we shall

afterwards show, indicate a low state of health amongst untried prisoners, and it seems most urgent that our system should be reformed in this matter, and that we should take at least as much care of those who may be innocent as of those who have been proved to be guilty.

Some of the very old also and the broken down occasionally require more clothing than the prison rules allow, and we think that all obstacles in the way of their receiving it should be removed.

Our recommendation therefore is :—

That in all cases requiring it, suitable clothing should be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and that extra clothing, on an order from the Medical Officers, should be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm.

VI—Sleeping on the Ground.

That sleeping on the ground is unhealthy is not doubted. That it would be highly desirable that the prisoner should sleep in such a manner as to be elevated above the exhalations of the earth, is admitted by all. But considerable difficulties exist in the way of devising a plan which should effect this object, without facilitating the escape of the prisoner or supplying him with the means of offence. Some of our colleagues are strongly opposed to the introduction of charpoys or wooden beds of any kind, under the idea that they could be broken up or employed to assist in scaling walls. It is thought that the iron bars used to secure doors and windows could be easily snapt asunder, by such leverage as a strong bamboo or part of a plank would afford. During the mutiny a disarmed Regiment of Sepoys supplied themselves with rude weapons by breaking up their charpoys. On the other hand, mattresses stuffed with straw were objected to, as likely to become damp, sodden, and filthy, and to be used as receptacles for hiding different articles. Whilst to raised, earthen, bed-shaped mounds, in Bengal at least, the same objections would exist as to the ground itself; namely, that they would be damp and cold, and give out malarious exhalations. Without, therefore, being able to settle a definite plan, we still think it right to record our recommendation :—

That it is of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it, provided some method could be adopted for securing this object, without providing facilities for offence and escape.

VII—Deficiency of Personal Cleanliness.

The habits of the prisoners in this respect appear to be somewhat neglected. Laboring prisoners, probably, bathe every day in the hot weather, and objections are not made to the non-laboring class doing so, but system seems much required. Prisoners under trial, especially, are not looked after and are often allowed to get very dirty. The great prevalence of cutaneous diseases in this country, and the very contagious

nature of some of them, render cleanly habits essential to the preservation of health.—(See Note f.)

We therefore recommend :—

That the personal cleanliness of prisoners should be rigorously insisted upon.

That ample provision should be made to enable each prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains ; and after suitable intervals and at proper hours at the cold season, two in a week being considered the minimum number of complete bodily ablutions.

VIII—Bad Water.

Sufficient attention is not paid to securing purity in the water used by prisoners for cooking purposes and for drinking. Water is often unhealthy in this country from the nature of the soil where it is found, and during the heavy rains is likely to contain much animal matter. One of our medical colleagues thinks it a good precautionary measure always to boil water used during the rains.

The bad effects of impure water on health are very serious.—(See Note g.)

Our recommendation on this point is: That greater attention should be paid to secure purity in the water used by prisoners for cooking and drinking. Always in the Jail Hospital, and whenever necessary in the Jail itself, the water should be filtered through charcoal and sand.

In marshy Districts, or wherever much organic matter is observed in the water, it should be a rule to first boil the water and then pass it through charcoal and sand.

When wells or tanks are low, the water should be examined, and if impure, rejected for water from other sources.

IX—Exaction of Labor from Unfit Persons.

We find that no general rule prevails to secure the medical examination of a prisoner previously to his being put to labor. Such examination is customary in parts of India, but enjoined only by local directions. Prisoners are occasionally in such a physical condition, that the exaction from them of any amount of labor is improper. It is undesirable that the capacity of a prisoner for labor should be only tested by experiment. Such experiments must be frequently injurious, and may be occasionally fatal. A man's constitution may be utterly broken down ; or he may be past the time of life to be any longer capable of physical exertion ; or he may be threatened with fatal disease which labor would accelerate. In these and similar cases it would be right for a Medical Officer to possess the power of exempting from labor altogether, or of indicating a class of labor which might, with safety, be exacted.

The Committee desire therefore to recommend :—

That new convicts should not be set to hard labor, till pronounced by the Medical Officer capable of undergoing it. That the different kinds

of labor being properly classified under the heads of hard, medium, and light, the Medical Officer should be empowered to indicate in the case of a prisoner physically weak or diseased, what class of labor might, with safety, be exacted from him. Great care, however, should be taken that these precautions are not improperly wrested to the undue mitigation of the sentence.

X.—Insufficient Medical Inspection.

It is of the utmost importance, especially in hot climates, that the presence of disease in a Jail should be early detected. And this, not only as regards the treatment of individual cases, but to enable all due precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of epidemic complaints. The weekly inspection of prisoners by the Medical Officer on Sunday, which is at present customary, is quite insufficient to secure him that prompt intimation of disease which it is so desirable he should possess.

We should scarcely have thought it necessary to have insisted upon the personal responsibility of Medical Officers for the treatment of sick prisoners, had not instances been brought to our notice, where the obligation had not been fully recognized. The report of the native subordinate has occasionally, we have reason to fear, been held to supersede the necessity for a personal inspection of the Jail Hospital.

Our recommendation, to secure improvement on these points, is :—

That frequent, and in case of epidemics, or a sickly season, daily inspections of prisoners by the Medical Officer and the Officer in charge should be considered obligatory. And that the treatment of the sick in Jail Hospitals should be distinctly understood to be the personal duty of the Medical Officer, not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a native subordinate.

B. Juvenile Delinquents and Reformatories.

The Committee entertain great hopes that the provisions of the Whipping Act will prove of eminent service in thinning the juvenile population of our Jails.

The applicability of the punishment of whipping to the classes of offences usually committed by the young, and the peculiarly deterrent effects it will, in all probability, have upon them, encourage us to believe that the class of juvenile offenders will not be, henceforward, considerable enough to render the establishment of Reformatories necessary.

Several of our colleagues think that in this country there would be great danger of unworthy parents urging their children to the commission of crime, in the hopes of obtaining for them a Government education, were this advantage offered through the means of Reformatories.

With a view to prevent such courses, it has been made lawful in England to recover from the parents of any child detained in the Reformatory institutions, a sum of money not exceeding five shillings a

week for its maintenance. The certainty that every subterfuge would be resorted to by native parents to avoid such a payment, and the difficulty which would be experienced in realizing it, militate against the feasibility of such a plan in India.

But if there does not at present appear any urgent necessity for the establishment of Reformatories, it is of the highest importance that juvenile offenders should not be exposed to contamination, by associating, within our Jails, with more hardened and practised culprits.

However well the Whipping Act may work, and whatever aid it may lend in diminishing the number of juvenile convicts, there will at least exist a considerable body of the young amongst our untried prisoners, and against their further demoralization every effort should surely be exerted.

There are many reasons which exist everywhere, and some which have peculiar force in the East, for thinking that in absolute isolation from adults, lies the only prospect of preserving the young from corruption during their residence in Jail. We are therefore unanimous in recommending:

That in every Jail means should be provided for separating juvenile offenders from adults, and that it is, moreover, highly desirable, wherever such an arrangement is practicable, that separate sleeping accommodation should be provided for each juvenile prison inmate.

C. Female prisoners.

The number of female prisoners in this country is comparatively small. That there is an unwillingness in many quarters to prosecute women, is undoubtedly one cause why so few offenders of that sex find their way into our Jails, but others also, probably, contribute to the same result.

If it were decided that women should be kept in entirely separate institutions, their numbers would not be considerable enough to fill more than one Central Female Jail under each local Government.

That there would be great advantages in an institution under the superintendence of a matron with a staff of female subordinates, where industrial occupations could be largely introduced, cannot be doubted. Isolation from the other sex could be absolutely ensured, and a suitable discipline introduced, which would doubtless prove of great benefit.

But there are other points to be considered. The removal from their own district to the central prison would, with many of the women, involve that entire change of climate which is deprecated by our Medical colleagues, as so often detrimental to health. And then the transit of female prisoners from the part of the country where their crimes were committed to the city or station where the Jail was situated,—a journey in some instances of hundreds of miles,—and their restoration to their friends, which would render another journey of the same length necessary, present many objections. The women would have, on such occasions, to be entrusted for some days and nights to the Police, and even should they escape contamination, such an exposure would entail suspicion and disgrace. On a careful consideration, therefore, of the bearings of the question, we are disposed to dis-

courage the establishment of female prisons, and think that, under the circumstances, the following recommendations will meet what is required:

I. That the present accommodation for female prisoners in District Jails should be increased and improved. There should be separate accommodation for tried, untried, and civil female prisoners. Although the female wards should be within the walls of the District Jail, they should be removed as far as possible from the male wards. The women should have a separate hospital in their own part of the Jail.

II. There should be separate accommodation for female convicts, sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, within the walls of every Central Jail, and this separated portion should be placed, when circumstances will admit of it, under an English or Eurasian Matron, with female turnkeys and attendants.—(See Note h.)

We have decided, under the guidance of our Medical colleagues, that the existing scales of Dietary in the different Presidencies and Provinces are sufficient in the particular of gross quantity, but, except in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in parts of Madras, deficient in variety.

D. Jail Dietary.

This especially refers to the absence of animal food.

In 1860, Dr. Mouat submitted a special report to the Government of Bengal on the subject of Dietary, and one of his suggestions was, that the laboring portion of the prisoners and certain tribes who had been used to meat from childhood, should be allowed animal food every other day.

The recommendation was adopted, and the results have proved to be beneficial.

It appears desirable that laboring prisoners should have the support of animal food, as their loss of weight, when nourished only on cereals and vegetables, is remarkable. *But* the condition also of untried prisoners seems to call for some improvement in diet. Statistics appear to show that, as compared with that of non-laboring convicts, their condition of health is very low. The following death-rates are taken from Dr. Mouat's Report on Bengal Jails for 1862:—

	1861.	1862.
Non-Laboring Prisoners	2·71	3·99
Untried Prisoners	10·87	6·22

Whether this tendency to sickness and death is caused by uncertainty and anxiety, or by the comparative neglect to which the untried prisoner has hitherto been exposed, it seems to demand a remedy. We have already advocated greater attention to the clothing of this class, and we think also its members should be allowed animal food.

Our recommendations shall now be given in detail.

It is necessary only to premise that a practice had sprung up, in some places, of reducing laboring rations to the scale of non-laboring on Sundays, which we think unadvisable; that we consider diminution of food a form of punishment which should never be allowed, as being open to abuse and likely to interfere with health; and that we attach

great importance to the proper cooking of prisoners' food and to precautions undertaken with a view to securing them the prescribed quantities. We desire particularly to emphasize these two last points. No scale of dietary can have fair play unless proper dressing and the honest distribution of rations are rigidly attended to.

1. That animal food should form a portion of the dietary of all laboring prisoners and of those under trial.

This is deemed necessary, in the first case, to repair the waste caused by hard labor; and in the second one, to meet the requirements of that depressed health which, as experience shows, accompanies the condition of an untried prisoner. Convicted prisoners, without labor, appear to thrive without the support of animal food.

2. Animal food to be understood to include fish, flesh, and milk with its various products, such as ghee, curds, &c.

3. That there should be always two meals daily, and the evening meal should be the principal one.

4. That the diminution of food should be, under no circumstances whatever, permitted as a punitive measure.

5. That no difference be made in diet on account of Sunday.

6. That it is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked, and that occasional inspections of the food when dressed for use, should, to secure this end, be compulsory upon both the Officer in charge and the Medical Officer.

7. That it is also of the highest importance that there should be no tampering with the quantity of food, either by means of false scales, or through the deduction of portions as perquisites for the distributing subordinates. The dietaries being drawn up with the view of allowing each prisoner only what is necessary and requisite, it falsifies the whole plan, if care is not taken to prevent embezzlement of the stores or pilfering from the prepared food. As this matter must rest with the Superintending Officers, the urgency of examining scales and testing the distributed portions, after short intervals, cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

8. The extension of Jail gardens where they exist, and their establishment where they do not, is a matter of great importance. When properly managed, they should supply all the fresh vegetables and most of the condiments required. To them, too, must the Medical Officer look for a sufficient supply of anti-scorbutic vegetables, such as potatoes, beetroot, &c., and ultimately (allowing time for the growth of trees) of anti-scorbutic fruits, such as limes, citrons, tamarind, and the like. But these gardens should be invariably outside the Jail walls.

E.—Jail Discipline.

Under this section we proceed to consider the present effects of the punishment of imprisonment, and whether measures are necessary, and if so, what measures, to render it more deterrent.

It might be urged at the outset, that since the mortality in our Jails has been shown to be so excessive, a very general feeling of terror

must, as a matter of course, prevail at the thought of entering those portals which have been to so many, without metaphor, the very gates of death. But this argument ignores the character of Eastern ideas on such subjects. An uneducated native takes but scant interest in the law of probabilities, and having been accustomed from his childhood to look upon life as the gift of fate, would scarcely abstain from crime in the hope of postponing that predestined date which he believes to be written on his forehead. For especially in cases where chance seems to be at work, does the fatalist rely on his creed.

It is clear that if a residence in our Jails is not looked upon with dread, habits of industry, order, and regularity cannot be stringently insisted upon, since such are peculiarly distasteful and repulsive to the worthless and the vicious. We may rest assured that if the punishment of imprisonment is not deterrent, the fault must lie in the discipline, and when that is lax and unsustained, we can entertain no reasonable expectation that the fear of imprisonment will deter from the commission of crime.

If we had the means of ascertaining what proportion the number of re-convictions bears to the number of convictions, we should have some satisfactory data to go upon in forming a judgment as to the present effects of imprisonment. But, unfortunately, the returns are so imperfect in this respect, that they throw little light on the subject. If certain figures which Punjab and Madras statistics afford, might be considered to indicate the general rate throughout India, the number of re-convictions is very low, being only 10 per cent. But these figures are so favorable as to warrant suspicion of their correctness.

In the absence, therefore, of full information on this point, we are driven to the guidance of a less trustworthy test, which is—the number of prisoners. Is it on the increase or on the decrease? It is largely and alarmingly on the increase; so much so, that our Jails are everywhere overcrowded and unfit to contain the masses sentenced to reside in them. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal alone, ten thousand more persons passed through the prisons in 1862 than were admitted within their walls in 1861.

An increase of prisoners does not necessarily prove that punishment is not deterrent, because a new Code of Laws or a new body of Police might either of them produce it; the first by rendering more acts criminal, and the second by a more active and certain mode of detecting the perpetrators of crime. And it so happens that both these contingencies have occurred throughout the larger part of India, within the last few years. But in point of fact, there is little reason to think these two causes have had much to do with the result under notice, and we believe we are not far wrong in considering the increase of prisoners to indicate an increase of crime, and in attributing the latter to the undeterring effects of existing punishments.

This view is much strengthened when we come to find that no reasonable grounds exist for expecting that a residence in our Jails should be looked upon with apprehension, because it is an undeniable truth

that our Jail discipline is in a very unsatisfactory state. It is the unanimous opinion of those of our colleagues to whom the prevailing system is peculiarly familiar, that, as a general rule, no proper and sustained discipline either does exist in Indian Jails at the present time, or can be looked for, till better methods of superintendence are introduced.

When it is considered how various the avocations of the Magistrate are; how impossible it is that he can devote more than a fraction of his time to his Jail duties; how frequently he is changed; how often absent in the district, it is only to be wondered at that Jails under Magisterial management are as good as they sometimes are. No sustained discipline can be carried out as long as the Native Jailor is the principal Jail authority, which he must virtually be when the supervision is so nominal a one as that of the Magistrate.

But although no Magistrate can spare sufficient time to see discipline enforced, still individual character makes a difference, and one Magistrate attempts to do something, where another, hopeless of ultimate success, would exercise his superintendence in a perfunctory manner. From this springs up an evil: there come to be easy-going Jails—Jails decidedly more comfortable than others; consequently, an inequality of punishment and, as far as it goes, a failure of justice.

It is true that in the North-West and the Punjab it is not unfrequently the practice to make over the Jail to an active assistant, and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies the Jails are nominally superintended by the Judges; but still the fact remains, that there is no fixed provision for the proper superintendence of Jails, and that when a Jail does receive attention, it receives it by a fortunate accident, for whose continuance or recurrence no guarantee exists.

We wish it to be understood that we attach no blame whatever to those functionaries, on whom duties have been cast which it was not within their competence to perform: on the contrary, it is much to the credit of Magistrates and their subordinates that, notwithstanding all obstacles, a desire has so often been exhibited to do something towards the amelioration of a system they were powerless to re-construct.

We have carefully thought out the recommendations we have to make for the introduction of such a discipline into our Jails as shall tend to make imprisonment a really deterrent punishment, and have classified them, for the sake of clearness, under five heads, *viz.*—

I. Superintendence.
II. Labor.
III. Rewards.
IV. Punishments.
V. Education.

Previously, however, to giving in detail the regulations which we think should be introduced for the internal government of Jails, we desire to record a general recommendation of short terms of imprison-

ment, as a condition which may almost be considered indispensable to the maintenance of a strict system.

We are unanimously of opinion:

That short terms of imprisonment, as they render a severe course of sustained discipline practicable, have great advantages over long terms, where the same constant surveillance of habits and actions tends to render the prisoner reckless and desperate. And discipline, if it declines at last into connivance at the breach of its own restrictions, loses all moral effect.

I. Superintendence.

The first point here seems to be, to look out for a body of men who may be relied upon to keep up a supply of qualified Superintendents. We have no hesitation in pointing to the Medical Service as most likely to meet this demand. The simple fact that almost all the zealous Jail reformers this country has produced have been Medical men, encourages us to hope that a special qualification will often be found amongst the members of that branch of the public service.

We recommend then:

1. That, as a general rule, Medical Officers should be the Superintendents of Jails, and that the management of Jails should be so far constituted a regular service, that special aptitude might be held to possess a claim to promotion in the same line. (Perhaps it might be possible to combine a Jail service with the Department of Public Health, which we learn is about to be organized under each local Government.)

2. That a specially-qualified Medical Officer be always selected as the Superintendent of a Central Jail.

3. The Civil Surgeon, if a European, and possessing suitable qualifications, should invariably have charge of the District Jail.

At large Civil Stations, where, under our recommendations (if they are carried out), there would probably be a Central Jail *and* a District Jail, it might so happen that the ordinary duties of the Station might be so heavy as to prevent the Civil Surgeon undertaking those of the Jail; in that case the local Government might, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, place the District Jail under charge of the Superintendent of the Central Jail.

4. We think it highly desirable that suitable emoluments should be attached to the post of Superintendent in the Jail Department, and we venture to recommend the following scale as what appears to us, after much deliberation, suitable and not excessive:—

Superintendents of 2nd Class District Jails: 80 Rupees per mensem, in addition to all their pay and allowances.

Superintendents of 1st Class District Jails: 150 Rupees per mensem.

Superintendents of Central Jails: 800 Rupees per mensem, consolidated allowance, with free quarters; and if they have charge of the District Jail also, to receive 150 Rupees per mensem extra.

II.—Labor.

Proper superintendence having been secured, the next point is to introduce a well-organized system of labor. For labor is the principal means of enforcing discipline in Jails. From it alone is derived the possibility of insisting upon order, punctuality, and that clock-work distribution of time which is so burdensome to the lawless and irregular.

One great feature of stringently imposed labor is that, whilst it cannot fail to have some moral effect on men of depraved lives, it is so peculiarly repugnant to them. This is as it should be, for it must be always kept in mind that the law intends imprisonment to be a punishment, and therefore the first thing to be looked to in labor is, not that it should be remunerative, not that it should keep prisoners in subjection, not that it should detach mischievous hands from more congenial tasks, but that it should render a residence in Jail a matter of dread, apprehension, and avoidance.

Dr. Mouat informs us that the Penitentiary at Deegah, near Patna, was so dreaded by convicts, simply on account of the strict routine and carefully supervised labor enforced there, that they would piteously entreat the Judicial Officers not to send them thither. This was at a time when that institution was in a perfectly healthy condition, and when there was no greater risk to life from a residence in it than in any other Jail.

So long, however, as the object of making labor punitive is steadily kept in view as the primary object, it is perfectly legitimate that secondary purposes should be allowed due weight. If labor can be made remunerative, if a prisoner's previous knowledge of some handicraft can be brought out and put to use, or if teaching a useless man a trade kindles in his mind some hope of a better life when he is released, no one should surely wish that these things should not be so.

We think the following recommendations calculated to ensure that the system of labor shall be a stringent and sustained one.

1st. That every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and labor should undergo a certain portion of his sentence before any indulgences can be allowed him.

2nd. That there should be three descriptions of labor—

I.—Hard.

II.—Medium.

III.—Light.

(See Appendix.)

and that the proportion of each allotted to a prisoner should be

regulated according to the length of his sentence after the following table :—

	Hard.	Medium.	Light.
Up to 3 years ...	18 M.	18 M.	
Ditto 4 years ...	2 „	18 „	6 M.
Ditto 5 years ...	2½ „	2 „	6 „
Ditto 6 years ...	2½ „	2½ „	1 „
Ditto 7 years ...	3 „	3 „	1 „

As far as possible, the hard labor should be imposed during the earliest period of imprisonment, the medium labor next, and the light labor should come towards the end of the term.

The transfer of a convict sentenced to hard labor, from that to work of a medium, and afterwards of a light order, must, however, be looked on as an indulgence, not as a right, and should depend on the conduct of the prisoner.

Time in hospital should count as light labor.

The Committee attach great importance to the principle that a judicial sentence should remain inviolate. They are therefore unanimous in recording this supplementary recommendation in connection with the subject of labor:

Remission of any portion of the sentence should not be allowed to depend upon the conduct of a prisoner.

The duration of a sentence should always remain inviolate, except in the case of epidemic visitations.

In the emergency of a rapidly-spreading mortality, such as is not unknown in this country, where timely removal of the prisoners to camp or their transfer elsewhere was impossible or deemed inadmissible, the Superintendent of a Jail might be empowered, with the consent of the Chief Civil authority on the spot, and subject to the confirmation of the Local Government, to direct the release of—

1. Short-term prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months.
2. Long-term prisoners who have not more than six months to serve.

III.—Rewards.

We consider it to be an allowable means of encouraging a strict obedience to Jail discipline to reward marked tractability and good conduct in convicts. And a suitable method of so rewarding them, we think to be, admitting them to subordinate offices on the Jail establishment.

The absence of all gratuities gives so completely to the performance of the duties of these offices the character of enforced labor, that there

seems no danger that the position of the convict-officers should be misunderstood either by themselves or others. We may add that the plan has been tried and found to answer well in different parts of the country. Our colleague, Dr. J. P. Walker, gives as the result of his experience in the matter at Agra, that a high degree of fidelity is not unfrequently exhibited by the convict guard.

Our recommendations take this form:—

1.—In addition to the gradual mitigation of labor from hard to medium, from medium to light, which is always to be looked upon as an indulgence, further favor may be shown to the best behaved convicts, in their admission to subordinate offices, without gratuities of any kind.

2. There might be three posts accessible, representing three grades—

I.—That of Work Overseer.

II.—That of Ward Master.

III.—That of Guard, to be employed only inside the Jail.

3. These duties should rank as mediun labor, and therefore should not be entrusted to any convicts, till after the expiry of the prescribed term of hard labor.

4. Convict Officials should never exceed 10 per cent. of the number of convicts in any one Jail.

5. Those prisoners are disqualified for ever holding office who have been convicted of the following crimes: murder, dacoity, highway robbery, rape, and unnatural crime.

IV.—Punishments.

For the maintenance of discipline and the coercion of the obstinate and the violent, it is quite necessary the Superintendent should be armed with powers of direct punishment.

We recommend that these modes of punishment be the only ones permitted in Jails:

I.—Aimless labor, such as the crank.

II.—Solitary confinement for a period not exceeding 72 hours.

III.—Flogging, according to the provisions of the law on the subject.

A register should be kept of all punishments inflicted, and should be forwarded from each Jail monthly to the Inspector-General.

V.—Education.

Education may be a reward or a punishment, according to the character of the prisoner to whom it is accorded. To the sullen, the stupid, and the idle, it must be a real infliction, whilst to the quick and intelligent, it might be a mitigation of the tedium of confinement. It has been found, we understand, an important aid to discipline by employing the time after the conclusion of labor, which is otherwise occupied in idle conversation. And it is a means of completing the plan of never leaving the convict to himself; which is to the unreclaimed class one of the most punitive elements in a strict system. We are prepared to make the following recommendations on this head :—

1. That education may be used as a means of prison discipline, but should on no account lead to any relaxation of the sentence. It will be found a useful employment of that portion of the prisoner's time which is not occupied in labor. Nothing further should be aimed at than elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the keeping of village accounts.

2. That well-behaved convicts, who are sufficiently educated, might be employed as class instructors, but such instruction must never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labor.

F.—Habitual Offenders.

Notwithstanding the most stringent laws and the existence of the best regulated Jails, it is to be reasonably expected that there will still be found a certain class whom no experience will teach, no punishment amend, no encouragement induce to abandon evil habits, but who follow crime with all the eagerness of a pursuit, till it has landed them on the penal settlement, or brought them to the foot of the gallows.

It appears to be agreed amongst the more advanced nations, that the only way to deal with this class is to banish its members in perpetuity, or to lead them so harassing and burdensome a life, that they voluntarily emigrate.

This latter happy consummation is not to be looked for in India, where the subject is also much complicated by the existence of predatory tribes, or hereditary as well as habitual offenders.

The Committee observe with satisfaction that the Penal Code places in the hands of the Judicial Authorities the power of transporting for life a certain class of offenders against property, who, by a repetition of crime, place themselves in the category of professional criminals. But they have reason to believe that the Judicial Authorities abstain from acting upon this power from a knowledge that suitable arrangements have not yet been made for the reception of offenders sentenced to banishment.

The habitual and the hereditary offender, whenever the distinction between crimes committed through determinate predilection for crime, and those committed through family influence and habitude, can be clearly traced, seem to call for different treatment.

For the persistent and irreclaimable pursuer of a chosen course of crime, the convict prison in banishment, from which nothing but sustained good conduct can gain even the partial release of freedom in banishment, on a ticket-of-leave, seems the appropriate destination.

But with the members of predatory tribes, such as the Gipsies, who, under various appellations, lead homeless lives throughout the Indian Continent, it is not perhaps so much their punishment which should be aimed at, as their incapacitation from further evil. It consequently does not follow that the measures which are applied to these classes, after sentence of transportation has been carried out, should be punitive in

their character. Their object ought rather to be to give to these offenders the means of gaining an honest livelihood. We require for them penal colonies rather than prisons.

If such colonies existed, it may be anticipated that Judicial Officers would act far more frequently upon the provisions of the law to which reference has been made, than they now consider right.

Measures for the establishment of penal settlements for these classes of criminals have, on several occasions, been taken in various parts of India. But it has been proved by experience that no permanent success can be anticipated from such undertakings, and that no such settlements can answer the object we would now advocate, unless they are situated in places far removed from those in which the offenders have been in the habit of practising their crimes.

Although the subject of transportation does not directly fall under the cognizance of the present Committee, and indeed would require a fuller consideration than the time at their disposal would permit, they cannot conclude these general remarks without venturing on a suggestion to which they attach much importance.

They think it highly desirable :

That no prisoner sentenced to more than seven years' imprisonment should be detained for the whole period of his sentence in any Jail on the Continent of India. But till such time as prison buildings have been built, and prison discipline has been introduced into the places of banishment, every prisoner so sentenced should be subjected to three years' imprisonment in a Central Jail in India.

G.—Tickets-of-leave.

Consistently with the paramount importance which we have professed to attach to the inviolacy of the sentence, we cannot advocate the introduction of the ticket-of-leave system.

We confess we look forward to a connected series of measures which will in the end render this device unnecessary. For, after all, when carefully examined, it will be found to partake of the nature of a device for surmounting some of the many evils attendant on long sentences.

But if, as we confidently trust, a general feeling will ultimately prevail in favor of short sentences; if by a system of hard labor and strict discipline it shall be possible to compress a sufficient amount of punishment into a comparatively short period of time; if, in short, punishment shall assume two aspects, either the sentence of a limited period of rigorous imprisonment in Indian Jails, or the sentence of banishment from the Continent,—we do not think that recourse to tickets-of-leave will be at all necessary or appropriate.

When, however, proper convict prisons are established in the foreign places selected for the reception of banished criminals, the subject of tickets-of-leave, under such different circumstances, will deserve consideration.

We may assume that the necessity for, and benefits of, a Classification of Convicts are now generally admitted. The object of classification is to prevent the contamination by depraved prisoners of prisoners not so depraved; and to attempt to insure that a man shall go out of Jail, if unreformed, at least not worse than when he came in.

II.—Classification of Convicts.

The separation of untried and civil prisoners from criminals is everywhere prevalent, but further division of criminals, according to the nature of the offences they have committed and their own circumstances, is urgently called for. This has been attempted with much success in our larger institutions, but it seems desirable that a few simple principles should be laid down, which may serve as guides when the system shall be universally carried out.

The first great divisions which we recommend are founded on the assumption that offences against the person and offences against property are dictated by a different class of motives and impulses. Speaking in general terms, we may say that the first kind of offences indicates the presence of ungoverned passions, and the second kind, the absence of principle or moral restraint. Here then we have too large sections, which again severally demand a second division, to be effected by regard to the degree of gravity attaching to the offence.

The four divisions so formed will stand thus:

I.—Offences against the person.
- A. With premeditated malice.
- B. Without premeditation.

II.—Offences against Property.
- A. Robbery or Theft with aggravating circumstances.
- B. Simple Theft.

In the Appendix will be found a complete list of crimes adapted to the foregoing plan of division. Occasionally, a crime will be found under a heading to which it belongs more by analogy than in strict precision, but the great gain of simplicity counterbalances these slight imperfections, which, indeed, are mostly nominal.

When we have then founded our four principal classes on these simple principles, other considerations step in—such as propriety, decency, the maintenance of discipline—and suggest these further sub-divisions:

I.—Sex. Males to be separated from females.

II.—Age. Juvenile offenders to be separated from adults.

III.—Religion. Christians to be separated from Non-Christians.

IV.—Nature of punishment.
- A. Condemned prisoners } To be separated from all
- B. Life prisoners } other prisoners.

This scheme of classification must be considered an archetypal plan, and one which could certainly not be fully carried out as Jails are at present constructed.

It will mostly occur, in point of fact, that the sub-divisions will have to be carried out, regardless of the importance of the greater divisions first laid down. But it must be kept in mind that such a proceeding is of the nature of a shift, imposed by the necessities of the case, and may involve most undesirable results. For instance, it is surely at least as important that a boy who has committed murder should be separated from a boy who has picked up a lotah, as that both should be separated from adults.

We agree that if one set of divisions must be disregarded, it had better be the larger divisions: some of the sub-divisions could not be set aside without outraging public decorum. But we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not consider that classification will have had a fair trial, or its moral effects any opportunity of fully developing themselves, unless, in carrying it into effect, due regard is had both to the nature of the offence and the circumstances of the offender.

To aid in preventing neglect of classification, it seems a good plan to have the prison dresses distinctively colored, according to the crimes of the prisoners. Under this arrangement, a man out of his class immediately catches the eye of the Superintendent.

I.—Salaries of Jailors.

To aid in carrying out the stricter system of discipline, which we trust will soon be introduced, it is of importance to secure a good class of men for Jailors. To the smaller Jails natives will probably always be appointed, suitable Europeans may sometimes be found for the Central Jails; the salaries should be sufficient to attract respectable candidates.

We think the following minimum scales should be fixed:

Jailors of 2nd Class District Jails to receive not less than 50 Rupees per mensem.

Jailors of 1st Class District Jails to receive not less than 100 Rupees per mensem.

Jailors of Central Jails to receive not less than 150 Rupees per mensem.

This last salary, augmented by the percentage on profits of manufactures, will form emoluments sufficiently large, we hope, to secure the services of a specially qualified person.

The allowance of a percentage on profits we admit to be generally advantageous, but it is open to abuse; and it should be the duty of the Inspector General and of the local Superintendent to take care that discipline is not sacrificed to the desire of increasing the profits.

J.—Fines imposed on Prison Officers.

We only think it necessary on this point to recommend that the principle should be recognised, that such fines ought never to exceed in amount half a month's salary. Our colleagues, who formed a Sub-Committee, have, in the revised Bengal Code of Prison Rules,

drawn up a carefully graduated scale of fines, regulated in their amount by the nature of the offence. We have requested them to keep in view that no fine should exceed the limit which we have agreed should be fixed.

K.—European Prisoners.

We consider it a matter of great importance that suitable accommodation should be provided in every District and Central Jail for the reception of a limited number of European prisoners. The amount of accommodation required would of course depend upon the situation of the place, and could not be laid down in any general way. We tkink, in the construction of such buildings as may be necessary, the principles which have been lately laid down with reference to the accommodation of British soldiers in India, should be strictly adhered to.

The Jail and the House of Correction in Calcutta, in both of which Europeans are confined, are not under the supervision of the Bengal Inspector General of Jails. We may take this opportunity of saying that we question the propriety of exempting any Jail from the control of the Officer who is responsible to the Local Government for the condition of such institutions. The supervision of those who may be only partially conversant with the subject of Jails, and have no means of comparing the state of management and discipline with what exists elsewhere, may be influenced by good intentions, but is not unlikely to be inefficient.

On the 27th February, 1864, a Report was signed at the Great Jail, Calcutta, by certain Honorary Magistrates, representing that the condition of that institution was, on the whole, satisfactory. This testimony was doubtless given in good faith, but we are bound to say that it corresponds in no degree with the opinion formed by the Committee after a visit to the same institution on the 19th March, 1864.

Great difficulties are experienced, doubtless, both in the Jail and the House of Correction, from the unsuitability of the buildings to the purposes for which they were erected. This must militate against the introduction of good arrangement.

And we may remark, with reference to this point, that if our recommendations should be accepted, and should lead to the erection of Central Jails in different parts of India, it would be very urgent that some uniform plan, so designed as to meet the peculiar requirements of institutions of the kind, should be adopted.

The execution of such a design would be doubtless entrusted to some one who had been fully instructed as to the system which was to be carried out when the building was built, both as regards the classification of prisoners and their wants and habits; and as to the methods of conservancy and ventilation it was proposed to adopt.

L.—Statistics.

The Committee desire to express their opinion that the whole subject of Judicial Statistics calls for early attention.

The system which prevails in France is so complete in its details and so clear in its arrangement, that important facts connected with the increase or decrease of crime, its periods and localities; the particular classes who commit particular crimes, etc., etc.,—all points of the utmost moment to the legislator,—can be discovered by an intelligent perusal. It seems urgent that some such system should be introduced into this country, where the fixed habits of the people are so remarkable, and where the range of particular crimes is believed to be often local.

With regard to that branch of Judicial Statistics which comes more immediately under the cognizance of the Committee, namely, Jail Statistics, we find that Returns of a considerable degree of fulness are furnished in the different Yearly Reports, but that no uniform system prevails, and therefore, for purposes of comparison, they are not so useful as they would otherwise be.

The Returns of the Lower Provinces of Bengal are by far the most detailed, and they have been objected to both on this account and because of the great expense their printing is supposed to involve. During the sitting of the Committee, the desirability of lessening the expense incurred by printing voluminous Jail Returns, had been demi-officially brought to our notice by the Financial Secretary to Government. But on examining Dr. Mouat's Returns, we do not find them to exceed those which were pronounced by the International Statistical Congress sitting in London in 1860, to be indispensable to the right understanding of the subject of Jails, but, on the contrary, in more than one particular, to be deficient.

It is a subject of the highest importance that our Statistics in India should be presented in forms which will render them available to the scientific men, statesmen, and others interested in such topics in Europe, and we do not think that the cost of preparing intelligible Returns should be allowed any weight when their value is so incontestable. The cost, viewed as an *Imperial* expense, is quite insignificant.

The Returns, as required by the Congress, are fully detailed in the revised Bengal Code of Prison Rules, which serves as an Appendix to this Report.

The Committee beg to recommend:

I. That Jail Statistics should be kept on a uniform plan, and that they should include all the Returns pronounced essential by a Resolution of the International Statistical Congress held in London in 1860.

II. That to effect this object a sufficient establishment should be allowed in every District. The Committee makes this last suggestion in the belief that the expense incurred will be very small when weighed against the advantages gained. (See Note *i.*)

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H. L. ANDERSON.	F. J. MOUAT.
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Note A, page 2.

STATEMENT of the Annual Mortality in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, during 10 *years from* 1853 *to* 1862.

Years.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	Remarks.
1853	19,494	1,866	9·57	
1854	19,238	1,209	6·28	
1855	18,742	1,640	8·75	
1856	19,453	1,833	9·42	
1857	17,521	2,120	12·09	
1858	20,714	2,800	13·51	
1859	19,546	2,116	10·82	
1860	18,348	2,440	13·29	
1861	16,388	1,456	8·88	
1862	17,406	1,306	7·50	
Total ...	1,86,850	18,786	10·05	
Mean average ...	18,685	1,878	10·05	

STATEMENT of the Annual Mortality in the Jails of the North-West Provinces, during 10 *years from* 1852 *to* 1856 *and from* 1858 *to* 1862.

YEARS.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	REMARKS.
1852	21,185	966	4·56	Taken from 1852, as there are no records for 1857.
1853	21,355	1,293	6·05	
1854	22,097	1,000	4·52	
1855	22,311	1,598	7·14	
1856	21,466	2,761	10·02	
1858	12,798	1,134	8·86	
1859	13,661	1,375	10·06	
1860	14,468	2,056	14·21	
1861	17,393	2,368	13·61	
1862	15,742	1,174	7·45	
Total ...	1,82,476	15,725	8·61	
Mean average ...	18,247	1,572	8·61	

STATEMENT of the Annual Mortality in the Jails of the Punjab Provinces, during 10 *years from* 1853 *to* 1862.

YEARS.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	REMARKS.
1853	10,242	507	4·95	
1854	12,054	748	6·21	
1855	12,785	648	5·07	
1856	12,469	137	10·10	
1857	11,959	798	6·67	
1858	13,652	660	4·83	
1859	11,417	268	2·34	
1860	10,065	235	2·33	
1861	11,185	967	8·64	
1862	10,706	674	6·29	
Total ...	1,16,534	5,642	4·84	
Mean average ...	11,653	564	4·84	

STATEMENT of the Annual Mortality in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, during 10 *years from* 1853 *to* 1862-63.

Years.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	Remarks.
1853	5,679	339	5·96	
1854	6,372	393	6·16	
1855	6,363	358	5·62	
1856	6,755	331	4·90	
1857	6,178	462	7·47	
1858	6,708	496	7·39	
1859	6,098	506	8·29	
1860-61	5,827	386	6·62	
1861-62	6,974	627	8·99	
1862-63	7,557	676	8·94	
Total ...	64,511	4,574	7·09	
Mean average ...	6,451	457	7·09	

STATEMENT of the Annual Mortality in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, during 10 *years from* 1852 *to* 1861.

Years.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	Remarks.
1852	4,168	148	3·55	The details of 1862 are not available, therefore the Bombay mortality is taken from 1852.
1853	3,621	103	2·84	
1854	4,164	190	4·56	
1855	4,294	140	3·26	
1856	4,165	143	3·43	
1857	4,290	154	3·59	
1858	4,081	146	3·56	
1859	3,758	178	4·73	
1860	3,435	176	5·12	
1861	3,634	204	5·61	
Total ...	39,610	1,582	3·99	
Mean average ...	3,961	158	3·99	

TOTAL MORTALITY of the Jails of the Provinces named below for 10 *years.*

Names.	Daily average strength of Prisoners.	Number who died.	Rates of deaths to average strength.	Remarks.
Madras Presidency	64,511	4,574	7·09	
Punjab Provinces..	116,534	5,642	4·84	
Lower Provinces of Bengal ...	186,850	18,786	10·05	
N. W. Provinces...	182,476	15,725	8·61	
Bombay Presidency	39,610	.1,582	3·99	
Total ...	589,981	46,309	7·85	
Mean average ...	58,998	4,630	7·85	

Note B, page 5.

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRISONERS IN SLEEPING WARDS.

In designing new wards for prisoners in Jails, the same principles which have been laid down for the construction of barrack-wards for Soldiers will be generally applicable.

No ward should contain more than thirty-two beds.*

No more than two rows of beds should be placed between opposite windows, the heads of the beds being towards the walls, with a passage down the centre of the ward.

The ward should not be less than 18 feet broad.

In regard to wall space, the following rules should be observed. No bed should be placed immediately in front of a window. Not more than two beds should be placed between two windows. The bed should not be placed within six inches of a window. A space of 2 feet should be left between every two beds. Taking 2½ feet as the width of a bed, and 4 feet as the width of a window, the total remaining feet of length will be for two beds 12 feet, or 6 feet per man.

The minimum floor space to each man would therefore be $9 \times 6 = 54$ square feet.

The height to the top of the wall should not be less than 12 feet.

The minimum cubic space to each man would therefore be 648 cubic feet; but as the roof will seldom in practice be made flat, the actual allowance of cubic space will generally be larger.

J. STRACHEY.

Note C, page 6.

Extract from Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Sanatory Report.

The three essentials to life are air, food, and water, and, as a universal rule, according to their purity or impurity, so will either health or disease exist.

In no quarter of the globe, probably, is the essential value of pure air so patent as in this country, whether we consider the morbific influences resulting from malaria, the deadly exhalations from stagnant water and decomposing animal or vegetable refuse matter, or the poisoned state of an atmosphere that has been contaminated by the products of expiration from the human body.

If air were more constantly considered as a fluid, capable of being fouled and dirtied in the same way as water is, we should be more inclined to pay attention to the natural sense of smell, which, like all our senses, has been wisely given us, not merely for our

* I use the word "bed" to signify the space occupied at night by each prisoner. It is necessary to explain this, because prisoners have usually no beds properly so called.

gratification and enjoyment, but as a valuable guide by which we are capable of detecting danger and avoiding it.

Has any one ever entered a barrack (in the middle of the night) in which fifty or a hundred soldiers were sleeping, without being sickened by the close and unwholesome effluvium that pervades the whole building? And yet there is no reason that it should be so; there is no reason why the atmosphere during the night should be permitted to become more loaded and offensive than in the day. But certain it is that free ventilation is most unmistakably called for; not mere cubic or superficial space, but a greater ingress of fresh air, and a more rapid egress of that which has become impure and unwholesome.

And this is, I think, one main reason why the European Officer enjoys a greater degree of health than the Private, and rallies sooner when attacked with sickness; for if pure air be necessary to health when well, it becomes doubly so in a state of disease, when the secretions from the skin, and exhalations from the lungs, become not only injurious but highly poisonous.

* * * * * * * *

I beg to give the following brief extract from Dr. Wm. Walker's last published Report; it is the result of three years' practical experience gained by studying the health of a large body of men, exceeding 2,000 in number, who are located in the Agra Jail:

Theoretically, the standard amount of space appears sufficient; practically, I believe, it is not so. If we could always supply a strong wind blowing through the barracks, well and good, but this is not the state of things in practice. Let us go into one of these barracks, in a still night in the hot weather or rains, and stoop down so as to be on a level with the stratum of air that lies dormant over the mass of bodies; we then become aware of the condition of the atmosphere breathed by the prisoners. Their perspiring bodies throw out exhalations which are either absorbed into the bedding to be thence evaporated, or hang in a cloud over them to be received over and again into their lungs. There is no means of getting rid of this cloud of noxious vapours completely; increased height in the barracks will not affect it, for the exhalations I complain of, gravitate downwards on the sleeping men, and ventilation, without a circulating current of air, will not accomplish what is wanted.

Note D, page 6.

[*The following paper was read before the Society of Arts on the 13th of May last, and was published with other papers on the same subject in the Society's Journal of May 15th, 1863.*]

ON A SYSTEM OF EARTH SEWAGE.

BY THE REVD. H. MOULE.

In a paper on the "Utilization of Town Sewage," which is contained in Vol. XXIV, Part I, of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, Mr. Lawes has written thus:—"No one will doubt that if the sanitary requirements of the nation could be attained by any system which would preserve the excrements of the population free from admixture

with water, and present them for use at once undiminished in value by decomposition, and in a portable and innoxious condition, the land of the country devoted to the growth of human food might, by their application to it, be greatly increased in its productiveness. The question of the sanitary arrangements of our towns was taken up by our engineers before agricultural chemistry was much studied; and they have committed us to plans which, though they effectually remove the noxious matters from our dwellings, must greatly limit the area and mode of their agricultural utilization, and which, at the same time, have tended to the pollution of our streams. To say nothing of the enormous cost that would be involved in entirely subverting the present methods of removing the excrements of the inhabitants of our large cities from their dwellings, it must be admitted that no feasible scheme has yet been proposed by which this could be accomplished without the use of water. Such is certainly a great desideratum, but, perhaps, a consummation more to be wished than expected."

By thus placing this extract from Mr. Lawes's paper at the head of that which I am about to read, I would not lead to the expectation of any attempt on my part to prove that for the removal of the excrements of the inhabitants of our large towns from their dwellings, the scheme I propose is perfectly feasible. Such a proof, indeed, I am quite prepared to give; but so great is the array of prejudice, of self-interest, and, shall I say, of ignorance, against it, that, though I should establish my scheme beyond all contradiction, my proof would not, for any practical purpose with reference to our great cities, have, at the present time, the weight of a feather. It will probably require another half-century of experience to convince the public that the present drainage system, while relieving particular premises and special localities, is at the best but a shifting of an evil, increasing in its noxious character as it goes along from one spot to another, and that even the boasted and extravagant drainage of this metropolis is only a palliation and a temporary relief. The day will come, when, from the increase of the population higher up the river, an equal amount of pollution to that which is now to be withdrawn from it will be poured into the Thames; and when, from the increase of filth, sand, and rubbish poured into them, the main sewers, calculated for the present evil, will then be ineffectual for their purpose. There is only one observation which I would make on my scheme with reference to its application to large cities in which the water drainage now exists. Mr. Lawes says that the subversion of the present system in favour of any other would be attended with enormous expense. Now in the establishment of the earth sewage system, no public works are required, whilst the three and a half millions being spent by the Metropolitan Board for the greater efficiency of the public works now existing, would have defrayed double the cost of all private works of the earth sewage system for London; and the manure saved instead of wasted would, on the very lowest estimate, have produced a clear income of £50,000 a year. But enough of this; I will proceed to state—

I. The principles of what I have ventured to call the system of earth sewage.

II. The mode of their application in closets, or commodes and urinals.

III. The provisions of earth for single dwelling-houses, or for large establishments, and for our smaller towns.

I. The peculiar adaptation of various kinds of earth for the complete and economical removal of excrementitious matter consists not in the mere fact that earths are good deodorisers. This has long been observed and known. But it was not known, until a very recent period, that, under certain circumstances, the quantity of earth required for this purpose is very small. When the contents of a vault or cess-pool have been allowed to ferment and generate offensive [illegible] months and years, it has been found that the proportion of earth required to destroy its offensiveness is immense. If, however, the evil be taken in detail, and the remedy applied at once, the reduction in the quantity required is incredible until tried. Three half-pints of earth dried in the atmosphere and passed through a sieve with a mesh as one-eighth or one quarter of an inch, is amply sufficient for each use of an earth closet. It at once stops emission of offensive smell; it prevents fermentation; and these results are so complete and lasting that either the same day, or after a week, or even a longer period, the mass of soils and earth can be removed from the room and the premises without any offence. If when thus removed a coarse sieve be used, the earth which passes through the sieve will in a day or two be dry enough to be used again, while all that which will not pass thorough, being thoroughly mixed together by a spade, or in any other way, forms a highly concentrated and inoffensive manure. Or if on removal the whole mass be thus mixed together and left to dry, it may with equal absorbing and deodorising efficacy be employed in the closet again. And so remarkable is this capability of earth for the absorption of such substances and gases, that I have myself subjected it to this repeated action ten times.

Here, then, in the case of a single closet is exactly that which Mr. Lawes requires. Indeed if comfort and sanitary considerations be taken into the account, there is more than he requires; for together with the entire suppression of fermentation and of the escapes of noxious and offensive gases, there is here "the preservation of the excreta free from admixture with water; and they are presented at once undiminished in value by decomposition, and in a portable and innoxious condition."

II. As to the mode of application of earth in closets and commodes it is obvious that it can in many cases be done without the use of machinery: and thus, in fact, it has been applied in not a few cottages and, amongst other public institutions, in the workhouse school of 55 children, at Bradford-on-Avon. A box of dry-earth with a scoop is placed in the privy, and the children are required to throw in a scoopful on each occasion of its use. This has been attended with such complete success that the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians

of the Bradford Union states that, where all before was "noxious pungency," there is now no offensive smell. And as to the quantity of earth used, he states that, from the repeated use of the same earth, the whole mass at the end of five months amounted to no more than 1½ tons, but that a mass of valuable manure.

It soon became clear, however, that in such cases self-action would be advisable, and in some cases almost a matter of necessity, whilst an application of the earth by machinery would be far more convenient, and might be more immediate than by hand. Accordingly, a very simple contrivance was tried for a time, which, however, soon in its use betrayed two or three defects. In consequence of these defects, Mr. James White, of Dorchester, applied his mind with much ingenuity and patience [illegible] attended with far more and greater difficulties than any one who has not gone into it can conceive, and has produced in the patent earth closet of his manufacture that which, while almost equally simple with the former plan, obviates all its defects, and is, in my estimation, perfect. In its simplest form it may be thus described. At the back of the commode or closet is a box or reservoir filled with dry-earth, at the lower part of which is a revolving hopper with four compartments, each of which is capable of containing the required quantity of earth. By a very simple piece of machinery the weight of the body in sitting down turns this hopper and fills the compartment with earth. On the person rising from the seat, the hopper revolves one quarter of its circumference, and throws the earth by means of a shoot directly on to the soil and under the pan. The same operation can, of course, be performed by the use of a lifting handle, and in this case the application can be instantaneous, an advantage which, in sick rooms and in hospital wards, appears to me to be incalculable. The excreta and earth together can of course be received, in the case of a commode, in a bucket, or from a fixed closet passed through a pipe or shaft into a receptacle below, from whence its removal would be most practicable. There is another form of closet, consisting of a set of knives in the form of a screw, which mixes the mass and at the same time cuts the paper to pieces, and forces the whole out in a perfectly inoffensive form. But the description of this I leave to the manufacturer. As to the use of earth in urinals, no machinery is necessary, and its efficacy is complete. A truck or pit, eighteen inches or two feet deep, and filled with dry earth, occupies the space both under the standing place and three or four feet in front of this. The standing is formed of an iron grating, the continuation of the iron railing which forms the barrier. All offensiveness is thus prevented and a valuable manure produced. Public urinals on this plan in the metropolis, and in large towns, and at our railway stations, instead of the nuisances such urinals now are, might be completely inoffensive and innoxious, and might be made to pay. One ton of earth or of London clay would be sufficient for 1,000 uses, and dried at a temperature under boiling heat, might be used for the same purpose and with increase of value again and again.

III. In speaking of the supply of earth for closets, &c., I will take first the case of a detached house with a garden. All that I, in such a case, have to do is to take a few barrow-loads of earth from my garden and allow it to lie for a time to dry. When used sufficiently in the closets, instead of being a loss to the garden, it is returned, as money borrowed, with interest. It has become a manure, highly concentrated, and so easy of application that a handful or two may be equal to a barrow-load of ordinary manure. This I have proved by many experiments. If from this we rise to a large establishment, say a barrack with two troops of cavalry, the same farmer who supplies straw for the horses, as soon as he sees the value of the human excrement, and can have the opportunity of removing it, will supply earth for closets. He will not grudge the earth from his fields, which is to be returned to him after a time equal in value, as it may be made to superphosphat, or crushed bones, or guano. But if his soil be light and thin, and he have clay in the neighbourhood, then he can easily and cheaply procure that substance, and if he mix it with such ashes as he can get, or with street sweepings, he obtains by the admixture a most valuable manure, exactly suited to his land. Or if in the last place we take the case of a town which either is in such a position that it cannot be drained, or the inhabitants of which, being unwilling to enter on the expensive, and now doubtful, system of water drainage, should be disposed to adopt the earth system, a Company could provide, according to the circumstances of the neighbourhood, clay, peat, earth, silicate of alumina, or any other earth or sub-soil, except chalk or limestone, and adding to it, if they please, soot or any other fertilizing materials, they might send it with as much ease as they send artificial manure, to those parts of the country which manure prepared from any of those earths and substances would best suit. For instance, the manure of London, instead of being either wasted in the sea, or, not much better, wasted on a few thousand acres in the marshes of Essex, if mixed with the clay which is everywhere at hand, and with the soot and some ashes and street sweepings, might convert the sandy heaths to the west and south-west into fruitful pasture and cornfields. There would, in the one case, moreover, be no transfer, as there is in the other, of the locality of malaria and offensive smell from the town to the country. And whilst the whole neighbourhood of the Essex marshes will abominate the daily influx into those marshes of a lake of filthy slush, the most offensive part of that slush, freed from the water, and converted by the earth into an inodorous and valuable fertilizer, would, by the owners and occupiers of the heaths of Surrey, Hants, and Dorset, be not only welcomed but readily purchased.

The Punjab Plan of Conservancy. (*From Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Sanatory Report.*)

But we cannot have pure air in our barracks and hospitals if a foul atmosphere prevails without, caused (as it constantly is) by badly

constructed or ill-kept latrines and urinaries, cess-pools, or open reservoirs of fetid water from the wash-houses and kitchens, and neglected drains. With proper management, no effluvium should be perceptible from any of these places, and if it does exist, the converse inference is equally certain, viz., that there is want of proper supervision, or, in other words, neglect.

The latrines used in the Punjab Jails are perfectly free from any effluvium whatever, and the essential points in which they differ from the majority of those constructed for Military use are as follows:

A. The absence of all masonry or pucca work containing lime cement.

B. The prohibition of all cess-pools or reservoirs, and all drains or pipes, whether closed or open, leading in or out of the latrine or urinary.

C. The prohibition of water being used to flush the ground or flooring, which is to be kept perfectly dry.

D. The flooring being of earth (instead of pucca masonry or stone), on which dry sand to the depth of 4 inches over a layer of well rammed clay is strewed, and the portable vessels for the reception of both fluid and solid refuse matter being deposited on the sand.

E. The immediate removal of all refuse matter from the latrine itself, and the careful burial every evening in trenches dug for the purpose.

F. The abolition of the practice of sprinkling powdered lime in the urinaries and latrines, or in any other spot.

That these several differences are very essential ones, and that much advantage, both in a sanatory and financial point of view, would be gained by the practice which obtains in the Punjab Jails being extended to the barracks in which European troops are located, I will attempt to show *seriatim*.

It is a well known fact that the acid contained in urine (known by the name of uric acid) has a strong tendency to combine with lime in any shape, and the new compound formed thereby is highly offensive from its strong ammoniacal odour. It is this which produces the overpowering fetor in all urinaries where lime stone or pucca cement containing lime is used, and there is no remedy but to break up and remove the entire brickwork with its coating of concrete, a troublesome and expensive process, especially as it has to be done constantly. The destructive effect produced by urine on lime cement, cannot fail to be apparent to any one who takes the trouble to examine one of the urinaries attached to a European barrack, and the effluvium is perceptible to a painful degree, even before entering the building. Stone slabs are only one degree less objectionable than pucca masonry, as they are mainly composed of limestone joined together with lime cement.

For the same reason, all drains or conduits, however small, should be prohibited.

They soon become saturated and tainted with the ammoniacal odour,

which no washing or flushing with water can remove: they are, also, constantly made use of improperly, and every modification and plan of copper and zinc tubing, stone drains, and leaden piping, has been tried, but all have been condemned from the urine infiltrating and finding its way beneath, where it remains, giving rise to a constant and irremediable stench, which is communicated to the clothes of those who enter the building.

The superiority of the dry over the wet system, or, in other words, the total abolition of the use of water for flushing the urinaries, requires but ocular demonstration to convince the most sceptical or prejudiced. In theory, the idea of a stream of water constantly flowing through the urinaries appears perfect; in practice, it is known to be a total failure, because the urine is passed above and below, and on the sides, while the water itself merely trickles along a small portion of the conduit; added to this, the water after flowing through the urinary becomes itself polluted, and has to be got rid of. It cannot be used to lay the dust or water the road, and hence expensive cess-pools are dug to receive it, where it remains stagnating and offensive, or it occasionally bursts through the surface of the ground, in close proximity to the sleeping barracks, and even the wells which supply the troops with drinking water.

The sprinkling of powdered quick-lime is proved to aggravate the evil, by causing the evolution of fetid ammoniacal gas on its meeting and combining with urine. Quick-lime, it is true, destroys animal matter, when buried with it beneath the surface of the ground, but no such decomposition is effected when it is exposed to the open air; and as a deodorizer, especially when applied to urine, it only increases the effluvium it is intended to destroy.

But, further, it is positively injurious, as it serves to conceal filth that ought to be removed. I have frequently detected the sweepers in the act of covering over with lime the filth they had neglected to take away.

The only remedy for these evils, and they exist to a greater or less degree at every station in India, is to break up and remove all the old flooring, plaster, and masonry work which has become in any way offensive, to destroy and fill up all cess-pools and drains, and to increase largely the ventilation by turning small arched openings at the base of the rear wall for the removal of the pans, and making apertures of ample size below the roof, on all four sides of the building, so as to establish a thorough lateral current.

On the occasion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visiting Lahore in December last, he inspected the Central Jail, which contains 2,200 prisoners, and after minutely examining the details of the system, he was pleased not only to express his thorough approval of the plan, and to admit its merits, but he gave orders for it to be adopted at some of the principal Military stations without delay.

* * * *

There must be a perfectly organized plan, with rules for the guidance of each individual, and not only must every one have his own separate

duty assigned him, but in case of neglect the responsibility must be fixed upon some one against whom the neglect or want of supervision rests.

It is one thing to give an order, and another to see it properly carried out.

* * * *

As long as there is anything to offend the senses, the supervising Officer may rest satisfied that the system is only imperfectly followed, and no excuse should be accepted in justification.

Note E., page 7.

Extract from a Paper read before the Committee by Dr. J. P. Walker.

The mental distress occasioned by a protracted confinement pending trial and sentence is generally great, and has a very depressing effect upon the body, which, unless well housed, well nourished, and sufficiently clothed at night, becomes greatly debilitated. I have reason to believe that a great deal of prison sickness and mortality arise from the debility engendered in Havilats.

Lord William Bentinck's Prison Discipline Committee defined that "the object which we have in view in respect to this class of prisoners "is to treat them in every respect as innocent men whom there is an "indispensable necessity to confine, because no other means exist of "securing their attendance on trial. We would therefore do every-"thing that can be done to make this necessity fall as lightly as possi-"ble upon them by making the public bear as much of the loss as it "can bear."

An amelioration in the treatment of the untried and unconvicted is urgently called for, and independently of the benefit it will confer upon the innocent, will be of immense importance in diminishing sickness and mortality amongst the convicted, arising from bad lodging, insufficient nourishment, and often inadequate clothing.

Note F., page 9.

Extract from Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Sanatory Report.

Personal Cleanliness.

If we consider that every adult exhales by the skin and lungs, in the course of twenty-four hours, three pints of moisture "loaded with organic matter ready to enter into putrefaction," that in disease it is both greater in quantity and still more noxious in quality, and that it is necessarily absorbed by the clothes and bedding, can we wonder on being told, by those who have paid the subject most attention, that this noxious matter, if not removed, is again absorbed into the

body by the action of the cuticle, and that poisoning by the skin is as certain and deadly in its effects as poisoning by the mouth?

The main point in all sanatory suggestions, in my opinion, is constantly to insist upon the fact, until we fully realize the idea and have it vividly impressed upon our memory, that the secretions of the human body are in themselves noxious, and that our duty is to assist nature in her efforts to remove the elements of danger, instead of concentrating and intensifying the poison. This is the real object in bathing, in wearing clean clothes, in exposing bedding to the atmosphere, in cleansing the floors and ventilating the rooms of our dwellings, and establishing a proper system for carrying away and burying all excrementitious matter.

Note G., page 9.

Extract from Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Sanatory Report.

In very few stations is the water filtered, even for the sick in hospitals, and I failed to ascertain that it was done regularly anywhere, except at Peshawur. In the Jails of the Punjab it is now a standing regulation that, during four months in the year, *viz.*, from June to September, all water used for drinking purposes is to be not only filtered but boiled, and I believe it to be a measure of great prophylactic value.

When it is considered that the wells in this country are all open, that the water is close to the surface, that leaves of trees, dust and dirt of every description, and frequently insects and reptiles may be seen floating on the surface; that the water is carried in bags made of the skins of animals very imperfectly tanned, and used promiscuously either for drawing stagnant water out of a ditch or tank, or that required for drinking purposes; that there is no method of cleaning this bag or even of opening it to examine how dirty it may be inside; that in nearly every water-jar (where special care is not taken to prevent it) will be found organic vegetable and animal matter, frequently in the shape of worms and animalculæ visible to the naked eye,—is it wonderful that health gives way to disease, and that fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery so abound?

The recent discoveries made by analysis of the different wells in London, abundantly prove that water may have all the external signs of being wholesome, that it may be bright and sparkling in appearance, cool and agreeable to the taste, and yet that these very qualities of transparency and coolness are produced from the decay of organic matter, with which it had been previously contaminated.

But by boiling the germs of vegetable and animal life are destroyed, the earthy and saline particles which are held in solution are precipitated, and all noxious matter being thus eliminated, nothing more is required than to allow the water to cool slowly in the vessel in which it has been boiled, and then to pass it through a filter of sand and charcoal, which completely restores its briskness and taste.

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Note H., page 12.

The Female Prison at Lahore.

About a year ago most of the women from the Punjab Jails were brought to Lahore to undergo their term of imprisonment in a separate Female Penitentiary that was established there for the purpose.

When they first came they seemed quite unaccustomed to any systematic employment, and a good deal of trouble was found necessary to bring them under discipline. The Prison Warders had to be selected and taught their duties, and several minor difficulties had to be surmounted; but in time the chaos became order, and weaving, knitting, spinning, &c., were rapidly introduced.

The selection of a Eurasian matron was most fortunate, as she has great energy and considerable physical strength, which gives her confidence in dealing with those under her care.

The progress of the women in all the branches of labor was soon marked. They seemed more easily trained to all varieties of labor than men, and were very handy in arrangements for the cleaning of their wards and ordering of their several duties and employments.

Once only did one of the women try to rebel against the authority of the matron, who quickly handcuffed her, and then fully asserted the authority.

No men are attached to the Jail, except a Persian Writer, an old Seikh Chupprassee, a Native Doctor, and a Compounder.

The Guard at the door is from the Police, and consists of five or six men, with one Sentry. None of the men, except the Native Doctor, are allowed inside the Jail, unless the matron is present, and if any repairs are required to be executed they are done under her supervision.

The occupation, cleanness, and order in this Penitentiary contrasted very favorably with what is usually seen in the female portion of ordinary Jails. The clothing of the prisoners was more fully attended to, and the *constant* employment is of itself punitive to most or all of the women.

An improvement in the diet seemed all that was necessary to the health of the prisoners, who were comfortably lodged. The doors of the court-yards were guarded by female turnkeys, hired servants, who were instructed to report on any irregularities they might observe among the prisoners. But the general management of the women was principally conducted by the more intelligent female prisoners, who acted as Warders.

Some of the knitting, &c., of the women was shown at the Lahore Exhibition, for, in such a short time, the teachableness of the women had produced manufacture of a high order.

From what I personally observed, I am sure, when such a matron can be secured, a separate female prison must be an invaluable addition to prison discipline and to the proper treatment of the women confined in our Jails.

T. FARQUHAR.

Note I., page 25.

Extract from Dr. Mouat's Report on Bengal Jails for 1861.

In all Statistical Returns it is not only necessary to state results, but it is essential to furnish the details of figures on which those results are founded. In no other way can their accuracy be established, or any confidence be placed in the conclusions derived from them. Upon this subject the eminently gifted Prince Consort remarked in his Inaugural Address* :—

"Gentlemen,—Old as your science is, and undeniable as are the benefits which it has rendered to mankind, it is yet little understood by the multitude; it is new in its acknowledged position among the other sciences, and still subject to many vulgar prejudices.

" It is little understood, for it is dry and unpalatable to the general public in its simple arithmetical expressions, representing living facts (which, as such, are capable of arousing the liveliest sympathy) in dry figures and tables for comparison, much labor is required to wade through endless columns of figures, much patience to master them, and some skill to draw any definite and safe conclusions from the mass of material which they present to the student; while the value of the information offered depends exactly upon its bulk, increasing in proportion with its quantity and comprehensiveness."

It is, in fact, the "political arithmetic" by which "statesmen, financiers, physicians, and naturalists" seek to support their statements and doctrines, showing that they all acknowledge it as the foundation of truth.

The omission of details necessary for completeness of record on the score of expense has been termed by Lord Brougham, the most eminent living authority on the subject of judicial statistics, "expensive parsimony." The same gifted observer stated on the same occasion that "full and minute statistical details are to the lawgiver, as the chart, the lead, and the compass to the navigator. In a word, the knowledge required by the lawgiver for the performance of the most difficult and most important of human duties, legislative knowledge, the most important of all sciences, without the department of judicial statistics, cannot be regarded as any branch at all of inductive science, within the scope of Lord Bacon's rules."

In the memorandum of subjects for discussion at the Congress above referred to, the following remarks were addressed to the Judicial Section :—

" The statistics of crime and of criminals are never intended to gratify an idle curiosity, but to furnish most valuable lessons and warnings; and no effort should be spared in the collection of such statistics to evolve from them the most valuable suggestions for moral and legislative reform.

* Inaugural Address of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort to the Fourth Session of the International Statistical Congress held in London, July, 1860.

"Much is said with respect to the difficulty of collecting such statistics, especially in countries like England, where the State seeks to obtain the necessary information by voluntary co-operation, rather than by compulsory means. But we should not allow the indolence, caprice, or ignorance of Public Officers to stand in the way of substantive reform. The collection of the facts here hinted at, and which may be recommended by the International Statistical Congress, may be difficult, some expenditure may also be required in the various departments to furnish the proper record of such facts, but no sum could be more advantageously expended than in laying the foundation for sound, social, and moral reforms. For every £1,000 expended in statistical enquiries of such a nature, hundreds of thousands may eventually be saved; and we cannot sufficiently estimate the value of any instrument which may lead to the diminution of crime, the abatement of vice, the improvement of morals, and the better administration of justice."

There is no reason that I know of why uniformity of practice should not prevail in all parts of India in the collection of Prison Statistics, and why the recommendation of the Statistical Congress should not be adopted in its integrity.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

We, the Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the question of a Jail Manual for all India, and upon the adoption of a uniform system of Returns for the collection of complete prison statistics, beg to report:

That we do not deem it desirable or necessary to fetter the various Local Governments with a single Manual uniform in all particulars, but we do consider it to be essential that all such Manuals should be based on the same principles of prison discipline and management, the details of arrangement being regulated entirely by the Local Governments.

With a view to guide those Governments, we examined carefully the Code of Rules prepared for the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, because that Code is the most recent and detailed, and because it has been constructed with special reference to the pre-existing Codes of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces; the former of which, prepared by Dr. Hathaway, is the oldest special Prison Manual in India, and has served as the model for all the others.

We have eliminated from the Bengal Code all provisions that are not in accordance with the principles laid down by the general Committee now sitting, and in its amended form we believe it to contain the principles that should guide the preparation of all other Indian Prison Codes.

We are of opinion that uniformity of returns is absolutely necessary, and that no mere motive of economy should prevent its adoption.

The Prison Returns should contain the whole of the information deemed necessary by the Statistical Congress which met in London in 1860, and was presided over by His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

We believe the monthly plan of Returns to be the most simple, and best calculated to afford the largest amount of accurate and reliable information, with the least expenditure of time and trouble on the part of officers in charge of prisons.

We have not had time to prepare such forms, but our colleagues, Drs. Walker and Farquhar, have kindly promised to prepare and submit such forms as early as possible.

We are of opinion that the books and registers used in prisons should be uniform, and be prepared in and issued from the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons in each Presidency.

We beg further to state that this report is concurred in by our colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, whose departure for Madras has prevented our obtaining his signature to it.

F. J. MOUAT, M.D.,
Inspector General of Jails, L. P.

JAS. PATTISON WALKER, M.D.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

F. FARQUHAR, M.D.,
Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

RULES

FOR THE

PRISONS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

SECTION I.

The Inspector General of Prisons.

1. The Inspector General of Prisons shall be appointed by the Local Government, and his duties will, from time to time, be regulated by such Government.

2. The general control and superintendence of prisons are vested in him, and all prison officers are required to obey the orders issued by him in all matters relating to the internal economy, discipline, and management of prisons.

3. He shall make himself acquainted with all Acts of the Supreme and Local Legislatures relating to prisons, prison management, and prison discipline. He shall likewise acquaint himself with all prison rules, and satisfy himself that they are strictly enforced.

4. He shall exercise full and sole control over all expenditure in prisons, submitting annually to the Government a budget of the amount of funds necessary for their maintenance, in such manner and at such times as may be required by the Financial Department.

5. All monthly and other bills for prison expenses of every description shall be submitted to and audited by him, with the exception of such charges for public works as are regulated by the Public Works Department.

6. He shall have authority to sanction any item of expenditure for which provision has been made in the budget, to an amount not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such item. He shall likewise regulate the accounts of all contingent charges which are authorized to be incurred, without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may, from time to time, appear to him to be necessary to impose.

7. He shall determine on any contracts which he may deem requisite to be entered into. No contract shall be valid which has not

first been submitted to him, and to which his sanction has not been obtained.

8. He may require any person employed in the prison to give the security for the proper performance of his duties, in such sums and with such collateral securities, and in such form, as the local Government shall direct.

9. He shall personally inspect the yards, wards, cells, and other apartments, or divisions, of every prison in his circle of superintendence, at least once in every two years and as much oftener as may be necessary. He shall inspect and countersign the several journals registers, account books, and correspondence of every department of the prison, and shall read the minutes, remarks, and other records of the Officer in charge of the prison, as well as the journals and records of the Medical Officer, of occurrences since his last visit.

10. He shall personally inspect every prisoner in confinement, enquire into all complaints and applications they may have to make, and shall determine all such as relate to prison discipline, and do not require to be disposed of by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge according to law.

11. He shall exercise a complete power of revision over all orders passed by the officers in charge of prisons, regarding the appointment, punishment, and removal of all the subordinate officers on their establishment, of which reports shall be duly submitted to him in such form as he may direct.

12. No Jailor shall be appointed without the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons being previously obtained. He may suspend or dismiss any Jailor or subordinate prison officer for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct of any kind, disqualifying him for his office.

13. He is also empowered to remove any Jailor or subordinate prison officer from one prison to another, should he deem such removal to be required.

14. The Inspector General of Prisons is empowered to sanction rewards for the recapture of escaped prisoners, to an amount not exceeding 500 rupees, for any one such prisoner.

15. The officer in charge of the prison shall at once report to the Inspector General of Prisons the escape or re-apprehension of any prisoner, in the forms appended to these rules. The scale of reward for escapes is fixed in Section 20 of these rules.

16. The transfer or disposal of prisoners for purposes of health, discipline, punishment, or employment in particular offices, shall be regulated by the Inspector General of Prisons, with the sanction and under the orders of the Government.

17. All conditional releases under the provisions of rule 304 requiring confirmation by the Government, shall be submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons with his opinion thereon, and all other non-emergent recommendations for the release of prisoners suffering under incurable bodily infirmities, or who are on any other ground deemed

fit subjects for a mitigation of their sentences, shall, at the discretion of the Inspector General, be submitted to Government by that officer.

18. The Inspector General of Prisons shall regulate the transportation of prisoners, when so sentenced, submitting a quarterly return of his proceedings.

19. The Inspector General of Prisons shall require from every officer in charge of a prison a monthly return, showing the number of persons detained in the prison; their disposal; the number admitted, discharged by expiry of sentence, or from any other cause, transferred, escaped, or dead; their distribution in wards and hospital; their classification, with particulars regarding all new admissions; their crimes, sentences, previous convictions, age, sex, place of birth, religion or caste, occupation prior to imprisonment, and state of education; their state of health on admission; the dietary; sanitary condition generally; the sickness and mortality of the prison during the month; the amount and value of work performed by the prisoners; the means used for their reformation; the number of prison offences and how punished; the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures; and the number released previous to expiry of sentence, in relation to the crimes they have committed, and the amount of punishment they have undergone.

20. He shall submit to the Government annually, as soon after the 31st December as possible, a detailed report of the year in regard to the admission and disposal of prisoners; the system, discipline, and accommodation of each prison; the number of prisoners entered and disposed of according to their age, sex, place of birth, trade or occupation, crime and punishment; the numbers of re-committals in the respective prisons; the dietary and state of health, with the sickness and mortality; the number of cases of suicide and insanity; the amount and value of work performed by, and the means used for the reformation of prisoners by instruction, teaching of trades, and other industrial occupations, and their results; the cost of the prisons; the number of prison-offences and how punished; the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures; the number released prior to expiry of sentence, in relation to the crimes they have committed, and the punishment they have undergone; together with a general review of the working of the department during the year.

21. To this report he shall append a brief record of each prison separately, detailing the results of his inspections; the conduct of the prison-subordinates, guards, and prisoners; the disposal of the prisoners confined during the year; their cost, classification, solitary confinement, education, labour and its results; the prison garden; and a sanitary record including all particulars of sickness and mortality. The detailed tabular statements from which the above mentioned particulars are obtained, shall also be appended.

22. All particulars connected with the prison discipline, vital and criminal statistics, inspections, and such like matters, shall be for the calendar year. All financial statements shall be for the official year, ending on the 30th of April.

23. The Inspector General of Prisons shall submit to the Govern-ment visitation reports of such of the prisons as are not in a creditable state, with the answer of the officer in charge. When the prison is in good order, no special report need be submitted, but a brief record of all inspections shall be contained in the special report of each prison.

24. The Inspector General of Prisons shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of every prison in his jurisdiction.

25. The Inspector Generalof Prisons shall be Ex-officio Visitor of all lunatic asylums in his circle of superintendence. He shall like-wise exercise all functions regarding criminal lunatics, which are required of him by the Indian Penal Code, (Act XLV of 1860), and by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861).

26. The Inspector General of Prisons my call upon all magistrates, police and other officers who can afford him assistance, to aid him in his progress through their several districts, should he require their assistance.

SECTION II.

Official Visitors of Prisons.

27. The Sessions Judges of Districts and the Judicial Commissioners of Non-Regulation Districts shall be Ex-officio Visitors of the prisons in their several jurisdictions.

28. The Sessions Judges and Judicial Commissioners shall, when present, visit the prisons at their respective Sudder Stations at least once in every month, and as much oftener as they may consider it advisable or necessary. When on circuit, they shall visit the other prisons that may be in their respective jurisdictions.

29. They shall call for all books, papers, and records of every department of the prison, shall visit every ward, yard, and cell, shall see every prisoner in confinement at the time, and shall carefully ascertain that all orders issued for the instruction and guidance of the officer in charge of the prison have been carried into effect.

30. They shall enter in the Official Visitors' Book a record of every such visit, and a copy of this record shall be forwarded by the officer in charge of the prison to the Inspector General of Prisons, for the issue of such orders as that officer my deem to be necessary.

SECTION III.

The Officer in charge of the Prison.

31. In the Central Prisons shall be confined all prisoners, in their respective divisions, sentenced to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding 12 months, but no Central Prison shall contain more than one thousand criminals.

32. The charge of Central Prisons shall be assigned to officers specially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled

Superintendents. The Superintendent of every such Central Prison shall have the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the prison under his charge.

33. In the District Prisons shall be confined all prisoners sentenced for less than 12 months; all civil prisoners, debtors, and revenue defaulters, and all persons accused of crime in the several Districts. First-class District Prisons are for the confinement of from 300 to 500 prisoners, and second-class District Prisons for not more than 300.

34. The charge of District Prisons shall be assigned to officers specially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled Superintendents.

35. In Lock-ups, serving as subsidiary District Prisons, shall be confined all persons accused of crime before the subordinate Magistrates, pending their discharge, or committal to a higher court, and all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than 14 days' imprisonment. All other prisoners shall be transferred to the District Prisons. The charge of Sub-Division Lock-ups shall be assigned to the Deputy Magistrate in charge, in immediate subordination to the Magistrate of the District.

36. All these officers shall be under the control and authority of the Inspector General of Prisons.

37. The Officer in charge of a prison is empowered to appoint fit persons to all subordinate offices of the criminal or civil prisons, and to remove such persons for misconduct, incapacity, or other sufficient cause, with the exception of the Jailor, whose appointment and removal shall be subject to the control of the Inspector General of Prisons.

38. An appeal from an order of dismissal passed by the officer in charge of a prison shall lie to the Inspector General of Prisons, whose order on such appeal shall be final.

39. Security shall be taken from every Jailor, according to the amount or value of the property entrusted to him, and he shall be required to execute a security and penalty bond, according to the forms appended.

40. The executive management of the prison in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment, and control generally, is vested in the officer in charge of the prison, subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector General of Prisons, and in accordance with the regulations herein contained.

41. He shall correspond on all matters connected with his prison, not of a strictly judicial character, with and through the Inspector General of Prisons, to whom he shall submit monthly a return of all departments of the prison under his charge, in the forms appended to these regulations, and bills of all expenditure with proper vouchers for audit. He shall report from time to time as they occur, all escapes and re-captures, all outbreaks of epidemic disease, with the measures taken to arrest their progress. He shall submit in the form required, returns of all prisoners sentenced to transportation, and of all prisoners whose sentences require their transfer to Central Prisons. He shall,

once in every quarter inspect all stock and other property of the Government in his charge, and submit a report of the same to the Inspector General of Prisons.

42. He shall have power, in the manner hereinafter provided in Rule 304, conditionally to release prisoners on account of grievous bodily infirmity, whose unexpired sentence does not exceed six months; and in times of epidemic sickness in the prison attended with great mortality, conditionally to release prisoners not actually sick at the time, but likely to fall victims to the prevailing disease, whose unexpired sentence does not exceed six months. A special report of every such release shall be promptly communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons, for submission to the Government for confirmation, and for incorporation in his quarterly statement.

43. All recommendations for the release of prisoners before expiry of sentence for signal acts of good conduct, or for any other cause, not specified in Rules 42 and 304, shall be submitted through the Inspector General of Prisons for the orders of the Government.

44. The officer in charge of the prison shall, as much as possible, transact all business connected with the prison under his charge within the prison precincts. He shall not, except in cases of necessity, require the attendance of the Jailor beyond the prison limits.

45. No stranger shall be permitted to visit a prison for any purpose soever without a written order signed by the officer in charge, or unless accompanied by an Official Visitor or the officer in charge of the prison.

SECTION IV.

The Medical Officer.

46. The duty of the Medical Officer in charge of a prison embraces the consideration of every matter connected with the health of the prisoners, their treatment in hospital when sick, the regulation of their diet, clothing, work, and punishments, so far as they are concerned in the maintenance of their health; and, in general, everything connected with the hygiene of the prison and its inmates. The Medical Officer shall, except as regards the medical treatment of the sick in prison, act in immediate subordination to the officer in charge of the prison, and subject to the general control of the Inspector General of Prisons.

47. The Medical Officer is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the prison to which he is attached, and its various details.

48. He is to visit every part of the prison once at least in every week, and daily in times of great sickness, or when epidemic disease exists in the district or station, and is to enter in his journal the results of such inspection, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of

clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. He is to ascertain that the water is pure and wholesome, and that there is an abundant supply for drinking, cooking, and washing. He is specially to note all defects of drains, privies, and the conservancy arrangements generally of the prison. Twice at least in each week he is to see every prisoner—whether criminal, civil, or awaiting trial. And in case of epidemic visitations, and during sickly seasons, the daily inspection of all the prisoners by the Medical Officer is obligatory. The result of all his examinations is always to be recorded in an easy form for reference and inspection.

49. He is to keep a journal in which he shall enter the date of every visit, with any observations which he may deem it necessary to record in connection with the performance of his duty. This journal is to be kept in the prison for the information of the officer in charge of the prison, the Official Visitors and the Inspector General of Prisons. After each visit of the Medical Officer, his journal shall be sent to the officer in charge of the prison, for the immediate issue of such orders as that officer may find it necessary to pass.

50. The Medical Officer is personally to examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival at the prison, or at latest on the following morning. He is to record in the "Register of Admission" the age, state of health on admission, weight, and any disease of importance to which such prisoner may have been subject. He is likewise to indicate his opinion as to the class of labour on which the prisoner may, with special reference to his state of health on admission, be employed. He is also to record in the "Register of Discharge" the prisoner's state of health and his weight on discharge. The number of every prisoner in these and all other registers, and records soever, is to correspond with his prison *register number*, so as, in the case of all fatal cases, to render it easy to trace the history, crime, and all particulars connected with the deceased, which it may become necessary to know or refer to for statistical or other purposes.

51. In the event of a prisoner's death, the Medical Officer is to record in appropriate columns in the "Register of Deaths" the disease with a brief abstract of its leading characters; a brief abstract of the treatment; the appearances observed at the *post-mortem* examination, which, when practicable, must be made in every case; and any remarks which he may deem it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular case, or class of cases, in the event of their being due to endemic or epidemic causes. When severe epidemics prevail, and the fatal cases are so numerous as to render it impracticable to keep detailed records, a few well-marked cases should be selected for record and *post-mortem* examinations, in order that the general and specific characters of the visitation may be known and recorded. The headings from 1 to 11, inclusive, of the "Register of Deaths" should be filled in by the prison clerk from the prison registers, and the remainder be supplied by the Medical Officer himself. A copy of the "Register of Deaths" will be prepared in the

prison office and transmitted monthly by the officer in charge of the prison, along with the other monthly returns; so much of the copy as was originally recorded by the Medical Officer is to be compared and signed by him. The copy of the "Register of Deaths" should be accompanied by a memorandum by the Medical Officer containing any remarks he may wish to offer.

52. He is to keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether sporadic or epidemic, according to the form of register supplied. A copy of this also is, at the end of every month, to be transmitted to the Inspector General of Prisons.

53. The Medical Officer is, at all seasons of the year, as soon after sunrise as possible, to see all the prisoners who are sick or in hospital. The treatment of the sick in prison hospitals is the personal duty of the Medical Officer, not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a native subordinate. He is also to examine all prisoners who complain of illness, and admit those who require it into hospital. In the cases of those prisoners who merely need the application of simple dressings, as in abrasions from fetters, or other external treatment, such as does not render it necessary to send them to hospital, they may be placed by the Medical Officer in the 'convalescent gang,' therein to have such variation of diet or work as he may consider it necessary to recommend. These recommendations are to be carried into immediate effect by the Jailor, the Medical Officer's journal being daily submitted to the officer in charge of the prison for his information and orders. When great sickness prevails, or the severity of cases actually under treatment requires it, the Medical Officer is to visit the prison as many times daily as may be necessary for the due and efficient performance of his duties.

54. He is daily to visit all prisoners in separate or solitary confinement.

55. He is to keep a regular hospital case-book, in which is to be entered, day by day, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, and the details of treatment prescribed and diet ordered for such prisoner. It is not necessary to keep detailed records of trifling cases, but the leading particulars connected with all severe and fatal examples of disease should be invariably recorded.

56. The attention of the Medical Officer is to be directed to the scale of diet on which each prisoner is placed, and he has a discretionary power to recommend the increase, diminution, or change of the food, required by the constitution and the state of health of any particular prisoner who may have been placed in the 'convalescent gang,' in which shall be included *convalescents*, the *infirm*, the *aged*, and the *very young*. The Medical Officer is daily to examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality and properly cooked.

57. The Medical Officer should frequently satisfy himelf that adequate arrangements are made, in due season, for the plentiful supply throughout the year of fresh vegetables, condiments, and anti-scorbutic fruits from the prison garden.

58. He is to give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or being suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding. He is to examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and to report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disqualifying distempers, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

59. No prisoner is to be discharged from prison on the expiry of his sentence if labouring under any acute or dangerous disease, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge be safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be so discharged.

60. No prisoner is to undergo corporal punishment, except in cases of great emergency, until he is examined by the Medical Officer, and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment.

61. Within one week after the termination of each month, the Medical Officer is to submit to the officer in charge of the prison, for his countersignature and remarks, and immediate transmission to the Inspector General of Prisons, a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the prison under his charge. Officers in charge of prisons are required to report every instance in which this rule is not strictly complied with. These returns are to be drawn up in the form contained in the appendix, and are to embrace every circumstance of interest or importance connected with the health of the prisoners during the month.

62. The annual returns of sickness and mortality in prisons will be prepared from the monthly returns by the Inspector General of Prisons, and will be appended to his general report.

63. The Medical Officer shall place on record in his journal every recommendation made by him in connection with the prison; each entry being serially numbered to facilitate reference.

64. The Medical Officer is required to produce and submit to the Inspector General of Prisons every record and register connected with the departments under his special charge, when that officer visits the prison.

65. The records to be kept by the Medical Officer are the following:—

1. Medical Officer's journal.
2. Case-book.
3. Special register of cholera cases.
4. The monthly returns of sickness and mortality.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

SECTION V.

The Jailor.

66. The Jailor shall be appointed by the officer in charge of the prison, and shall be suspended or removed by the same officer for mis-

conduct, inefficiency, or any other sufficient ground, subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General of Prisons, to whom all such appointments, suspensions, and removals shall be immediately reported for final orders.

67. The Jailor is under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of the prison, all orders emanating from whom he is required to obey, and to whom he is to submit a daily report of every department of the prison under his charge.

68. The Jailor shall enter in his Order-Book all recommendations of the Medical Officer and submit them for the orders of the officer in charge of the prison, but all the emergent written recommendations of the Medical Officer are to be carried out forthwith by the Jailor.

69. The Jailor shall reside at the prison in the quarters provided for him, or in any convenient holding immediately adjoining it. He shall never quit his post without the leave of the officer in charge of the prison, and shall, on no account, be absent from his quarters at night.

70. He shall not be concerned or engaged in any other occupation whatever, whether gainful or honorary; he shall not sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, nor shall he, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison.

71. His emoluments shall be strictly confined to his salary, and to the percentage on the net profits on prison manufactures, allowed by the Government.

72. He shall, as far as may be practicable, visit every ward and yard and see every prisoner, and inspect every cell once at least in every twenty-four hours.

73. He shall keep an "Order-Book" in which he shall record all punishments inflicted by the officer in charge of the prison, or by any other competent authority; the nature and time of such punishments; all recommendations made by the Medical Officer, and all other occurrences of importance within the prison, in such manner as may be directed. This Order-Book shall be laid daily before the officer in charge of the prison for his signature, and for the issue of such orders as that officer may consider necessary.

74. The Jailor shall carry into effect all orders regarding the labour of the prisoners, shall regulate the task and other work of the prison, and shall record the result of each day's work in his Order-Book. He shall see that every labouring prisoner performs his allotted task, and that he is employed as many hours daily, not exceeding ten, as may be directed by the officer in charge of the prison.

75. He shall also see that every prisoner has his fair share of work in the open air, to counteract the scorbutic tendency of sedentary employment.

76. He shall also see that the regulations for the instruction of prisoners are strictly observed.

77. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the Jailor, except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity. The particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the Jailor's Order-Book and immediately reported to the officer in charge of the prison. The further continuance of the prisoner in irons shall be regulated by the written order of the officer above mentioned.

78. The Jailor shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks after they have been examined and passed by the Medical Officer. He shall likewise take care that the food is properly cooked, served at the proper hour to the several messes, which shall be regulated by him, subject to the orders of the officer in charge of the prison. He shall daily see that the scales and weights are correct and in good order, and that the proper quantity of food, as laid down in the regulations on the subject, is issued.

79. The Jailor shall have charge of the prison garden, and be responsible for timely measures being taken to insure a regular and plentiful supply of good fresh vegetables throughout the year, and for the cultivation of a sufficiency of lime and citron trees to meet the requirements of the Medical Officer for anti-scorbutic fruits.

80. He shall be responsible for the strict observance of the regulations regarding the admission of friends and the correspondence of the prisoners, and shall be careful that no forbidden indulgences find admission into the prison, and that no unauthorized correspondence is taken out.

81. He shall see that the prisoners are cleanly in their persons and clothes; that they have the regulated amount of clothing and no more; that their clothing and bedding are properly aired every morning, and folded and arranged in the place occupied by each prisoner.

82. He shall at once remove all tobacco, opium, gunjah, chillums, and other forbidden articles found in the possession of prisoners, and shall report those in whose possession they are found to the officer in charge of the prison, for punishment.

83. He shall occasionally, at uncertain times, but at least once in each week, thoroughly examine every prisoner, all clothing and bedding, and every part of the prison, to prevent the concealment of forbidden articles.

84. The Jailor shall personally superintend the admission of every prisoner; shall see that the proper warrants or other documents necessary for his detention are with him; shall take from him all money, weapons, opium, tobacco, gunjah, or other forbidden articles found in his possession, as well as all clothing, lotahs, or other necessaries not required for his immediate use.

85. All money, clothing, brass vessels, and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a special register that shall be provided for the purpose. They shall be carefully kept for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of, under the regulations on the subject, as may be directed in writing by the officer in charge of the prison.

86. The Jailor shall not himself smoke, nor permit any other subordinate officer of the prison to smoke in any part of the prison, at any time, whether on duty or otherwise, except in the quarters or private residences of the subordinate officers when off duty. This rule applies also to all guards, whether on duty, or otherwise.

87. The Jailor shall accompany all inspecting officers and official visitors in their visits; and shall also be in attendance on all Officers of Police above and including the rank of Assistant Superintendents, in their official rounds.

88. He shall be present at the opening of the wards and mustering of the prisoners in the morning of each day, and shall likewise be present at the locking up at night; shall see that every prisoner is present, and after locking up shall hand over the keys to the officer of the guard on duty for the night.

89. The wards shall be opened at day-break and closed at sunset throughout the year. They shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified the moment the prisoners turn out in the morning, at which time also the latrines, the urinals, yards, cells, and all other parts of the prison shall be swept and cleansed.

90. The Jailor shall see that none of the drains are used for purposes of sewage, or for any other purpose than the carrying off of surface drainage. Any prisoner, guard, or other person found polluting the drains shall at once be reported to the officer in charge of the prison, for such punishment as he may deem necessary.

91. The Jailor shall also cause all accumulation of refuse matters, stagnant water, collections of rubbish, or other sources of impurity, to be at once removed.

92. He shall accompany the Medical Officer in his inspection of the prison, and shall carry out, at once, any written emergent recommendation he may receive from that officer regarding sanitary arrangements, entering all such orders in his Order-Book for the information of the officer in charge of the prison.

93. The Jailor must perform his duties with firmness, temper, humanity, and strict impartiality; abstain from all irritating language, and never strike nor lay hands on a prisoner, unless in self-defence.

94. He must impress upon his subordinates the necessity of maintaining a calm demeanour with the prisoners, and of carefully guarding against irritability, whatever provocation they may receive. He must, as far as practicable, see that they never argue with prisoners, nor threaten them with punishment, nor strike them unless in self-defence; that they never address violent or unbecoming language to them; that they never call them improper names, nor taunt them by any illusion to their situation or previous character; and, in particular, that they indulge in no terms of abuse of any description.

95. He must impress upon his subordinates that they must avoid all wrangling or altercation with each other, and must cordially co-operate in support of the general discipline and good order of the prison. In all cases of dispute between subordinate officers as to any matter

connected with their duties, appeal must be made to the officer in charge of the prison.

96. In the event of any riot, violent attempt to break prison, or assault of the prisoners or any of them, upon the prison officers, the Jailor and his subordinates shall be strictly guided by the special rules on the subject.

97. All subordinate officers of the prison are under the immediate personal control of the Jailor, whose orders they shall obey implicitly. The Native Doctors and hospital attendants are equally subject to his orders, and to those of the officer in charge of the prison, in all matters not immediately and directly connected with the medical treatment of the sick.

98. Every Jailor shall afford security to the amount value of the money and movable property that may be in his charge, and shall execute a surety and penalty bond in the forms appended to these regulations, and shall be strictly bound by the conditions and penalties therein contained.

99. The forms of bonds appended to these rules shall alone be used in connection with the security to be afforded by jailors on appointment.

100. If any alteration of the bonds seems to the officer in charge of the prison to be indispensably necessary, it is his duty to consult the Inspector General of Prisons, and not to alter the standard bonds without his consent.

101. Security is to be taken from every Jailor, whether permanently or temporarily appointed.

102. Every such Jailor shall execute the bonds himself, if he has property or money to pledge, but should he not have money or property of his own, he shall obtain a surety or sureties for himself, who shall execute the security bond, the penalty bond being entered into by the Jailor himself.

103. The value of the security pledged shall be fixed by the officer in charge of the prison, at his discretion, subject to the approval of the Inspector General of Prisons.

104. As a rule, the officer in charge of the prison shall be held responsible for all money, property, or stores which he permits to remain in the hands of the Jailor, above the value of the securities taken from him, and irrespective of the result of any action which may be brought against the Jailor for loss.

105. When securities are pledged, whether in money, in land, or in any other property, the officer in charge of the prison shall satisfy himself that there is no lien on such securities, and that they are really of the value assigned to them.

106. On the appointment of a Jailor, the officer in charge of the prison shall, in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe to the said Jailor the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended by, and all stock in the custody of the aforesaid Jailor. These books shall be inspected weekly, and signed by the officer in charge of the prison.

The Jailor shall not expend any money belonging to the Government, or use any of the stores in his charge, for other than strictly public purposes connected with the prison.

107. For every outlay above Rupees 10, the Jailor shall obtain the sanction of the officer in charge of the prison, in writing, under the signature of that officer.

108. On every occasion when a Jailor shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application an account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the officer in charge of the prison shall satisfy himself that this account is correct before he gives the order for a further advance, countersigning the account as evidence of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the prison.

109. The officer in charge of the prison shall make a monthly examination of the prison accounts. In these examinations it shall be ascertained that the accounts have been correctly kept and are written up to date; that the monies entrusted to the Jailor during the month, for disbursements on account of the contingencies, manufactures, and other purposes connected with the prison, have been duly accounted for, and that all sums realized from the proceeds of the sale of prison manufactures have been paid into the local treasury. It shall likewise be ascertained that the manufactured articles, raw materials, and food purchased and disposed of during the month are correctly accounted for both in the credit and debit sides of the books, and that the cash and stock accounts are correct in every particular. A balance sheet shall be prepared, exhibiting, in abstract, the value of the manufactures, raw materials, and stores, together with the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances in hand at the end of each month. This shall be filed in the records of the prison, and a copy of it be furnished to the Inspector General of Prisons at the end of each month, accompanied by a certificate to the following effect:—

"I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the prison for the month ending on the of as well as the stock in hand of raw materials, manufactured articles, &c., and that I have found them to be correct in every particular, as contained in the accompanying balance sheet."

(Signed)

Officer in charge of Prison.

Name of prison and date.

110. When a Jailor obtains leave of absence, it shall be notified to the Inspector General of Prisons. The person appointed to act for him shall deposit security and execute the bonds immediately on his taking over charge, in the manner above prescribed, except when the Jailor obtains leave for a short period. In the latter case, before leaving he should give in writing under seal, that he consents that his responsibility in all matters remains intact, according to the terms of his bonds.

111. When a Jailor resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required, in making over charge to his successor, to give a detailed account of all property, stores, &c., in his hands, and to furnish a balance sheet in the manner above prescribed; which shall be kept in the prison records, a copy being furnished to his (the jailor's) successor,—the officer in charge of the prison satisfying himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect,—it being incumbent on the above mentioned officer to give a No-demand Certificate to every Jailor on quitting his appointment, subject to the above conditions.

112. When a change of officers in charge of the prison takes place, the relieved officer, before he quits his station, in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the officer who relieves him of the correctness of the prison accounts in all particulars as above set forth. Should he be unable to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease until the accounts, &c., have been examined and found to be correct.

113. Every bond shall be in duplicate, and on paper of the proper stamp; it shall be duly witnessed, sealed, and executed in the presence and under the attestation of a Register of Deeds, and, when there is not such an officer, in the presence of a Magistrate, other than the officer who is a party on behalf of the Government in the deed.

114. A copy of every bond shall, whenever taken, be furnished to the Inspector General of Prisons with a covering letter from the officer in charge of the prison, stating that he is satisfied that the security furnished is sufficient to cover all risks.

SECTION VI.

Warders.

115. The Warders are to have charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and the chief care and superintendence of the prisoners when not in the work-rooms, school, garden, or elsewhere.

116. They are to report daily to the Jailor, at his morning visit, the condition of their respective wards or yards, and to bring to his notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge. They must prevent any disorderly conduct in the wards or yards.

117. They must maintain a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; keep the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; see that the bedding and clothing are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

118. They must pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners; see that they bathe as often and at such hours as may be ordered, and ascertain that the heads of the prisoners are clean and free from vermin.

119. They must have the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailor; must report to that officer at once any prisoner who may be absent; must daily examine the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing directly the prisoners have turned out.

Should they discover any improper article therein, they must at once take it to the Jailor, and report the prisoner in whose cell, clothing, or bedding it was found.

120. They must at once bring to notice any signs of sickness among the prisoners, and make over any prisoner who complains of illness to the Jailor, for transfer to the hospital.

121. They must trim the lights in their respective wards, and take care that they are not removed, or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the ward.

122. Female turnkeys and attendants shall be provided for the female wards, and these, in every Central Prison, shall be under an English or Eurasian Matron.

SECTION VII.

Work-Overseers.

123. The Work-Overseers are to superintend the labor of the prisoners in the work-shops; to see that each convict performs his appointed task carefully; that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him; and that silence, order, and regularity are observed in the work-shops.

124. They are to be held responsible for the safe custody of the various implements for work entrusted to their care, and for their being kept in proper order; and are to make over to the Jailor all work completed during each day in their respective work-shops.

125. They are to maintain as high a degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness as circumstances will permit in the work-shops, sheds, and all other places under their charge.

126. They must on no account leave the superintendence of the prisoners under their charge, without being properly relieved, and are to assist in such duties, connected with the mustering and locking-up of the prisoners, as may be required of them.

127. They are to bring all breaches of discipline, short work, and misconduct of every kind, among the prisoners under their charge, to the notice of the Jailor.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL STAFF AND HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS.

SECTION VIII.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

128. In every Civil Station in which there is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he shall be available for the performance of such duties in the prison and prison hospital as the Medical Officer in charge may demit to him, provided such duties do not interfere with his proper functions at the local dispensary or charity hospital.

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Native Doctors.

129. The duty of the Native Doctor is to attend to all orders of the Medical Officer of the prison, to prepare, or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence, all medicines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses and at the times directed; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer at his visits; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet-roll of the sick in hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer in charge, for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the hospital.

130. When there are two Native Doctors, one shall be on duty every night in the hospital, and when there is only one Doctor, he shall take that duty alternately with the Compounder.

131. The purchase of bazar medicines shall be entrusted to the Native Doctor, on the responsibility of the Medical Officer in charge; but the Native Doctor shall in no case be entrusted with the dieting of the sick, which shall be supplied by the same authority as the food of all other prisoners.

132. Native Doctors shall reside in such proximity to the prison as to be available for duty at all times without delay.

133. In all matters connected with the professional care of the sick, they shall be under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer. In all other matters connected with discipline, and the maintenance of order generally, they shall be subject to the authority of the officer in charge of the prison, and shall obey all orders issued by that officer through the Jailor.

Compounders and Dressers.

134. Compounders and Dressers shall perform such duties, in connection with the sick, as the Medical Officer in charge may entrust to them. When qualified to have charge of the sick, they shall take the night duty of the hospital alternately with the Native Doctor, and shall at all times reside in the immediate vicinity of the prison.

Hospital Attendants.

135. The hospital attendants shall be under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer in charge, and shall be present at such times, and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

136. The officer in charge of the prison shall place at the disposal of the Medical Officer in charge well conducted prisoners who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick.

137. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to every ten patients. When

more are needed, a special application must be made to the officer in charge of the prison, stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

138. In no case must a respectable prisoner be permitted to be told off for hospital duty that he may thereby escape other labor in the prison.

139. Any Native Doctor, or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall be convicted of taking a bribe from a prisoner, or of conniving at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the prison or hospital, shall be liable to removal from the prison establishment by the officer in charge of the prison.

SECTION IX.

Subordinate Officers generally.

140. The appointment of all subordinate officers and servants shall be on probation for the first six months, during which period they shall be liable to be discharged on receiving a fortnight's notice or pay, should they be found in any respect unsuited for the due and satisfactory performance of the duties required of them. The appointment of a subordinate officer or servant shall not be confirmed on the expiration of his probation unless his conduct, character, temper, and abilities have proved in all respects satisfactory.

141. All subordinate officers and servants shall be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and regulations relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to, and obey the orders of the officer in charge of the prison, and all their superior officers. They shall assist in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

142. It is the duty of all officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances to the proper authorities, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the prison.

143. Subordinate officers or servants shall not strike a prisoner, unless compelled to do so in self-defence, or at any time use more force than is absolutely necessary in the performance of their duties.

144. No subordinate officer or servant shall, on any pretence whatever, fail to make an immediate report to the officer in charge of the prison, or other his superior officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the prison regulations. No subordinate officer shall take upon himself to punish any prisoner, unless ordered by the officer in charge of the prison.

145. No subordinate officer or servant of the prison shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other officer or servant of the prison, or on any account discuss any matter of discipline, or prison duties or arrangements, in the hearing of prisoners.

146. On all occasions, the officer who receives charge of a party of prisoners shall count the prisoners therein, and repeat the number aloud to the officer from whom he receives them, after which the officer in charge shall be held responsible for their safe custody and regular conduct. He shall especially prevent the prisoners from straggling or holding unauthorized communication with each other, or with any unauthorized person, or procuring in any way prohibited articles.

147. All officers placed in authority over prisoners, and all persons employed in the prison, must be persons of respectable character. Any notoriously disreputable conduct, even outside the prison, will render an officer or servant liable to dismissal.

148. The subordinate officers and servants of the prison shall at all times treat their superiors with respect. They shall also see that no disrespect is shown by the prisoners to the officers or persons employed in other departments.

149. All subordinate officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and those for whom a uniform dress is ordered, shall at all times wear it when on duty, and shall further conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established by authority.

150. No subordinate officer or servant shall be absent during the hours fixed for his attendance, without the permission of the officer in charge of the prison. Subordinate officers and servants are to confine themselves while within the prison walls to their respective posts, unless when they have occasion to go to any other part of the establishment in obedience to the orders of a superior officer, or in the performance of any special duty.

151. No officer or servant entrusted with keys shall take them out of the prison, leave them lying about, or lend them to any other person, on any pretence whatever; but shall, when leaving the prison, or going off duty on any occasion, deliver his keys to such officer as may be authorized to receive them, and he shall not leave his post or the prison without duly making them over as above directed.

152. No subordinate officer or servant shall be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the prison; and all such officers and servants as are not resident it the prison, shall be required to live within such limits as shall be, from time to time, laid down.

153. No officer or servant of the prison shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, or let, or have the benefit or advantage from the loan or letting of any article to, or have any money dealings whatever with any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on any private account, or correspond with, or hold any intercourse with the friends or relatives of any prisoner, or make any unauthorized communication concerning the prison to any person whatever.

154. Every officer or servant of the establishment who shall take in or carry out, or endeavour to take in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be taken in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing,

provisions, tobacco, opium, gunjah, letters, papers, or other articles whatever, not allowed by the rules of the prison, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the officer in charge of the prison, and shall for the first offence be suspended for and forfeit the pay of one month, and for a repetition of the offence be summarily dismissed, with the forfeiture of all pay that may be due to him at the time.

155. No subordinate officer or servant of the prison shall, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the prison; nor receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, any fee or gratuity, or present from any contractor or person tendering any contract with the establishment; nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friend; nor from any person visiting the prison.

156. No subordinate officer or servant shall use spirituous liquors or tobacco within the prison walls, except in his own quarters.

157. No officer of the prison shall, at any time, or on any pretence, smoke while on duty.

158. All wrangling or disputes between officers of the prison are strictly forbidden. Any question connected with points of duty must be referred, at a convenient time, for the decision of the Jailor, or, if necessary, of the officer in charge of the prison. Such reports must be made within twelve hours of the occurrences complained of, or they will not be received; and if it should be found that such complaints are frivolous, vexatious, or arise from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice, or revenge, they must be entered in the "Officers' Misconduct Book," and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate officer to promotion, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, are considered.

159. Any subordinate officer or servant having any grievances connected with his duty or situation in the prison, must state the same, respectfully, for the decision of the officer in charge of the prison.

160. Any discussion on proceeding with a view to, or tending to, or in the nature of, a combination among officers or servants for any object connected with their duties or position in the prison, unless with the cognizance or sanction of the officer in charge of the prison, is strictly prohibited, and every officer or servant joining therein will be liable to dismissal or other punishment, according to the degree of his offence.

161. Fines may be levied by the officer in charge of the prison on the subordinate officers or servants for neglect or violation of duty according to the scale of fines appended to this section. All fines and restrictions shall be entered in the "Officers' Misconduct Book," which the officer in charge of the prison is required to keep, and transmit a copy monthly to the Inspector General of Prisons.

162. Subordinate officers may also be punished for breach of prison rules, neglect or violation of duty, or other misconduct, by being reduced to a lower place on the list of officers holding the same rank, or they may be reduced to a lower scale of rank and pay, by the officer in charge of the prison, an appeal in all such cases lying to the Inspector General of Prisons, whose order shall be final.

163. Subordinate officers or servants whose services are discontinued (except such as are temporarily employed, or who have not completed their probation, or who shall be dismissed for misconduct), shall be entitled to a month's notice or a month's pay.

164. All officers who may be dismissed, discharged, or allowed to resign their appointments, shall be required to quit the prison, or the quarters occupied by them, at once.

165. Any subordinate officer or servant disabled from the regular performance of duty by illness, must give or send immediate notice to the Medical Officer and to the officer in charge of the prison. The latter officer shall have power to grant sick leave without deduction from salary, for any time not exceeding one week. The sick leave may be renewed weekly, upon a further similar report, but if at the end of one month reckoned from the date of the first leave, the officer or servant has not resumed his duty, and is not in health to perform it efficiently, he shall come under the rules prescribed by Government for sick leave to public servants of a corresponding grade in other departments.

166. Officers tendering their resignations after going on the sick list shall receive no pay for such periods, unless their sickness is caused by disease or accidents occurring on duty.

167. Subordinate officers or servants who may be suspended from duty and afterwards restored to their situations, shall not receive any pay for the period of suspension, unless a special order shall be given to that effect.

168. Any subordinate officer or servant who in the course of one year shall have been, in the aggregate, more than sixty days absent from duty on account of sickness (except in consequence of disease or accidents occurring on duty), and others who from age or infirmity may not be in health to perform their duty properly, shall be examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer, and unless there appear to be strong reason for the contrary, shall be discharged. Such subordinate officers shall receive gratuities on discharge, proportioned to their length of service, in accordance with the general rules of the Government on the subject—provided they are not in the classes of public servants entitled to pensions. In the latter case, they will be subject to the special regulations respecting pensions.

169. Leave of absence, not exceeding one month in each year, will ordinarily be granted to each of the subordinate officers of the prison. Such leave shall not, however, be claimed as a right, nor will it be granted except as an indulgence to officers whose conduct shall in all respects be perfectly satisfactory; and then only at such periods, and under such restrictions, as the interest and efficiency of the public service demand. Such leave is in no circumstances to be cumulative.

170. No officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another officer, and then only in case of the prisoner's sickness, or other emergency.

171. All officers or servants on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the prison, shall point out to their successors all matters of special importance connected with their

duties, and explain any directions of the officer in charge of the prison, the Medical Officer, or other superior officer, affecting any particular prisoner.

172. All officers and servants shall be watchful to detect and prevent any person secreting prohibited articles for the prisoners about the prison, and shall immediately report any such occurrence. They shall also report the loitering of improper or suspicious persons about the prison.

173. All officers shall be careful not to allow any prisoner under their charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity with the established rules of the prison.

174. Officers in charge of wards, cells, yards, or other parts of the prison, shall have them thoroughly cleansed and purified at daybreak throughout the year. Especial care must be taken that the night privies are not used in the day time; that the drains are not fouled by sewage or any other objectionable matter; that the refuse of the cook-rooms is collected and removed after every meal; and that no dogs or other animals are allowed within the prison walls.

175. Similar care must be observed that no ladders, planks, bamboos, ropes, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape, are left unnecessarily exposed at any time in the yards, or elsewhere. All such articles when not in use must be kept in their appointed places. Every officer or servant is bound to report immediately any instance of such articles being left in neglect of this rule, whether it occurs in his own department of the prison or otherwise.

Scale of Fines.

176. Fines may be levied by the officer in charge of the prison upon all subordinate officers and servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a month's pay during any calendar month. Such fines shall be entered in the proper register, and disposed of by being remitted to the treasury, and credited to Government monthly.

I. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding half a day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied.

(1.) Coming late to duty.

(2.) Appearing in the prison improperly dressed or dirty.

(3.) Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.

(4.) Inattention when in charge of prisoners.

(5.) Omitting at the proper time to strike the gong, should there be one.

(6.) Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time, or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.

(7.) Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.

(8.) Allowing tools or other articles to lie about, out of their appointed places.

(9.) Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-rooms, drains, or other places under their charge.

(10.) Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the clothes and persons of the prisoners under their charge.

(11.) Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge, to see that they are secure and clean.

(12.) Wrangling on duty, or in any way obstructing the duties of the prison.

II. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one day's pay of the offender, except on a repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied.

(1.) Omitting to count the prisoners going to or returning from work, and at locking or unlocking, or other appointed times.

(2.) Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.

(3.) Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.

(4.) Using indecent, immoral, or abusive language.

(5.) Carelessly searching, or omitting to search a prisoner, and thereby allowing him to retain forbidden articles.

(6.) Neglecting to extinguish any lights or fire at the times appointed.

(7.) Communicating with unauthorized persons in the prison or outside when in charge of prisoners.

(8.) Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the prison walls, unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

(9.) Neglecting to examine the cell or other fastening under their charge, to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.

(10.) Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards, and worksheds, such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

III. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one week's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied.

(1.) Sleeping while on duty by day.

(2.) Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds, or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the officer in charge of the prison, the Official Visitors of the prison, or the Inspector General of Prisons.

(2.) Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or without the prison walls.

(4.) Wilfully neglecting to report the wish of a prisoner to see the officer in charge of the prison, the Medical Officer, an Official Visitor of the prison, or the Inspector General of Prisons, during their visits.

(5.) Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.

(6.) Leaving keys in a door, or lying about.

(7.) Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

(8.) Leaving prisoners without the prison walls unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

(9.) Permitting to lie about ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner.

IV.—The undermentioned offences are punishable by dismissal.

(1.) Sleeping whilst on duty by night.

(2.) Habitual carelessness or neglect of duty.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

SECTION X.

Prisoners under trial.

177. When persons charged with offences are brought to the prison, notice of their arrival shall be given at once to the officer in charge of the prison and to the Medical Officer. The Jailor shall see that the authority or documents required for their detention are delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be immediately reported to the officer in charge of the prison for orders.

178. Wherever practicable, the place of confinement for prisoners under trial shall afford the means of separating persons accused of misdemeanours and minor offences from those committed to the Sessions and of separating juveniles from adults. Every effort must be exerted to prevent the further demoralization of the young in prison, and wherever practicable separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile inmate of the under-trial ward; and separate accommodation for untried female prisoners shall be provided.

179. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes; shall be subjected to no further restraint than is absolutely necessary for their safe custody; shall have the laboring rations of the class to which they belong, and shall not be compelled to mess together unless they prefer it,—each being allowed to cook for himself, if he chooses to do so; but personal cleanliness shall be rigorously insisted upon, and ample provision shall be made to enable each under-trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains, and after suitable intervals, and at proper hours in the cold season, two in the week being considered the minimum number of complete bodily ablutions.

180. They shall have all reasonable facilities for communicating with their friends or legal advisers.

181. The officer in charge of the prison shall not be precluded from imposing fetters, or such other means of restraint as he may consider absolutely necessary for the safe custody of desperate characters, an entry of the fact, and of the reasons for its necessity, being duly recorded in the Jailor's order book under his signature.

SECTION XI.

Classification of Convicted Prisoners.

182. The object of classification is to prevent the contamination by depraved prisoners of prisoners not so depraved, and to attempt to insure that a prisoner shall go out of jail, if unreformed, at least not worse than he went in.

183. Separate compartments of the prison shall be provided for the following four classes of prisoners, founded on the *nature of the offence.*

CLASS I.—Those convicted of offences against the person, with premeditated malice.

1. Murder and other offences affecting life, attended with aggravating circumstances.
2. Being a Thug.
3. Brutal or aggravated assaults.
4. Rape.
5. Unnatural offences.
6. Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour.
7. False evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, or of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment.
8. Malicious maiming or injury.
9. Extortion under aggravated circumstances.
10. Attempts to commit the above offences.
11. Abetment of the above offences.

CLASS II.—Those connected with offences against the person, without premeditation.

1. Culpable homicide.
2. Attempt to commit suicide.
3. Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, exposure of infants, and of the concealment of births.
4. Simple affray.
5. Generally all offences against the peace or person arising out of some fancied point of honor, or prompted feelings of anger, without premeditated motives.
6. Criminal force and assault.
7. Affray with homicide.
8. Offences against the State.
9. Offences against the army and navy.
10. Offences against the public tranquillity.
11. Defamation.
12. Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance.
13. Offences by or relating to public servants.
14. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.
15. False evidence and offences against public justice.
16. Offences against thepublic health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.
17. Offences relating to religion.

18. Offences relating to marriage.
19. Hurt.
20. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
21. Attempts to commit the above offences.
22. Abetment of the above offences.

CLASS III.—Offences against property, with aggravating circumstances.

1. Dacoity.
2. Robbery.
3. Burglary.
4. Theft with violence or other aggravating circumstances.
5. Receiving stolen goods, when notoriously connected with dacoits or thieves.
6. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, under the more aggravated heads.
7. Attempts to commit the above offences.
8. Abetment of the above offences.

CLASS IV.—Offences against property without aggravating circumstances.

1. Simple theft.
2. Theft of cattle.
3. Bad livelihood or vagabondage.
4. Criminal misappropriation of property.
5. Criminal breach of trust.
6. Receiving stolen goods, unless notoriously connected with robbers or thieves.
7. Cheating.
8. Offences relating to weights and measures.
9. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.
10. Mischief.
11. Criminal trespass.
12. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property-marks.
13. Forgery.
14. Criminal breaches of contracts of service.
15. Attempts to commit the above offences.
16. Abetment of the above offences.

184. Notorious offenders when re-convicted of minor offences may be placed in the class for which their antecedents indicate. Prisoners convicted of offences not specified in the foregoing classes shall be associated with the class which the officer in charge of the prison considers the most appropriate. In doubtful cases, the motive which led to the commission of the offence should influence the decision. If for any special reason it is considered that any prisoner should be placed in another class than that to which he would belong according to the above classification, the change may be made by an order of the officer in charge of the prison, recorded in the Jailor's order book.

185. To meet the requirements of propriety, decency, and the maintenance of appropriate discipline and security, each of the above mentioned classes is to be sub-divided,

186. Separate compartments of the prison shall be provided for the following four Sub-divisions, founded on the *circumstances of the offender.*

SUB-DIVISION I.—As regards Sex. A.—*Males.* B.—*Females.* No intercommunication, under any circumstances, shall be allowed between the sexes; and with this object the female wards shall be removed as far as possible from the male wards. Separate accommodation shall be provided for untried and civil female prisoners who shall not be associated with the convicted. There shall be a separate hospital in connection with the female wards. Female turn-keys and attendants shall be provided for the female wards, and in every Central Prison there shall be an English or Eurasian matron.

SUB-DIVISION II.—As regards Age. A.—*Juveniles.* B.—*Adults.* It is of the highest importance that juvenile offenders should not be exposed to contamination, by associating in prison with more hardened and practised culprits, and every effort should be exerted to prevent their further demoralization. Whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile prisoner, as an important means of preserving them from corruption by adult prisoners.

SUB-DIVISION III.—As regards Religion. A.—*Christians.* B.—*Non-Christians.*

SUB-DIVISION IV.—As regards nature of Punishment. A.—*Prisoners sentenced to death.* B.—*Life prisoners.* C.—*Term prisoners.*

187. As an aid to preserving classification, by enabling the prison officers to detect any breach thereof, each of the four classes of prisoners shall have the prison dress distinctively coloured, as follows :—

CLASS I.—Blue.
CLASS II.—White.
CLASS III.—Red.
CLASS IV.—Yellow.

N. B.—All articles of blanket clothing which cannot be procured of the prescribed colors, are to have their linings of the class colour so arranged as to form a distinctive broad border or binding.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO CONVICTED PRISONERS.

188. When convicted prisoners are brought to the prison, the officer first receiving them shall see that a proper warrant is brought with them, and that they are struck off the list of prisoners under trial. Should no proper warrant be brought with such prisoners, an immediate report shall be made to the officer in charge of the prison for orders as to their disposal.

189. All prisoners on arrival at the prison shall be carefully searched, and made to wash themselves thoroughly under such regulations as may be recommended by the Medical Officer, and approved by the officer in charge of the prison. They shall be taken to the Medical Officer on the morning following their admission to be weighed, and for the record of all other necessary particulars regarding them in the " Regis-

ter of Admission." If sick, the prisoners shall be transferred at once to the prison hospital, provided that whenever there may be any epidemic prevailing outside the prison, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the prison, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, to make such special and temporary arrangements for the accommodation outside the prison of such sick prisoners, as may be essential to the preservation of health in the prison.

190. The Medical Officer shall determine with reference to the health of the prisoner the class of labour on which such prisoner on admission is to be placed, but any exemption from the prescribed scale of labour shall be recorded by the Medical Officer.

191. As a general rule, all criminals sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall, on final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without appeal being preferred, have his head close shaven, and be subsequently shaved once in every fifteen days by prisoners set apart for the duty. The Hindu will retain the *chooteeah*. The beard and moustaches of all prisoners shall be close trimmed or clipped, the beard of Mahomedans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom it would be justly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the prison, be exempt from this proceeding. Sikhs and Mughs must at all times be held exempt.

192. The officer in charge of the prison shall cause to be inserted in a book called " The Prisoners' Property Book" an entry to be signed by the prisoner, and attested by an officer of the prison, of any money or other property delivered with or found upon the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may be sent to him afterwards, which money or other property he shall take into his possession to be accounted for, or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, gunjah, poisonous substances, food and chillums, shall be destroyed. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited and paid into the local treasury to the credit of the prison. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the officer in charge of the prison, and be deposited for the use of such prisoner to be delivered to him or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketted with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose. A ticket shall be given to each prisoner as soon as possible after his reception into the prison, specifying whether any and what money, or property, is in the custody of the officer in charge of the prison on his (the prisoner's) account. This ticket shall be signed by the Jailor and countersigned by the officer in charge of the prison.

193. After prisoners are received into the prison, an abstract of the rules and regulations relating to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners shall be read over to them, and proper means shall be taken by the officer in charge of the prison to make them acquainted with the effect and purport of such rules. A copy of this abstract in

the vernacular language of the District shall be hung up in each of the criminal wards of the prison.

194. Immediately on reception, the name, &c., of every convicted prisoner shall be entered in the "Register of Criminal Prisoners Admitted," each entry being serially numbered from 1 to 10,000. This serial number, which shall be called his "*Register number*," shall be his distinguishing mark throughout the whole term of his imprisonment. His clothes, blankets, bedding, &c., shall be marked with this number, so that there will be no difficulty in discovering the property, and all matters relating to any particular prisoner by a reference to his "*Register number*." Each prisoner shall be supplied with a wooden ticket measuring four by two inches, having branded on one side his "*Register number*" and the year in which he was sentenced, and on the reverse the date of expiration of sentence. This ticket shall be worn round the neck, in order that the prisoner may at all times be identified.

195. Whenever reference is made to any prisoner in any official communication or document, his "*Register number*" shall invariably precede his name. Thus "Prisoner No. 1736, Roop Ram."

196. In the prison register of admissions shall be included the following particulars regarding every prisoner, viz.:—date of reception; register number; name and father's name; age; caste or religion; residence; occupation; personal description; family; previous character; weight and state of health on admission; crime; sentence, date thereof, by whom passed, and date on which it will expire. When the current or "*Register number*" of admission shall amount to 10,000 in any prison, a new series shall be commenced beginning with number 1.

197. In addition to the "Register of Release" in which the names, &c., of liberated prisoners shall be inscribed in the serial order of actual release, special "Release Diaries" shall be kept for the current and ensuing years, in which, on the appropriate page, shall be entered on the day of admission, (under the signature of the officer in charge of the prison), the exact date on which every prisoner is entitled to release, contingent on payment of fine or expiry of term of imprisonment. If these "Release Diaries" are carefully kept, there can be no difficulty in making timely arrangements for transfer in anticipation of expiry of sentence, no delay in getting the prisoner's property ready for delivery, and no risk of illegal detention in prison after expiry of sentence.

198. Should the date on which a prisoner is entitled to release fall on a Sunday, he shall be liberated on the Saturday preceding that date, an entry to that effect being made in the "Register of Release."

199. Every convicted prisoner shall have a "Labour Ticket" according to the prescribed form—see Appendix—which shall contain an abstract of his employment, sickness, and conduct, during the whole period of his incarceration. All entries on the Labour Ticket should

be in the handwriting of the Jailor or of his deputy, and, unless in the event of sudden illness, no prisoner should be received into any department of the prison without the authority for his transfer being inscribed on the "Labour Ticket," which shall remain with the Work Overseer or the Native Doctor, as their authority for employing the prisoner on any particular work, for exempting him from the prescribed scale of labour, for receiving him into hospital, or for retaining him in the "convalescent gang." All entries on "Labour Tickets" should be entered in a book and submitted daily by the Jailor, in order that the officer in charge of the prison may know the changes made in the distribution of labour.

200. In all cases of female convicts who may at the time of conviction have children at the breast, or to whom children may be born while in the prison, such children need not be separated from their mothers until they have attained the full age of two years, when they must at once be removed from the prison. No child which has attained the age of two years at the time of conviction of the mother is, on any consideration, to be permitted to become an inmate of the prison. In all such cases the officer in charge of the prison must cause diligent enquiry to be instituted regarding the relatives and near connexions of the convicts, in order that the children may be made over to them during the incarceration of the mother. Should the relatives of such children be utterly destitute and unable to support them, or should the officer in charge of the prison be unable to discover any person sufficiently near of kin to take charge of them, he shall select trustworthy persons to undertake such charge, and shall see that the children entrusted to them are properly fed and brought up to habits of industry and labour, a moderate sum being allowed for the maintenance of the children.

201. In all cases of suicide in prison, or deaths from other than natural causes among the prisoners, an inquest is to be held on the body, and a careful enquiry made into the circumstances of the case, of which a full report is to be submitted without delay to the Inspector General of Prisons for communication to the Government.

202. On the door of each ward in every prison shall be placed a label of wood or brass containing the number of the ward, its cubical capacity, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing. A "Lock-up Register" shall be kept in every prison showing the exact number of prisoners confined in each ward, cell, or other compartment, which register shall be examined and signed daily by the officer in charge of the prison.

203. All convicted prisoners shall be formed into messes of not less than thirty members each, for whom a prisoner cook of suitable caste shall be provided under the special rules on the subject.

204. All convicted prisoners are entitled to the dietary of the class or nationality to which they belong, and to the prison clothing and bedding specified in the rules on those subjects.

205. Prisoners shall not during the period of confinement be permitted to see their friends unless by a written order of the officer in

charge of the prison. Such interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners, and shall be restricted to their immediate blood relatives. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an officer of the prison, shall not last longer than half an hour, and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances to be determined by the officer in charge of the prison. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the officer above mentioned, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents.

206. One interview with relatives and friends will be permitted to all prisoners sentenced to transportation, and to prisoners under sentence of death.

207. Permission shall be granted unconditionally to recently sentenced prisoners to see their friends once or twice, to enable them to execute a Power of Attorney, to appeal, or to provide for the management of their property.

SECTION XII.

Solitary Confinement.

208. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of Act No. XLV. of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code), shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th Sections of the said Act.

209. Solitary confinement may also be awarded by the officer in charge of a prison for breaches of prison discipline, for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours. All punishments inflicted shall be entered in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register," a copy of which is to be forwarded monthly to the Inspector General of Prisons.

210. No cell shall be used for separate or solitary confinement until the Inspector General of Prisons has certified that it is fit for the purpose. Artificial heat shall be applied whenever and wherever it may be necessary.

211. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited daily by the officer in charge of the prison and by the Medical Officer, who shall insert a record of every such visit in their respective journals, and shall note any injurious effect that may be observed on the mind or health of the prisoner. Should it be necessary to remove any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on either of the above grounds, an immediate report of such removal shall be made to the Inspector General of Prisons.

212. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, and shall be supplied with suitable work.

213. The bedding of prisoners in solitary cells shall be withdrawn from the cell during the day, and be exposed to the sun and air when

the weather permits. The cell shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean, and the inmate of the cell shall be compelled so to make and keep it.

214. The food of native prisoners in solitary confinement shall be cooked and carried to them in proper vessels by prisoner cooks of suitable caste, and its distribution at the appointed times shall be superintended by a subordinate officer of the prison.

SECTION XIII.

Separate Confinement.

215. In all prisons in which separate confinement is practised under the rules on the subject, cells of sufficient size, properly lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, shall be provided.

216. Every such cell shall be furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and no such cell shall be used for the purpose until its fitness in all particulars shall have been certified by the Inspector General of Prisons.

217. Every prisoner so separately confined shall have his turn of out-door labour in the prison garden, for as long a time as the Medical Officer may consider to be necessary for his health.

218. Separate shall not be deemed solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code, or of any rule prescribing solitary confinement for breaches of prison discipline.

219. The food of every native prisoner subjected to separate confinement shall be cooked and carried to him by a convict cook of suitable caste.

220. Prisoners in separate confinement shall be visited daily by the officer in charge of the prison and by the Medical Officer, and a subordinate officer of the prison shall be in attendance to see that each meal is properly served, and to superintend the employment of the prisoner as many times daily as may be necessary.

221. All the rules relating to prisons generally, except such as may be inconsistent with separate confinement, shall be applicable to prisoners confined in separate cells.

SECTION XIV.

Prisoners condemned to death.

222. When any person is sentenced to death, a copy of the sentence of the High Court shall be transmitted to the officer in charge of the

prison in which the person so sentenced is confined, together with the warrant for the execution of the prisoner.

223. Every prisoner condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the prison, apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed the labouring diet of the class to which he belongs, and exercise in the open air for a reasonable time every day under strict and careful watch.

224. He may be visited by his relatives, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request, by an order in writing from the officer in charge of the prison. No other person shall have access to such prisoner, except the officer in charge of the prison, the Medical Officer, and if a Christian, by a Minister of the persuasion to which he belongs.

225. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed and a convict is left for execution, the Jailor shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

226. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall invariably on all such occasions be previously examined by the Jailor, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and insert the result of his examination in his order book.

227. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed and the condemned prisoner is left for execution, such prisoner shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an officer of the prison, both by day and by night.

228. The bodies of criminals are not to be exposed on gibbets after execution, but are to be burnt or buried, unless claimed by their relations or friends. The disposal of the body when not so claimed is to be in the manner most consonant with the customs of the tribe or caste of the sufferer.

229. In the issue of warrants for the execution of capital sentences to officers in charge of prisons, being Magistrates, a discretion will be left with them in regard to the period for carrying such sentences into execution, in the warrants which shall specify—on or before a certain date. Should any extraordinary or unavoidable delay occur in carrying a capital sentence into execution, the officer in charge of the prison shall immediately report the circumstance to the Sessions Judge for the orders of the High Court, returning the original warrant, either for the issue for a fresh warrant, or for the endorsement upon the first warrant of an order containing a definite date for carrying the postponed sentence into effect.

230. All executions are to take place at the sudder station of the officer to whom the warrant is directed, unless expressly otherwise ordered in the sentence of the High Court. Wherever carried out, the Magistrate or his Assistant (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) is to be present at every execution.

231. In the event of pregnancy being declared in the case of a female prisoner sentenced to capital punishment, that fact, as certified by the Medical Officer, is always to be noted on the warrant of the

High Court, which is to be returned by the officer in charge of the prison, being a Magistrate, to the Sessions Judge for endorsement thereon of an order for the suspension of execution until forty days after her delivery.

SECTION XV.

Civil Prisoners.

232. The control of the civil prison is vested in the officer in charge of the criminal prison, who shall exercise over it complete supervision in all matters relating to health, cleanliness, discipline, and internal economy generally. The functions of the Official Visitors and of the Inspector General of Prisons are the same in regard to civil as to criminal prisoners.

233. The officer in charge of the prison is vested with authority to punish, on a summary enquiry, all civil prisoners guilty of breaches of discipline—such as refractory behaviour, resistance to guards, to the Jailor, or to other officers having authority in the prison—and all offences not amounting to acts of criminality which would render them liable to punishment under the laws on the subject. A civil prisoner cannot be confined in fetters unless he is suffering under a criminal sentence for having broken prison. Fetters are not to be imposed on a civil prisoner merely to ensure his safe custody. The punishment for refractory behaviour, or any breach of discipline not amounting to crime, shall be confinement in a solitary cell for a period not to exceed seventy-two hours for any single offence.

234. All civil prisoners on admission shall be examined in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons, or articles calculated to facilitate escape. Such examination shall not be conducted in the presence of any other prisoner. After examination the civil prisoner shall be placed in the civil ward.

235. They shall be allowed to see their friends and relatives between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. No visit shall be allowed from a person of bad or suspicious character, to be judged of by the officer in charge of the prison.

236. Revenue defaulters if in a state of destitution shall be supplied with non-labouring rations and clothing from the prison; all other civil prisoners shall in such particulars be dealt with in accordance with the law on the subject.

237. All casual benefactions of articles liable to damage by keeping, sent to the prison for the benefit of poor debtors, shall be distributed (at the discretion of the officer in charge of the prison) as soon as convenient after they have been received. All other charitable donations, and all donations or bequests of money shall be distributed under the direction of the officer in charge of the prison, except such

as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which if not contrary to the rules of the prison shall be applied as directed.

238. The use of intoxicating drugs or liquors in the civil prison shall be regulated by special sanction of the Medical Officer, but this rule shall not extend to any restriction in the use of tobacco.

239. Any civil prisoner may be permitted—if he chooses to do so of his own free will—to work at his trade or calling, provided such employment does not interfere with the good government of the prison. Such debtors as find their own implements, and are not maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such civil prisoners as may be furnished with implements, or be maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be liable to a reduction—sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the implements used, and the cost of their maintenance.

SECTION XVI.

State Prisoners.

240. When any person committed for safe custody under the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818 is placed in any prison in the Lower Provinces, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made by the officer in charge of the prison to the Inspector General of Prisons.

241. This report shall contain a record of the rank of the State Prisoner in question, of the order directing his detention, of the provisions made for his safe custody and dieting, and of his treatment generally; and the Inspector General of Prisons shall issue such orders on those subjects as he may consider necessary for the health and comfort of such prisoner, care being taken that such orders are not inconsistent with the instructions of the Government regarding the treatment and safe custody of such prisoner.

242. Every officer in charge of a prison in whose custody any State Prisoner is placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Inspector General of Prisons on the conduct, health, and comfort of such prisoner, for communication to the Government with a view to the issue of such orders regarding him as may be necessary.

243. Every officer in charge of a prison in which any such prisoner is detained shall forward to the Inspector General of Prisons, with such observations as appear necessary, every representation which any such prisoner may wish to make to the Government.

SECTION XVII.

Criminal Lunatics.

244. Cases of Criminal Lunatics, such as are referred to in Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861—the Code of Criminal Procedure—

shall in future be submitted for the orders of the Government through the Inspector General of Prisons.

245. Criminal Lunatics shall be accompanied by all the documents needed to establish the fact of insanity, and to show the necessity of transfer to a Lunatic Asylum for safe custody.

246. When a prisoner labours under any mental alienation his case shall be immediately reported by the officer in charge of the prison to the Inspector General of Prisons, with the view of obtaining the order of the Local Government for his removal to the Lunatic Asylum, under provision of Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861.

SECTION XVIII.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

247. The law intends imprisonment to be a punishment, and therefore the first thing to be looked to in labour is, not that it should be remunerative, but that it should render a residence in prison a matter of dread, apprehension, and avoidance. Labour is the principal means of enforcing discipline in prisons. Suitable provision for intra-mural labour shall be made in the prisons of the Lower Provinces. All extra-mural labour, except that in the prison garden, is strictly prohibited.

248. The class of labour on which every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be employed on admission shall be determined by the Medical Officer, with reference to the state of health of the prisoner at the time, and his ability to undergo hard labour. Great care shall be taken that the precautions necessary for the exemption of physically weak and diseased prisoners from the prescribed scale of labour be not improperly exercised to the undue mitigation of the sentence.

249. Prison labour is divided into three classes as follows :—

1st Class—Hard Labour.

1. Oil-pressing.
2. Lime-grinding.
3. Flour-grinding.
4. Paper-pounding.
5. Pounding bricks for soorkee.
6. Paper-polishing.
7. Printing (press work.)
8. Bookbinding (press work.)
9. Digging and carrying earth.
10. Drawing water.
11. Cleaving firewood.
12. Sawing wood.
13. Cleaning privies and carrying night-soil.

14. Bowing wool.
15. Making bricks or drain tiles by machinery.
16. Blacksmith's work.
17. Sifting flour, at 5 maunds per man daily.
18. Breaking stones for metalling roads.

2nd Class—Medium Labour.

1. Masonry.
2. Stone-cutting.
3. Paper-making.
4. Blanket-weaving.
5. Gunny-weaving.
6. Cotton-cloth weaving.
7. Basket-making.
8. Duree, rug, and carpet-weaving.
9. Cleaning yards and wards.
10. Washing paper-pulp.
11. Brick and tile-making.
12. Cooking and parching gram.
13. Supplying masons with materials.
14. Storing and weighing grain.
15. Carrying or pumping water.
16. Carpentry.
17. Compositor's work.

3rd Class—Light Labour.

1. Tailoring.
2. Dyeing.
3. Cloth-printing.
4. Folding and stitching books.
5. Reading proofs and lithographic writing.
6. Barber's work.
7. Spinning twine or thread.
8. Leather-work.
9. Sizing and drying paper.
10. Weeding and removing decayed vegetation.

The proportion of each class of labour allotted to a prisoner shall be regulated according to the length of his sentence, as prescribed in the following table :—

Duration of Sentence.	Hard.	Medium.	Light.
Up to 3 Years ...	18 Months ...	18 Months ...	
Up to 4 Years ...	24 " ..	18 " ...	6 Months.
Up to 5 Years ...	30 " ...	24 " ...	6 "
Up to 6 Years ...	30 " ...	30 " ...	12 "
Up to 7 Years ...	36 " ...	36 " ...	12 "

The transfer of a prisoner sentenced to hard labour from that class of labour to work of a medium and afterwards of a light order is to be regarded as an indulgence dependent on conduct, and not as a right. Time spent in hospital is to count as *light* labour.

250. The labour of all working prisoners shall be regulated as much as possible by task work, the task of each day being at least that performed by a free labourer of the same craft in the district.

251. Every labouring prisoner shall be required to perform ten hours of work daily, exclusive of the time occupied at meals; and the Medical Officer of the prison may recommend a proportion of garden work in substitution of a corresponding proportion of handicraft employment, for any prisoner for whose health it may be necessary. Convalescent and aged prisoners shall only be employed on such light work as may be determined by the Medical Officer.

252. Any prisoner not compelled to labour by his sentence, or any person committed for trial who is willing to work rather than remain in idleness, shall be permitted to do so, provided his consent is *freely* given. In all such cases the prisoner shall be allowed to select the work on which to be employed, and shall be entitled to the full labouring rations of the class or nationality to which he belongs, and to all privileges to which good conduct entitles labouring prisoners.

253. All the menial and other duties of the prison which can properly be delegated to the prisoners shall be assigned, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the prison, to labouring convicts, care being taken that no such work shall be assigned to or exacted from a Hindoo prisoner to whom it may really be objectionable on the ground of caste. Equal care must be observed that no prisoner on a false plea of caste is permitted to evade any labour which he may consider to be onerous or disagreeable. All such cases shall be reported to the Inspector General of Prisons, who, after making due and proper enquiry, shall determine whether the plea advanced is valid or otherwise, and issue instructions accordingly.

254. The proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent. of the prisoners in custody, except in epidemic visitations of disease, when the number of the latter may be increased on the requisition of the Medical Officer, the same being duly reported to the Inspector General of Prisons, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

255. All Jailors are entitled, in addition to their fixed salaries, to a commission of 15 per cent. on the net profits on manufactures, such net profits being calculated by deducting all charges (except the cost of maintenance of the prisoners) incurred in the production of the manufactures, such as the building and repair of work sheds, tools, machinery, raw materials, pay of work overseers and guards, &c., from the sum realized by the sale of the products of prison industry. No commission shall be claimed or allowed on any unsold article, or on any article of which the cost has not been realized and paid into the local treasury. Two-thirds of this percentage, calculated on the average of the realized

net profits of the three previous years, shall be paid in advance, and drawn monthly in the contingent bill of the prison.

256. All contracts for the purchase of raw material, and all handicrafts introduced into the prisons of the Lower Provinces, shall be strictly subject to the sanction and approval of the Inspector General of Prisons, without which such contracts shall not be valid, and such changes in the labour of the prison shall not be permitted. As a general rule, no handicraft that is neither penal nor profitable, nor of the nature required for weak and sickly prisoners, shall be introduced.

257. In times of epidemic visitations of disease, or whenever from excessive heat or similar causes it may be absolutely necessary to limit or modify the labour of convicts in prison, a special report of the nature and extent of the modification or limitation considered to be necessary shall be made by the Medical Officer to the officer in charge of the prison, who shall act at once upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, reporting the matter, with his own observations regarding it, for the information and orders of the Inspector General of Prisons, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

258. Labouring prisoners refusing to work, neglecting to perform the tasks assigned to them, executing those tasks in a slovenly or careless manner, or wilfully spoiling or destroying tools, machinery, materials, or work, shall be punished in the manner laid down in the regulations regarding punishment for breaches of prison discipline.

259. Except in menial offices and works of necessity, no labouring prisoners shall be compelled or required to work on Sundays and such special holidays as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Government.

260. All prisoners shall wash their own clothing and bedding, and shall bathe at such time and in such manner as the officer in charge of the prison may direct, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary work of the prison.

261. Any skilled labouring prisoner employed in handicrafts is exempt from further work as soon as his daily allotted task is completed.

262. The sum required for the purchase of raw material and machinery, building of work-sheds, &c., shall be settled annually by the officer in charge of the prison in communication with the Inspector General of Prisons, and due provision for it shall be made in the budget, a special note of all changes being made for the information and final orders of the Government.

SECTION XIX.

Prison Offences and Punishment.

263. In the "Prisoners' Punishment Register" (to be kept in every prison) shall be recorded all offences committed by the prisoners, and all punishments awarded to them in consequence.

264. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint, shall at once be placed in a solitary cell, and the circumstance shall be entered in the "Jailor's Order Book" for the information and orders of the officer in charge of the prison. In case of riot, assault, or any similar aggravated offence, the matter shall at once be made known to the officer in charge of the prison for the immediate issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. In ordinary circumstances and for minor offences a record shall be made in the "Jailor's Order Book" of the offence, the time of its occurrence, and other circumstances connected with it, and the offender shall be brought before the officer in charge of the prison at his next visit, for the award of such punishment as he may consider due. In no circumstances and on no pretence shall the Jailor or any subordinate officer of the prison punish any prisoner, without the order of the officer in charge of the prison.

265. The following are declared to be offences against prison discipline, and will subject the offending prisoner to punishment:

(*a.*) Having in possession or attempting to receive money, gold or silver ornaments, tobacco, gunja, opium, datura, poisonous substances, flint, steel, iron implements, rope or string, chillums, immoral books, and any other thing which the prisoner is not permitted to bring into prison.

(*b.*) Shouting, singing, using bad or improper language, quarrelling, smoking, immoral or indecent conduct, keeping charcoal or fire in the wards or cells.

(*c.*) Removing provisions from the yard, concealing any article of food in the wards or cells, allowing rice, plantain leaves, or any unconsumed food to remain in the yard after a meal.

(*d.*) Changing or attempting to change from one ward to another after his place has been assigned to him.

(*e.*) Not folding his spare clothing and bedding in a proper manner, lying in bed after the wards have been opened in the morning, or delaying to go into the wards when they are being closed for the night.

(*f.*) Not keeping clothing and person perfectly clean.

(*g.*) Not wearing the prison dress during the day.

(*h.*) Spitting on, or otherwise soiling or damaging the floors, walls, approaches to the privies, privy seats, or any other part of the prison; destroying, selling, or wasting the clothing, bedding, utensils, or any other property of the prison; or breaking or injuring any of the working implements by accident, without reporting the same immediately to an officer of the prison.

(*i.*) Striking or in any way assaulting or threatening an officer of the prison, or another prisoner.

(*j.*) Attempting to escape, or assisting others to do so, or knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct, and not reporting the same directly.

(*k.*) Gaming, bartering, or play of any description.

(*l.*) Idleness, carelessness, sulkiness, neglect to work, failure to perform an allotted task, wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

(m.) Disobedience of any order of the Jailor, or of any other authority of the prison.

(n.) Insolence or disrespect to an officer of the prison.

266. All prisoners should be informed that in the event of any riot or violent outbreak the guards are authorized to fire upon the prisoners, so that peaceable and well disposed prisoners who hear of any intention on the part of their fellow prisoners to create a disturbance, and wish to avoid the consequences of such proceedings, may be warned to give immediate notice to the officers of the prison.

267. The officer in charge of the prison has authority to try and dispose of all such cases summarily, in every case entering the punishment awarded by him in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register."

268. The punishments which the officer in charge of the prison is authorized to resort to are :—confinement in solitary cells for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, for any single offence; separate confinement; the imposition of fetters; and in extreme cases, corporal punishment.

269. In no case is restriction of diet to be resorted to as a punishment for prison offences.

270. The fetters imposed for breaches of prison discipline shall be link-fetters of light and uniform construction, not exceeding three pounds in weight, including ankle rings. They shall always be kept bright and polished, and soft leather gaiters shall be allowed to prevent abrasion of the skin. The fetters should be suspended to the waist by a strip of leather, no string or rope being allowed for that purpose. Should the fetters be worn or become thin in any part, they should at once be removed.

271. Fetters shall neither be imposed nor removed without a written order from the officer in charge of the prison recorded in the "Jailor's Order Book."

272. For breaches of prison discipline they shall never be imposed for more than one month for any single offence. Hand-cuffs may be used in addition to leg chains in cases of aggravated assaults, or of any violent or dangerous prisoners.

273. Female prisoners are exempt from the imposition of fetters, except in cases of extreme violence, or when they may be absolutely necessary for the safe custody of such prisoners.

274. In extreme cases and for incorrigible offenders the officer in charge of the prison is authorized to inflict strokes of the rattan; such stripes in no case to exceed thirty in number, and in all cases to be applied to the bare buttocks, and to no other part of the body.

275. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted—except in cases of great emergency—until the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

276. In all cases of the infliction of corporal punishment the Medical Officer or a Native Doctor shall be present, and no such punishment shall be inflicted in the absence of the one or the other.

277. Corporal punishment shall never be resorted to until all other means of reclaiming an offender shall have failed. It shall never, in any circumstances, be applied to any prisoner to whom it may justly be offensive on the ground of his former position in life, or of his crime being unattended with such moral turpitude as would necessarily be attended with personal degradation. Simple misdemeanants shall not be subjected to corporal punishment.

278. Female prisoners are likewise, in all cases and in all circumstances, exempt from such punishment.

SECTION XX.

Escapes.

279. All escapes of prisoners, or of persons under trial, shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws on the subject. All unsuccessful attempts to escape shall be treated as breaches of prison discipline and punished summarily by the officer in charge of the prison, by solitary confinement, by the imposition of fetters, or by corporal punishment in aggravated cases, a record of the same being duly entered in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register."

280. Unsuccessful attempts to escape are defined to be those cases in which the prisoner is re-captured either within, or immediately without, the precincts of the prison.

281. All escapes of prisoners shall be reported at once for the information of the Inspector General of Prisons, in the form appended to these rules, and for the issue of such special orders regarding them as that officer may consider necessary.

282. Officers in charge of prisons are authorized to advertise rewards for the re-apprehension of prisoners who have escaped from custody, and to pay such rewards to the captors according to the following scale:—

For every prisoner whose original sentence of imprisonment does not exceed	6 months	Rupees 10
" "	1 year	Rupees 15
" "	3 years	Rupees 25
For every prisoner whose original sentence of imprisonment exceeds	3 years	Rupees 50

283. For the re-apprehension of escaped prisoners under trial the reward shall be proportioned to the gravity of the offence for which they were committed, being not less than ten rupees for simple misdemeanors, and, as a general rule, not more than fifty rupees for such serious offences as would on conviction render them liable to sentences of rigorous imprisonment, or of transportation.

284. Whenever peculiar circumstances may render it advisable to offer a larger reward than is authorized by the above rules for any one prisoner, a special application must be addressed to the Inspector General of Prisons, who is empowered to dispose of all such cases and

to sanction special rewards as far as 300 Rupees. Should any higher reward be recommended, the case must be referred by the Inspector General of Prisons for the orders of the Government.

285. All re-captures and grants of rewards to captors shall be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons in the form appended to these rules, to ascertain if the amount of reward offered is in accordance with the rules on the subject, and to authorize its being charged in the next contingent bill of the prison. The Inspector General of Prisons has power to disallow all sums offered for reward in excess of the amount sanctioned in these rules, or of the larger amount sanctioned on special application.

286. All punishments of prison guards and officers for negligently suffering prisoners to escape from their custody, and for whose safe custody they are responsible, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code on the subject, and in no other manner. In no circumstances and on no pretence are they to be considered and treated as breaches of prison discipline.

SECTION XXI.

Education of Prisoners.

287. Education may be made to render important aid to prison discipline by usefully employing that portion of the prisoner's time which is not occupied in labour, and which would otherwise be spent in idle conversation, sometimes resulting in acts detrimental to prison discipline, often in quarrelling, and always on mutual contamination. But the introduction of education into prisons shall, not under any circumstances, be allowed to lead to any relaxation of the prisoner's sentence, nor to any interference with the regular duties and work of the prison.

288. In all cases where it is practicable, the officer in charge of the prison shall introduce such system of elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the keeping of village accounts, as may be determined. No work of immoral tendency shall, on any account, be allowed in the prison. Well behaved prisoners who are themselves sufficiently educated may be employed as prison instructors, but such instruction shall never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labour. The special report of each year shall contain a record of the progress made in prisoner education during the year, shewing the number of those who since their conviction have learnt to read and write.

289. The monthly returns of all prisons shall show the number of prisoners committed and convicted during the month who can read and write,—who can read only,—who are well educated for their position in life,—and who are entirely ignorant.

290. The duty of ascertaining the state of education of prisoners must not be carelessly or negligently performed, or demitted to any ignorant subordinate of the prison.

291. A Christian teacher may be admitted into all prisons in wh[ich] Christian prisoners are confined to afford them, and any prisoner w[ho] may expressly desire it, religious instruction, at such times and in su[ch] manner as shall not interfere with the order and discipline of the pris[on], care being taken that no prisoner is compelled to attend upon any su[ch] Christian teacher against his will, or on the ground of religious diff[er]ences, and provided that such Christian teachers are on no account to [be] permitted to preach to any prisoners except those who ask for an[d] desire his ministration. All general missionary operations in prisons a[re] strictly and positively prohibited.

SECTION XXII.

Transfer of Prisoners.

292. Every case of the transfer of a prisoner from one prison t[o] another, except for release or transportation, shall be referred for th[e] orders of the Government, a regular descriptive roll of the prisoner with a detailed statement in the column of remarks of the reason fo[r] which the transfer is recommended, being forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons for submission to the Government.

293. In like manner, statements shall be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons of all prisoners sentenced to transportation by th[e] Magistrate and Sessions Judge, with this proviso, that no sentence o[f] banishment shall be carried out in any case in which an appeal lies t[o] a higher Court, until the result of such appeal, if submitted, shall be known, or until the time for the submission of an appeal shall hav[e] passed without its being submitted. When a sentence of transpor[-] tation has been upheld on appeal, or ordered by the High Court, o[r] when in other cases the time for the submission of an appeal shall hav[e] passed without such appeal being submitted, the officer in charge o[f] the prison shall at once forward the prisoner to Alipore without waiting for any further orders regarding his disposal, and shall notify the da[te] of transportation to the Inspector General of Prisons.

294. The Inspector General of Prisons shall forward to the Go[-] vernment for ratification a Quarterly Return of all prisoners sent t[o] Alipore for transportation, in the form appended to these rules.

SECTION XXIII.

Release of Prisoners.

A.—On expiry of Sentence.

295. All orders for the final discharge of prisoners are to be signe[d] by the officer in charge of the prison, and to be addressed to the Jailor

296. When the sentence of a prisoner expires, the Jailor is to produce him together with his warrant and the prison registers of admission and release. The releasing officer shall sign the order for release on the back of the warrant, recording the date of the release. He shall also affix his initials, with the date, opposite the entry in each register.

297. No prisoner is on any account to be released during the night. All prisoners ordered to be discharged, on expiry of sentence, from Central and District Prisons and Sub-division Lock-ups, shall be taken before the officer in charge of the prison, or other Magistrate, and receive their discharge in the presence of such officer.

298. When a prisoner sentenced to temporary imprisonment is in confinement in a jurisdiction different from that in which he was committed for trial, he is (on the approach of the period at which he is entitled to his discharge) to be sent back, with the warrant containing his sentence (or an authenticated copy of it, if the warrant includes other convicts not sent at the same time), to the Magistrate of the District in which he was committed for trial, unless the Magistrate of the District in which the prisoner may be confined—on information of his intended place of residence, or for any other special reason—judge it proper to discharge him in his own jurisdiction, or to send him for discharge to the Magistrate of a different jurisdiction, in which case he is to be sent to the Magistrate of such jurisdiction, and the Magistrate to whom the prisoner is sent in such cases is to carry into effect the warrant for his discharge, taking bail or not, as therein directed: or in particular cases requiring bail (though not directed in the warrant) if from any information before him of the prisoner's dangerous character it appears indispensably necessary to adopt this precaution. Provided that in all such cases the prisoner, with a full report of the Magistrate's information respecting him, is to be brought before the Sessions Judge for his orders.

299. The officer in charge of the prison shall make over all prisoners at the time of expiry of their sentences to the Magistrate of the District for release,—except prisoners who require to be released in Districts other than that in which they are imprisoned, in which case they shall be transferred at such time as shall secure their release on the date of expiry of their sentences.

300. The Magistrate sending prisoners from one station to another is to furnish them with a sufficient allowance for their subsistence on the way.

301. The officer in charge of the prison is to pay to all prisoners released from prison after an imprisonment of twelve months or upwards, calculating from the date of their sentences, a sum sufficient to maintain them for one month. This is in no case to exceed two rupees.

302. Every prisoner legally discharged on expiry of sentence is to be furnished, under the seal and signature of the officer in charge of the prison, or other discharging officer, with a certificate that he has completed his term of imprisonment.

B.—For Reward.

303. Remission of any portion of a prisoner's sentence shall not depend upon his general good conduct; but if any convict under sentence of temporary imprisonment performs any act of signal service,—as preventing the escape of prisoners, the destruction by burning or otherwise of the prison buildings, the saving, at his personal risk, of the lives of any of the prison officers who may be attacked by prisoners, and similar acts of marked fidelity and good conduct,—such conduct shall at once be reported, with all the particulars regarding the prisoner, to the Inspector General of Prisons, for the order of Government.

C.—On account of sickness or bodily infirmity.

304. When from causes incidental to the place a short term prisoner whose sentence does exceed six months, or a long term prisoner who has not more than six months to serve, is liable to fall a victim to any disease under which he may be labouring, and which has been contracted in his place of imprisonment, the officer in charge of the prison may, with the written consent of one or more of the Official Visitors of the prison appointed by the local Government, or Chief Civil Authority at the place, direct the immediate release of such prisoner without reference to higher authority: but in every instance in which such discretionary power is exercised, it must be based on a certificate from the officer in medical charge of the prison, stating briefly the nature of the disease under which the prisoner is suffering, and his belief that there is no reasonable chance of recovery in the prison, or that the said prisoner will certainly die if he remains in confinement, and has a fair chance of recovery from release. Or, in the event of the occurrence of an epidemic of cholera in a violent form, malignant small-pox, hospital gangrene, or other contagious disease attended with great mortality, to which all inmates of the prison are alike exposed, and from which all are equally liable to suffer, the same discretionary power may—with the written consent of one or more of the Official Visitors of the prison appointed by the Government, or Chief Civil Authority at the place—be exercised by the officer in charge of the prison towards short term prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months, and long term prisoners who have not more than six months to serve, and who are not actually sick at the time, upon the written representation of the Medical Officer that the lives of such prisoners are in imminent hazard from their remaining in the prison, should their timely removal into camp, or their transfer elsewhere, be impossible or be deemed inadmissible.

305. Before release under the provisions of Rule 304, it shall be intimated to the prisoners that their liberation is conditional on the sanction of the Government being accorded, and that should that be withheld, their remand to prison may be enforced until the date on which their respective sentences would otherwise have expired, and this should be recorded in the certificate of release supplied to each prisoner.

306. All cases of the nature above mentioned shall be immediately reported to the Inspector General of Prisons, in the form appended to these rules, for submission to the Government for confirmation, and incorporation in his Quarterly Release Return.

307. In all cases of complete and incurable blindness not caused by any acts of the prisoner to procure release; of decrepitude or other incurable infirmities such as absolutely to incapacitate a prisoner from the commission of further crime on release; and where release would not be attended with mischief or danger,—a report is to be submitted by the officer in charge of the prison to the Inspector General of Prisons, through the Sessions Judge. This report shall be in the tabular form appended to these rules, and, in addition to a brief record of the case and the statement of the Medical Officer, shall contain the remarks of the officer in charge of the prison and of the Sessions Judge as to the propriety of the release. All such cases shall, at the discretion of the Inspector General of Prisons, be reported for the orders of the Government.

308. Neither blindness nor any other physical infirmity can warrant the indulgence of release, before the expiration of sentence, being recommended in the case of a prisoner convicted of murder, wounding with intent to murder, dacoity, highway robbery, burglary, child-stealing, arson, rape, or unnatural offence.

SECTION XXIV.

Prisoners in transit.

A.—Travelling by Rail.

309. All prisoners sent by rail must be supplied with a blanket, a suit of prison clothing, and such drinking vessels as are necessary,—kuttorahs being substituted for lotahs where from caste prejudices metal vessels are indispensable.

310. The descriptive rolls, warrants, and all other papers required must be placed in the charge of the officer in command of the guard, to be shewn to the Magistrate of any of the halting places, and to be delivered to the officer in charge of the Alipore Jail, who will grant a receipt for the same.

311. Every prisoner sentenced to transportation must be properly fettered for safe custody in transit, and in the case of very dangerous or refractory characters, hand-chains may be used in addition; the latter to be removed when the prisoner reaches his destination.

312. Each prisoner is to be furnished with a sufficient supply of dry provisions to which natives are accustomed, to last the estimated length of the journey. Water will be supplied at the halting places.

313. Prisoners from the North-Western Provinces and the Patna Division shall, after leaving Benares and Bankipore, halt at Monghyr (Jamalpore) and Howrah, whence they will be sent under proper escort

to Alipore. They will travel by ordinary passenger-trains, in a suitable and secure third class carriage.

314. The Officer in charge of the Central Prison at Benares shall telegraph the departure of prisoners by rail to the Magistrates of Monghyr and Howrah, and to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, that the necessary arrangements for their reception and safe custody may be made at the halting places.

315. Prisoners sentenced to transportation from all parts of the Patna Division, (except Shahabad, whence they may be sent direct,) shall be sent to Patna for transmission to Alipore. The Magistrate of Patna shall make the necessary arrangements with the local railway authorities for their accommodation, &c., in transit, and telegraph their departure to the Magistrates of Monghyr and Howrah, and to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

316. As a general rule, to prevent unnecessary complication of accounts and to secure the cost of guarding prisoners being debited to the prison from which they are originally transmitted, the guard first sent with each party of prisoners shall accompany them to Howrah, and shall return to their posts as soon as they have been relieved from the custody of the prisoners under their charge. They shall be furnished by the officer in charge of the prison despatching the prisoners with the funds needed for their journey to and fro.

317. Prisoners who from sickness are unable to bear the fatigue of the journey, should be detained in their respective prisons until they are reported by the Medical Officer to be in a fit state to travel.

318. Timely notice shall invariably be given to the local railway authorities of the despatch of prisoners, and the extent of accommodation that will be required for them. At least a week before the intended despatch of prisoners by rail, due intimation should also be given to all Magistrates along the line of route, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation and safe custody at the various halting places.

319. A statement of the antecedents of every transferred prisoner, in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labour, conduct, and health, shall be transferred with him, by means of a copy of the appropriate leaf in the "Prisoner's Historical Register."

320. The above rules shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to prisoners transmitted for short distances, and from one station to another.

B.—Travelling by Road or by Water.

321. Every prisoner before being sent on a march shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of prison clothing, and such drinking and cooking vessels as may be necessary,—kuttorahs being substituted for lotahs where from caste prejudices metal vessels are indispensable.

322. No bonds, fetters, or ligatures other than are absolutely necessary to prevent escape shall be employed, and immediately that convicts are again safely lodged in prison, all hand-chains, should they have been employed, are to be removed.

323. While on the march hand-chains may be used; but if there is, as there should be, an armed guard sufficient to prevent escapes, prisoners should simply be coupled together. Stringing them on to a bel-chain at night is prohibited.

324. Aged and sick prisoners are not to be sent away at unhealthy seasons. In the event of their removal being absolutely necessary, suitable means must be provided to carry those who are unable to walk, and care must be taken that the carriage so provided is not used by the guard.

325. In every pâl or hut in which prisoners are confined at night, a closed lantern, under the charge of the sentry, should be suspended.

326. Prisoners who fall sick in transit are not to be attached to any other prisoners while they remain sick, but must always be allowed to travel separately.

327. In all practicable cases water is to be preferred to land-carriage.

328. All particulars connected with the safe custody and health of prisoners in transit must be entered by the despatching officer in a certificate, to be given to the officer in charge of the guard escort. This certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate of every station through which the prisoners pass to their destination, and must eventually be returned to the despatching officer in charge of the prison in which the prisoners have been confined.

329. Care must be taken that prisoners in travelling have no files, weapons, string, silk, or any other article calculated to facilitate escape—by cutting their irons or otherwise.

330. The officer in charge of the prison in which convicts are received shall have them carefully examined on admission, to see that they have not made away with or destroyed the clothing and vessels supplied to them, and that they have not tampered with their fetters. Should clothing or vessels have been lost or destroyed through the connivance or carelessness of guards, the cost of replacing them shall be levied on the guards through whose neglect or collusion such loss or injury shall have occurred.

331. The Medical Officers of the despatching and receiving prisons shall furnish a report on the state of health of the prisoners above referred to, at the time of their departure and reception, for communication to the Inspector General of Prisons.

332. The officer in charge of the guard shall be furnished with the funds necessary for victualling the prisoners on the road, the amount being calculated on the estimated duration of the journey. The said officer of the guard shall, on reaching his destination, render a detailed account of the funds entrusted to him to the officer in charge of the receiving prison, who after examining it shall send it to the transmitting officer, with such remarks as he may consider necessary.

333. So far as they are applicable, the above rules shall be applied to prisoners travelling by water.

334. On river steamers, the officer in charge of the guard shall report all circumstances connected with the prisoners in his custody to the Commander of the Steamer or Flat, to whom he shall apply in all difficulties for advice and assistance, and from whom he shall receive and obey all orders necessary for the safe custody and well being of the prisoners referred to.

SECTION XXV.

Prison Guards.

335. The strength of the permanent prison guards will be determined by the Inspector General of Police, in communication with the Inspector General of Prisons and the officers in charge of prisons. The pay of such guards shall not be drawn in the establishment bills of prisons.

336. The duty of escorting offenders under trial from the prison to the Magistrate's Court, and of guarding them while there, will be performed by the Police, and not by the prison guards.

337. When a Magistrate or his subordinate are out on tour with such a number of prisoners under trial as to render the ordinary hajut guard unequal to their proper custody, the strength of the guard can be proportionately increased on an application to the Police authorities for such additional guards as may be necessary for their safe custody. The cost of such additional guards is not debitable to the prison.

338. The following rules regarding guards furnished by the Police for duty at prisons are to be strictly observed :—

(1.) The duty of the police guard is to resist by force all attempts made to break into or out of any part of the prison, and to aid in the suppression of all violent breaches of discipline, or opposition to authority on the part of the prisoners.

(2.) The police guard are not to take any part in the daily routine discipline of the prisons, nor to assist in searching the prisoners, &c.

(3.) They are to be kept as much as possible from being brought into contact with the prisoners.

(4.) No native officer or constable is to enter the prison without his uniform and accoutrements, and police officers are to see that constables moving from one part of the prison to another march in regular rank and file, as when relieving guards.

(5.) Officers and constables are not to hold any communication with prisoners either by word or sign; they are strictly prohibited from bringing anything, of whatever description, from the outside of the prison to any prisoner, and from receiving anything from a prisoner for conveyance to the outside of the prison.

(6.) The points at which sentries are to be posted shall be determined by the officer in charge of the prison.

(7.) Every sentry is to mount guard with musket loaded and capped.

(8.) On being relieved, the sentry is to pass his loaded musket on to the relieving constable, taking in exchange the unloaded weapon.

(9.) Before locking up for the night the prisoners will be counted over by the Jailor of the prison in the presence of the officer of the police guard, the keys will then be made over to the officer in command of the police guard, who will thenceforward be responsible that no prisoner escapes over or through the wall of the prison.

(10.) The Jailor and his establishment are primarily answerable for the safe custody of the prisoners,—by night as well as by day. The Jailor shall see that all prisoners are securely confined in their sleeping-barracks from the time of the evening lock-up, and shall take measures for the secure watch and ward of the barracks by the contingent guard.

(11.) In the event of any prisoner escaping, the Jailor and the prison establishment will be held responsible for the escape from the barrack, and the police for the escape over or through the wall, unless able to prove that such did not occur through culpable neglect.

(12.) The officer in charge of the guard shall make the round of the sentries twice during the night.

(13.) The duty of the police-guards during the day is to be present at their post for the suppression of disturbance, and to prevent anybody having ingress to or egress from the prison unless accompanied by an officer of the prison, or furnished with a pass from the officer in charge of the prison.

(14.) The police officers and constables on duty at the main-guard shall never be absent from the guard-room, under any pretence whatever.

(15.) The officer in charge of the police guard shall make a morning and evening report to the officer in charge of the prison and to the District Superintendent of Police; and intermediately whenever any prisoner is missing, or anything occurs to prevent the perfect fulfilment by him of the herein prescribed prison orders. Whenever the prison is visited by the officer in charge of the prison, the officer in charge of the police guard shall report to him the fulfilment of the prescribed orders.

(16.) In the event of any attempt to break prison or any other disturbances occurring, the whole police guard shall immediately be placed under arms with loaded muskets by the officer on duty, who shall at once despatch a messenger to the Jailor, the officer in charge of the prison, and his own officer. But in such cases the guard is not to act until the arrival of the Jailor or officer in charge of the prison —unless to rescue and save the life of any prison official towards whom the prisoners are actually committing violence, or to drive back the prisoners in the event of their forcing the gate.

(17.) If, however, the prisoners shall actually assault the prison officers, or attempt to break out of any particular ward or yard, and the

Jailor considering that it would be dangerous to delay, should call upon the officer commanding the guard to act, that officer shall detach a party to the spot with orders to rescue the officers and prevent the prisoners from breaking out. The officer on arriving at the scene of disturbance shall give notice to the prisoners in a loud tone of voice that if they do not immediately submit themselves they will be fired upon. If circumstances admit of delay, this warning shall be repeated thrice, and then, if there appear no other means of quelling the disturbance, he shall open a fire upon the refractory prisoners, which he shall be careful to stop the moment they fly or submit. On the arrival of the officer in charge of the prison, the District Superintendent of Police, or other officer, the guard shall act under their orders, or under those of either of them.

(18.) As the exact place of assembly of the guards to quell disturbances will vary with the construction of particular prisons, it shall in each prison be made known to the guard by the officer in charge of the prison.

(19.) On the approach of the officer in charge of the prison, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Judge of the station, or any superior officer connected with the prison, the sentry is to stand ready, facing to his proper front, and to present arms when any such officer passes in front of him.

(20.) Sentries are to enforce firmly the orders given to them, without distinction of persons.

(21.) It is the duty of all sentries to protect, as far as may be in their power, the stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge, and to prevent not merely the escape of the prisoners, but all unauthorized communication with them. They are directly responsible that no ingress to or egress from the prison interior is effected over the outer wall of the prison.

(22.) The rules defining the duties of the police guard—written in the vernacular language of the district or province—are to be hung up in the guard-room. The officer posting sentries will be most particular in observing that the sentry relieved gives distinct and proper instructions to the relief.

(23.) Any further orders—or requisitions for the performance of duties other than those here laid down—will be delivered by the officer in charge of the prison to the District Superintendent of Police, or to the superior Police Inspector present in the station.

(24.) In all matters of discipline the guard shall continue under its own District Superintendent, who will relieve the prison guard as often as it appears to him advisable.

SECTION XXVI.

Diet of Prisoners.

339. Every criminal prisoner, whether convicted or under trial, shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food to

keep him in health and strength, of which animal food shall form a portion of the dietary of all labouring prisoners and of those under trial. Animal food is to be understood to include fish, flesh, and milk with it; various products, ghee, curds, butter-milk, &c.

340. There shall always be two meals daily, and the evening meal shall be the principal one.

341. No difference shall be made in diet on account of Sunday.

342. In no case and on no pretence shall diet be made an instrument of punishment.

343. The nature and amount of the dietary shall be regulated by the orders of the Government, regard being had to the nationality and previous habits of the prisoners, and to the labour required from or performed by them. The following are the diet scales now sanctioned for the prisons of the Lower Provinces. They are the minimum scales to be adopted, and within their limits the food is to be varied as much and as frequently as local circumstances will admit of.

DIET SCALE No. I.

For Bengalees, Ooryas, and Assamese.

Non-labouring Prisoners.

	Morning meal.							Evening meal.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday.	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{1}$	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning meal.							Evening meal.								Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	
	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	*Cht.*	Cht.	C.	C.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday.	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday.	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$

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DIET SCALE No. II.

FOR ALL NATIVES OF BEHAR, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, AND THE PUNJAB.

Non-labouring Prisoners.

	Morning meal.							Evening meal.								Grand Total.
	Attah.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	C	C.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.
Monday.	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	5	2	1	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]
Tuesday.	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	5	1	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning meal.						Evening meal.								Grand Total.
	Attah.	Dal.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday	5	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	0		2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	16[illegible]
Tuesday	5	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	16[illegible]

DIET SCALE No. III.

FOR COLES, SONTHALS, GARROWS, ALL TRIBES OF HILL MEN, AND JUNGLY PRISONERS GENERALLY.

Non-Labouring Prisoners.

	Morning meal.						Evening meal.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh.	Oil.	Mussalahs.	Salt.	Total.	
	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday...	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]
Tuesday...	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	5	3	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning meal.						Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh.	Oil.	Mussalahs.	Salt.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday...	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	2	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday...	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$

As these classes invariably sicken if placed on full diet at once, their diet should be regulated at first by the Medical Officer, until they have become accustomed to the regularity of the prison dietary.

DIET SCALE No. IV.

For Mughs and Chinamen.

Non-Labouring Prisoners.

	Morning meal.						Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Gnapee.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Gnapee.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
For all days	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{13}{24}$	6	0	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{24}$

Labouring and under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning meal.						Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Gnapee.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Fish or flesh.	Gnapee.	Mussalahs.	Salt.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday...	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	17
Tuesday...	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	17

344. Rice and the dals are to be purchased and stored when they are cheap. No rice less than six months' old is to be issued to prisoners. The dals must be very carefully husked, and must never be mixed, when cooked. The use of khesaree dal is prohibited. The allowance of fresh vegetables may be increased on the order of the Medical Officer, to any reasonable extent that can be supplied by the prison garden. The weight of vegetables must be calculated after the stalks, skins, and refuse have been separated. The allowance of meat must be estimated without the bone.

345. Proper scales and weights must be used in every prison, and must be tested once in every week by the officer in charge of the prison, to see that they are correct, a record of the same being made in the Jailor's order book, and reported to the Inspector General of Prisons in the monthly returns.

346. The food shall be weighed daily before the Jailor, and occasionally in the presence of the officer in charge of the prison and of the Medical Officer, to see that no fraud is practised by the prison subordinates, and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

347. It is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked; therefore, when cooked and ready for issue, it must, at least once in every week, be inspected without previous notice by the officer in charge of the prison and by the Medical Officer, to see that it is properly prepared. An entry of the result of this inspection must be made in their respective journals.

348. All food must be inspected daily by the Medical Officer, and any defect of quality noted by that officer shall be reported at once to the officer in charge of the prison by the Jailor.

349. The food of civil prisoners shall be purchased and issued by the Jailor, care being taken that no improper substances of any kind find their way into the civil prison, and that the allowance of the prisoners is expended, *bonâ fide*, in the purchase of wholesome articles of food.

350. All complaints of prisoners regarding the quantity, quality, or cooking of their rations are to be entered at once in his order book by the Jailor, and brought to the notice of the officer in charge of the prison, for the issue of such orders as that officer may consider necessary, such orders being invariably in writing in the Jailor's order book.

351. All criminal prisoners shall be divided into messes, not exceeding 30 members in each mess, and for each of the messes a cook of suitable caste is to be selected, so that no criminal prisoner may be exempt from messing on any plea of caste. As a general rule, the greatest care shall be observed as to caste. The cooks shall be selected from the well-behaved convicts who have committed the least serious crimes.

352. The cooks shall husk the dal and rice, peal and prepare the vegetables, and keep the cook-room clean and tidy, in addition to cook-

ing the food, which must be done with care and attention. Any breach of this rule shall subject the cooks to such punishment as the officer in charge of the prison may, after due and proper enquiry, award.

SECTION XXVII.

Clothing.

353. Civil prisoners, prisoners under trial, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment are permitted to wear their own clothing, to supply their own bedding, and to use their own drinking and cooking vessels.

354. In all cases requiring it, suitable clothing shall be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and extra clothing on a written requisition from the Medical Officer shall be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm.

355. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall wear a prison dress, and be furnished with prison blankets, bedding, cooking and drinking vessels. The prison dress shall be the same in all the prisons of the Lower Provinces, and shall be distinctively coloured for the four classes of criminal prisoners, as prescribed in Rule 187.

356. Brass lotahs being capable of being used as dangerous offensive weapons are forbidden, and must be exchanged for metal kuttorahs, gourds, or any other form of drinking vessel that is allowed by the rules of caste. No prisoner is to be compelled to use a vessel of a material that is forbidden by his caste.

357. A blanket and piece of tat-bedding shall be issued to any indigent prisoner under trial who needs them, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, who are unable to supply their own clothing, shall have proper clothing issued to them from the prison stores.

358. Every male convict shall be supplied with nine yards of cotton cloth, and each female convict with twelve yards, together with a blanket and a piece of tat-puttee for bedding.

359. In winter each prisoner shall have an additional blanket. The cloth shall be renewed every six months. The blankets, if properly woven and cared for, should last at least a year.

360. On the requisition of the Medical Officer, the officer in charge of the prison may supply aged and weakly prisoners with a coat of doosootee cloth for the rainy season, and of blanket cloth for the winter, in addition to the ordinary clothing allowed.

361. Indents for clothing shall be sent in half-yearly, on the 1st of June and on the 1st of December—so that the clothing suitable for the season may be issued in time, that is to say, not later than the 1st of March, and the 1st of September of each year.

362. All old clothing that may be offensive or past wear may be destroyed, cleansed, and made into pads for prison use, or reduced to pulp for the manufacture of paper, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the prison. If little worn and fit for further use, it shall be

cleansed and put into store, for issue to civil prisoners and persons under trial unable to provide themselves with adequate clothing.

363. As a general rule, and whenever practicable, all clothing, blankets, and bedding shall be made in the prison, with a cross stripe, of a different colour, so that it may be identified as of prison pattern and manufacture.

364. The prisoners shall wash their own clothes on Sundays, a little khar or sujeemittee being issued to each prisoner to enable him to clean them thoroughly. No prisoners shall be specially employed as washermen for the rest of the prison.

365. The blankets and cloth issued to the prisoners are on no account to be used for carrying grain or other substances, or to be twisted round the prisoners' heads.

366. The tat-puttee issued for bedding shall be eight feet in length and 2½ feet in breadth, one end of which is to be rolled up to form a pillow.

367. When prisoners have to sleep on damp ground, each prisoner shall be allowed—on the requisition of the Medical Officer—a grass mat six feet in length by 2½ in breadth, in addition to his bedding of tat-puttee or sacking. It is, however, of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it, by some method suitable for the circumstances and locality for securing this object, without providing facilities for offence and escape.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

SECTION XXVIII.

Overcrowding.

368. As one principal cause of the excessive sickness and mortality amongst prisoners is the want of sufficient accommodation in prisons, and the practice of allowing prisoners to sleep in overcrowded wards, and in unhealthy proximity to each other, the *daily* attention of the officer in charge of the prison and of the Medical Officer is required to prevent overcrowding. A greater number of prisoners than the prison is calculated to contain shall not be admitted on any account.

369. In the event of a prison being full, the officer in charge shall accommodate either in huts or tents outside the prison any other prisoners who may be sent, reporting the circumstance immediately to the Inspector General of Prisons.

370. It is not desirable that more than thirty-two prisoners should sleep in one ward. This rule shall be carried out as far as practicable in existing prisons.

371. A brass or wooden plate specifying the superficial area and cubical contents of each ward, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing—allowing not less than 54 square feet (9 × 6) of ground area, and not less than 648 cubic feet (9 × 6 × 12) of breathing space for each prisoner—shall be affixed to the door of every ward.

372. No increase in the height of a ward shall justify any diminution of the ground area, nor shall an emergency justify any reduction in the cubic space prescribed for each prisoner.

373. No separate cell whose cubical contents is less than 1,500 cubic feet (10 × 10 × 15), with a ground area of 100 square feet (10 × 10) shall be declared fit for separate and solitary confinement. Each cell shall be provided with an airing yard.

Ventilation.

374. Closely connected with the evils of overcrowding are those which spring from the stagnation of impure air in sleeping wards. The special attention of the officer in charge of the prison and of the Medical Officer shall be paid to the ventilation of the sleeping wards, to ensure a constant supply of fresh air, while an exit for the foul air is also provided for by roof and lateral ventilation.

375. In all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation, amounting to not less than 20 superficial feet for each prisoner, in addition to roof ventilation.

376. As the condition of the atmosphere breathed by prisoners can only be judged of by visiting at all seasons the sleeping wards, several hours after the inmates have been locked up, the officer in charge of the prison and the Medical Officer shall at uncertain intervals visit the prison at night to satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the ventilating arrangements, and the results are to be recorded in their respective journals.

377. Every possible arrangement should be made for the thorough ventilation of the sleeping wards and their contents during the day, as many hours of free ventilation are required to remove the organic matter which adheres to the walls and bed-clothes, and which is but slowly oxidised. The bedding when rolled up should not be accumulated or piled up in a dark corner of the ward, but each roll so placed as to be freely exposed to currents of air and to sun-light. The work of unrolling and airing the bedding during the day is an important part of the duty of the prisoner ward overseer, under the direction of the warder, who is to be held responsible that the duty is regularly and efficiently performed. This can only be tested by the officer in charge of the prison and the Medical Officer at every evening visit indiscriminately selecting a bedding-roll in some of the sleeping wards for examination,—if at all offensive, it has not been adequately aired, or it requires to be washed. A sleeping ward cannot be maintained sufficiently pure for healthy occupation if unaired and foul bedding exist in it.

Conservancy.—Latrines *and* Urinals.

378. As a conservancy nuisance in a prison may easily be avoided, its existence is an indication of inefficient administration. For successful conservancy administration it is not sufficient to give an order; there

must be a perfectly organized plan with n...iv for the guidance of each individual, and not only must every one have his own separate duty assigned him, but in case of neglect the responsibility must be fixed upon some one against whom the neglect or want of supervision rests. It is not only necessary to give an order, but also *habitually* to see that it is properly carried out, and as long as there is anything to offend the senses, the officer in charge of the prison may rest satisfied that the system is only imperfectly carried out, and no excuse should be accepted in justification.

379. Drains of any description for sewerage purposes within a prison or its precincts are absolutely prohibited.

380. The dry-earth conservancy system shall be adopted in all prisons in substitution of any other requiring the removal of liquid sewage.

381. The application of not less than two pounds of dry sifted earth either to the recently voided fœcal or urinary excreta of one person prevents decomposition, entirely suppresses fermentation and the escape of noxious and offensive gases, and admits of the excreta being preserved in a portable and innocuous condition.

382. The essential conditions for the success of the system of dry-earth conservancy are :—

A. *Immediate application of earth to excreta.*—Unless this be attended to, fermentation and the evolution of offensive products rapidly result. The subsequent application of a large quantity of earth only abates a nuisance whose prevention is enjoined. Urine should be voided into large vessels loosely filled with dry earth.

B. *The use of dry sifted earth.*—If damp earth be used success cannot be expected, and if unsifted earth be employed an unnecessarily large quantity will be required, involving extra labour in supplying fresh and in removing the soiled earth. A quantity of earth from the prison garden should be kept constantly spread out in the sun to be thoroughly dried, and during the rainy season special arrangements will have to be made for effecting this under shelter. Before the commencement of the rainy season a stock of thoroughly dried and well sifted earth should be stored in a building, for use on occasions when it would be otherwise unprocurable. The last work every afternoon of a gang of prisoners should be to sift and carry a supply of earth and deposit it in the earth-reservoirs attached to each latrine, which should be protected from rain.

C. *The application of a sufficient quantity of earth to the excreta.*—Not less than two pounds of sun-dried and sifted earth of the most suitable kind will suffice for each use either in a latrine or urinal. The latrine receptacles having been prepared by the sweepers placing in them a layer of earth of a few inches in depth, each prisoner should be required, on each occasion of using the latrine, to throw a scoopful of earth over his evacuation.

D. *The scrupulous avoidance of admixture of water with the sewage of the latrine.*—Water used for personal ablution must be prevented from

mixing with the sewage, providing large suitably-shaped earthenware vessels loosely filled with earth, conveniently placed to receive it. Rain-water must be prevented from mixing with the sewage by having the latrines roofed over, and the surface drainage in their vicinity directed away from them. All cess-pools or reservoirs, and all drains or pipes, whether closed or open, leading in or out of the latrine should be abolished, as opposed to the dry system. The use of water for flushing the ground, or flooring, or vessels, should be prevented, and scrubbing with dry earth enjoined for cleansing purposes. The use of lime and charcoal for these purposes is strictly prohibited, the former being worse than useless, the latter a needless expense.

383. The latrine buildings should be of the simplest description, sufficiently screened for decency's sake, but otherwise freely open to admit of thorough perflation.

384. The sweepers or scavengers are to remove, morning and evening, the soiled earth from the latrines and urinals, in large baskets capable of containing 40 to 50 pounds, and deposit it in previously prepared shallow trenches, about a foot in depth, in the prison garden. These trenches must always be kept ready for the deposit of sewage, cook-room and garden refuse, and prison sweepings. The excreta of the sick in hospital shall not be disposed of in the prison garden.

385. Immediately the sewage has been disposed of as directed, which should at all seasons be completed before 7 o'clock A.M., and 6 o'clock P. M., the trenches should be filled up with earth, a layer of from six to nine inches being sufficient, provided that the sewage was previously in a suitable condition to be carried in twig baskets, and to ensure this, the supply of all vessels suitable for liquid sewage should be withheld.

386. At prisons where the deodorised ordure is more than is needed for, or can be disposed of in the garden, it is to be covered over with earth in trenches made for the purpose at a distance from the prison, but far apart from wells and tanks used for drinking or culinary purposes.

Night Privies.

387. Every sleeping ward shall be provided with at least three vessels, viz., a urinal, an earth-closet, and an earth-reservoir with wooden-scoop.

388. The urinal, loosely filled with dry earth, is only to be used for the reception of urine. Not less than one maund or eighty pounds of dry earth is to be allowed for forty uses. If supernatant urine appear in the morning, it is an indication of insufficiency of earth in the vessel, and if the contents be too fluid to be removed in baskets, the incapacity of the vessel to meet the requirements of inmates of the ward is indicated. It is an essential condition for success that the earth should absorb all the urine.

389. The earth-closet is any suitable vessel containing a layer of dry-earth, into which the inmates of a sleeping ward or hospital can defœcate, a scoopful of earth from the earth-reservoir being immediately thrown over the recently voided excreta. Every prisoner is to be made to throw at least one seer or two pounds of earth over his excreta, immediately after using the earth-closet. The earth-closet is to be used solely for the purpose it is intended for; if used as a urinal, failure will result; for it is an essential condition for success that the earth applied to the fœces shall be capable of absorbing their moisture, which damp earth can do imperfectly, and wet earth not at all. Ablution should be performed over the urinal.

390. To prevent nuisances around the urinal and earth-closet being unwittingly perpetrated, a night-light is to be kept burning in their immediate neighbourhood.

391. At three o'clock P.M. the night-vessels shall be put in their proper places in every sleeping ward, and care shall be taken that they are placed on, and surrounded by a thick layer of dry sifted earth, to protect the floor from being accidentally soiled by excreta. If any effluvium remain after the removal of the night-vessels and the earth, it is a sure sign that there has not been a sufficiency of the latter.

392. Immediately after the prisoners vacate the sleeping wards in the morning, the vessels used as night urinals and earth-closets shall be removed to the garden, their contents disposed of in the manner prescribed for sewage generally, and the vessels themselves thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed with dry earth, and exposed to the sun until required to be reposited at 3 o'clock P.M. for night use, when the urinals should be filled, and the earth closets furnished with a thick layer of dry sifted earth.

Water.

393. Pure water being one of the essential conditions of a healthy life, the health of the inmates of a prison is greatly influenced by variations in the quality of the supply, and therefore great attention should be paid to secure purity in the water used by prisoners for drinking and culinary purposes. As the purity of the water habitually ingested is of extreme importance, it is absolutely necessary that the officer in charge of the prison be authoritatively assured of the non-contamination of the water used. Unless the inmates of a prison receive their rations of pure air and pure water, it is impossible that their ration of food—however liberal and varied the dietary—can maintain them in health.

394. It shall be one of the duties of the Medical Officer to examine and report on the amount and quality of the water-supply, and also to indicate the sanitary precautions required in collecting, storing, and distributing it for use.

395. Disregard of cleanliness may result from an insufficient water-supply, therefore—in addition to an abundance of pure drinking

water—a copious supply is necessary to enable clothes to be thoroughly and frequently washed, and personal cleanliness facilitated, thus removing one important preventable source of disease. The noxious moisture, loaded with organic matter ready to enter into putrefaction, exhaled by the skin and lungs is necessarily absorbed by the clothing and bedding, and if not removed, this noxious matter is re-absorbed into the body with deadly poisoning effect.

396. Malarious fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases arise from the use of impure drinking water, which is even a more powerful source of disease than impure air. An excess of the saline ingredients which appear to be innocuous in small quantities, may produce a marked disorder of the digestive organs, and through them of the system generally. The presence of a very small amount of putrescent matter is quite sufficient to produce the most pernicious results—when that matter is habitually introduced into the system. These results, on the one hand, manifest themselves in the production of certain disorders which appear distinctly traceable to the direct action of the poison so introduced; whilst on the other, they become apparent in the extraordinary augmentation of the liability to attacks of such zymotic diseases as may at the time be prevalent.

397. Of all the sources by which water becomes so impure as to become a source of disease, the most serious and dangerous is the soakage from cess-pools diffused widely, the subsoil contaminating the wells—even a hundred yards distant—from which the water-supply is obtained. As water kept in open vessels in an inhabited barrack absorbs foul air, and becomes foul and unwholesome in consequence, it is absolutely necessary that there should be thorough ventilation to prevent each prisoner's supply for the requirements of the night becoming dangerously contaminated, and hence also the desirability of supplying fresh water to prisoners as late at night, and as early in the morning as practicable, whilst they are locked up.

398. Well-water is to be preserved pure by the daily removal of decomposing matter; the prevention of stagnation—most easily and thoroughly effected by the daily withdrawal of large quantities of the water for irrigation, thus allowing a fresh supply to be obtained from the well-spring; by obviating the re-entrance of ablution water through chinks or fissures in the sides of the masonry shaft; and specially by preventing the percolation of sewage from cess-pools—by their total abolition within the prison and its precincts.

399. The conservation of tanks for the supply of drinking and cooking water consists in keeping the collecting ground clean; in arresting the entrance of solid organic impurities, as leaves, grass, &c.; in removing the vegetable scum, which when passing into a state of decay is injurious; in preserving a sufficiency of the proper kinds of vegetable and animal life essential for the purification of the water in which organic matter exists in solution; in stopping their excavation at depths beyond which water plants cannot rise from the bottom; in

preventing the accumulation of filth and rank vegetation on their sides; in having the slimy sediment at the bottom annually removed; and above all, by preventing them being used for bathing or washing in. Bathing tanks should invariably be kept as far apart as possible from those for the supply of drinking water.

400. The purification of water is to be effected by boiling, and filtration after boiling, by which the germs of vegetable and animal life are destroyed, and the calcareous matters in solution are precipitated. Nothing more is required than to allow the water to cool slowly, and then pass it through a filter of sand and charcoal—which completely restores its briskness and taste. Water thus purified shall invariably be supplied to the sick; and during at least four months, June to September, to all the inmates of the prison, as a measure of great prophylactic value; and throughout the year in marshy districts, or when much organic matter is observed in the water. Should the water-supply in the prison become for a time unusually impure, it should be rejected for drinking purposes, and water from other sources obtained.

SECTION XXIX.

Rewards for well-conducted prisoners.

401. To encourage prisoners—male and female—to a strict obedience to prison discipline and to good conduct generally, those prisoners whose behaviour has been exemplary throughout, and who have completed the prescribed term of hard labour, may be rewarded by employment in the undermentioned subordinate offices in the prison, *viz.*:—

I.—Prisoner Work Overseer.

II.—Prisoner Ward Master.

III.—Prisoner Guard.

402. That the position of these prisoner overseers and guards may not be misunderstood either by themselves or others, the performance of their duties shall be counted as medium enforced labour, for which no gratuities of any kind shall be granted.

403. No prisoner shall be employed in any subordinate office on the prison establishment until after the expiry of the term of hard labour prescribed in rule 249.

404. The aggregate number of Prisoner Work Overseers, Ward Masters, and Guards shall never exceed ten per cent. of the number of prisoners confined in the prison.

405. Prisoners who have been convicted of murder, dacoity, highway robbery, rape, and unnatural offence, are disqualified for ever holding any subordinate office on the prison establishment.

406. All appointments by the officer in charge of the prison of well-behaved prisoners of subordinate offices on the prison establishment shall be submitted for approval and confirmation to the Inspector General of Prisons, who shall be furnished for his guidance with a copy

of the appropriate leaf of the "Prisoner's Historical Register" relating to each prisoner provisionally appointed. From this his antecedents, in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labour, conduct, &c., in prison will be apparent, as well as certain information regarding his position in life, residence, occupation, and family before imprisonment.

407. The Work Overseers, Ward Masters, and Guards selected from among the prisoners shall continue to wear their prison dress, with the addition of a brass badge, on which shall be inscribed the name of the prison and the grade of the wearer.

408. Prisoner Work Overseers, Ward Masters, and Guards should be treated with the consideration befitting the positions of trust to which they have been elected; their shortcomings should be temperately reproved apart, so as not to degrade them in the sight of the prisoners over whom they have been placed, otherwise their influence will be nullified.

409. Prisoner Work Overseers, Ward Masters, and Guards shall not suffer corporal punishment on any summary enquiry.

410. Prisoner Work Overseers, Ward Masters, and Guards shall be liable to degradation by the officer in charge of the prison for any serious misconduct or failure of duty, a detailed report in each case being made at the time to the Inspector General of Prisons. It is apprehended that this extreme measure will rarely be required, if the prisoners for these appointments of trust have been well selected, their duties thoroughly explained to them, their conduct habitually supervised by the officer in charge of the prison, and charges against them carefully enquired into, to prevent them becoming the scape-goats of negligent prison officers, or the victims of vindictive prisoners. If from the frequency of degradation their tenure of office be rendered uncertain, they will be afraid to do their duty.

411. A Prisoner Work Overseer, Ward Master, or Guard degraded for misconduct, is permanently ineligible for re-appointment.

Prisoner Work Overseers.

412. The duties of the Prisoner Work Overseers shall be to aid the Work Overseers.

1stly.—In superintending the labour of the prisoners in the workshops, in seeing that each prisoner performs his appointed task carefully, that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him.

2ndly.—In enforcing silence, order, and regularity in the workshops.

3rdly.—In seeing that the various implements for work are placed in safe custody and kept in proper order.

4thly.—In making over to the Jailor *all* work completed during the day in their respective work-shops.

5thly.—In maintaining a *high* degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness, as circumstances will permit, in the work-shops.

413. The Prisoner Work Overseers shall aid the Work Overseers in preserving discipline, and in bringing all breaches of discipline, short work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners to the notice of the Jailor.

Prisoner Ward Masters.

414. The duties of the Prisoner Ward Masters shall be to aid the warders :—

1stly.—In taking charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and in superintending the prisoners when not in the work-rooms, school, garden, or elsewhere.

2ndly.—In maintaining order, and in bringing to notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge.

3rdly.—In maintaining a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; in keeping the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; in seeing that the clothing and bedding are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

4thly.—In paying particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners, in seeing that the prisoners bathe as often and at such hours as may be ordered, and in ascertaining that the heads of the prisoners are clean and free from vermin.

5thly.—In getting the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailor, and in bringing to notice at once the absence of any prisoner.

6thly.—In examining the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing directly the prisoners have turned out, and in discovering any improper article therein.

7thly.—In bringing at once to notice any signs of illness among the prisoners, and in arranging for the prompt transfer to the hospital of any prisoner who complains of sickness.

8thly.—In trimming the lights in their respective wards, and in taking care that they are not removed, or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the wards.

Prisoner Guards.

415. The duties of Prisoner Guards shall be to aid the Contingent Guard :—

1stly—In maintaining order.

2ndly.—In arranging for the safe custody of the prisoners by night as well as by day.

3rdly.—In performing the duties of watch and ward generally in the interior of the prison.

SECTION XXX.

Books, Registers, Returns, and Accounts.

The undermentioned Books and Registers shall be kept, and Returns furnished, according to the prescribed forms exhibited in the appendix.

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1. Books and Registers.

To be kept by the Officer in Charge of the Prison.

1. Journal.

To be kept by the Jailor, and signed daily by the Officer in Charge of the Prison.

1. Letter Book
2. Official Visitors' Book.
3. Visitors' Book.
4. Prison Officer's Appointment and History Book.
5. Prison Officer's Misconduct Book.

Civil Prison.

1. Jailor's Order Book.
2. Register of Admissions into Civil Prisons.
3. Register of Releases from Civil Prison.
4. Release diary for Civil Prison.
5. Civil Prisoners Diet Money Register.
6. General Abstract and Lock-up Register of Civil Prisoners.

Criminal Prison—Under-trial Prisoners.

1. Jailor's Order Book.
2. Register of Prisoners detained under examination and committed for trial.
3. Register of Releases, and Transfers on conviction from under-trial wards.

Criminal Prison—Convicted Prisoners.

1. Jailors' Order Book.
2. Register of Criminal Prisoners Admitted.
3. Register of Criminal Prisoners Released.
4. Release Diaries for Criminal Prison.
5. Register of Criminal Prisoners Transferred.
6. Register of Escapes.
7. Register of Deaths.
8. Hospital Register.
9. Alphabetical Index.
10. General Abstract.

11. Lock-up Register.
12. Labour Register.
13. Exemption from Labour Register.
14. Convalescent-gang Register.
15. Prisoners Punishment Register.
16. Register of Cellular Imprisonment.
17. Abstract of Register of Cellular Imprisonment.
18. Prisoners' Property Book.
19. Abstract of Prisoners' Property Book.
20. Recommittal Register.
21. Transfer and Transit Register.
22. Security Register.
23. Fine Register.

Statistical Abstracts.

1. Sex and Age.
2. Caste.
3. Occupation prior to imprisonment.
4. District.
5. Crime.
6. Sentence.
7. Classification.
8. Sentencing authority.
9. Security.
10. Fine.
11. Duration of imprisonment.
12. Recommittal.
13. Pardons.
14. Health on admission and release.
15. Weight on admission and release.
16. Sickness.
17. Hospital Abstract Register.
18. Deaths.
19. Prison offences and punishment.
20. Escapes.
21. Education.
22. Under-trial prisoners.
23. Civil prisoner.
24. Establishment.

To be kept by the Medical Officer.

1. Journal.
2. Letter Book.
3. Hospital Register.
4. Abstract of Hospital Register.
5. Diet Roll.
6. Bazar Medicines.
7. Prescription Book.
8. Case Book.
9. Return Book.
10. Cholera Register.
11. Convalescent-gang Register.

ACCOUNTS.

Prison.

1. Journal, or Day Book.
2. Ledger,

3. Cash Book.
4. Monthly Abstract.
5. Provision Stock Book.
6. Diet Roll.
7. Mill Account.
8. Garden Account.
9. Clothing Stock Book.
10. Tool Stock Book.
11. Building-material Stock Book.
12. Miscellaneous Dead Stock Book.
13. Pay-list and Acquittance Roll.

Manufactory.

1. Order Book.
2. Journal, Day Book.
3. Ledger.
4. Cash Book.
5. Monthly Abstract.
6. Raw-material Stock Book.
7. Manufacture Stock Book.
8. Manufactory Dead Stock.

II.—PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Monthly.

1. Statistical Return of the Prison Transactions..	By the Officer in charge of the Prison.
2. Return of Account Transactions	
3. Return of Manufactory Transactions ...	
4. Return of Establishment	
5. Return of Building Transactions	
6. Return of prisoners released before expiry of sentence, transferred, banished, or sent to Alipore for Transportation	
7. Medical History of the Month	By the Medical Officer.
8. Sanitary Report	

Annually.

1. Budget Returns	*By the* Officer in charge of the Jail.
2. Annual Report for the Calendar Year of all matters relating to Prison Discipline ...	
3. Annual Report for the Official Year of all matters relating to Finance	
4. Medical History and Sanitary *Report* ...	
5. Returns of European *and Bazar* Medicines expended.	By the Medical Officer.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ. *Secy. to the Govt. of India, to the Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort St. George, Bombay; to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal; to the Secy. to the Govt. of N. W. Provinces; to the Secy. to the Govt of Punjab; to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh; to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah; to Commissioner, Mysore; to Commissioner, Coorg; to Resident, Hyderabad; to Gov. Genl.'s Agent, Rajpootana; to Gov. Genl.'s Agent, Central India. (No. dated Simla, the 23rd June,* 1864.)

Home Department.

I am directed to forward copies of a Report received from the Committee which assembled in Calcutta under the Notification in this Department, dated 3rd March last, No. 1534, for the purpose of considering the subject of Jails and Jail Discipline in India.

2. The Report contains many suggestions of value, the adoption of which cannot fail to increase the efficiency of Jails as places of punishment, while they will improve the sanitary condition of the generality of those institutions.

3. I am therefore desired to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council, His Honor, you, will be good enough to take early action in regard to the measures recommended by the Committee as far as His Excellency in Council, His Honor, you, may consider it expedient to adopt them.

4. I am, however, to explain that, while coinciding with the Committee in opinion that no new Central Jails should be constructed for more than 1,000 prisoners, the Governor General in Council does not desire to see the prisoners, in the Jails already existing, reduced below the number for which those buildings actually afford accommodation according to the standard which the Committee recommend as the invariable minimum of accommodation to be provided for each individual prisoner confined.

5. It is feared that, in many parts of the country, the existing Jail accommodation is very much below the standard above referred to, and where this is the case, the Governor General in Council trusts that early measures will be taken for supplying the deficiency. Having regard to the serious and important considerations attaching to this point, I am to state that the Governor General in Council will be prepared to make the necessary provision of funds for giving early effect to any carefully matured proposals for increasing Jail accommodation wherever it is now manifestly insufficient. Where the deficiency is general in any Province, the proposals for remedying it should be brought forward according to the degree of their urgency.

6. With the recommendation of the Committee at page 29 of their Report, that Judicial sentences should remain inviolate, so far as it refers to a systematic remission or diminution of judicial sentences, the Governor General in Council coincides. At the same time it is understood that the Committee did not intend to object to the occasional reduction, or the entire remission, of a sentence where a convict may

establish a claim to consideration by very special and exemplary good conduct, or by rendering special service of a valuable and important nature. If the power of granting partial or entire remission in such cases is left with the officers in charge of prisons, its possible abuse may be effectually guarded against by making the consent of the Court, by which the prisoner was tried and sentenced, a condition of its exercise.

7. It will, of course, still be open to the officer in charge of a prison to make an application to the local Government, if the Court to which reference may be made, as above suggested, shall demur to the remission of sentence proposed; but in that case the whole of the correspondence which has passed should be submitted with the application to the local Government.

8. A separate communication will be addressed to you hereafter in respect to the recommendation of the Committee regarding Jail Statistics.

From THE HON'BLE R. N. CUST, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, to Secy. to Govt. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab; to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burmah; to Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg; to Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, Central India, and Resident, Hyderabad,—(Nos.* 5582 *and* 5594, *dated Fort William, the* 19*th November*, 1864.)

Home Dept., Judicial.

Referring to the communication made to you from this Department, under date the 23rd Jue last, regarding the Report of the Indian Jail Committee, I am directed to transmit, for information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 69, dated the 6th of October.

2. In accordance with the suggestion made in the 3rd paragraph of the despatch, I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, you, will be so good as to submit, after the 30th April next, for the information of the Government of India, and for communication to the Secretary of State, a Report showing what has been done, with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee.

From THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, *Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.—(No.* 69, *dated India Office, London, the* 6*th October* 1864.)

Your despatch dated 24th June (No. 35) *1864*, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Indian Jail Committee, together with copy of the orders issued by your Excellency in Council thereon, to the several Governments and Administrations, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of those instructions, and trust that measures will be

taken, and steadily kept in view, for supplying sufficient Jail accommodation for convicts throughout the British Possessions in India.

3. It may be expedient for your Excellency in Council to call, at some future time, for Reports from the several local Governments and Administrations, as to what has been done by them, with the view of giving effect to the several recommendations of the Committee. Such Reports you are requested to submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

JUDICIAL.—*Jan. 4th*, 1866.

No. 26. *From* A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—(No.* 1760, *dated the 9th December*, 1865.)

I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying papers, relating to the measures which have been, and are being, taken by this Government, with the view of increasing the amount of Jail accommodation, and improving the system of Jail management and discipline, in this Presidency.

Proceedings,	16th June 1865,	Nos.	156—162.
Ditto	8th Sept.	,,	,,	83—110.
Ditto	9th Dec.	,,	,,	76—79.

2. The letter from Messrs. Rohde and Ellis, recorded in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 16th June last, paragraphs 10 to 30, contains a tolerably full report on the accommodation afforded in the existing Jails, and on the additional accommodation which is required. It will be seen that, while the existing Jails are capable, according to the standard recently laid down by the Government of India, of containing only 4,492 prisoners, the number actually in confinement at the date of the report in question was 6,802, and at times the latter number has been considerably exceeded. Indeed the average daily number during the last official year was 7,855, and on the 30th April last the actual number of prisoners in confinement was 8,120. Two Central Jails are now in course of erection at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, which will be finished in the course of a few months; and it is proposed to erect additional Central Jails at Bellary, Cannanore, and Trichinopoly, so as to provide altogether for about 4,200 prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment in excess of one year. Adding this to the accommodation available for 4,492 short-sentenced prisoners in the existing Jails, there will eventually be prison accommodation for some 9,000 prisoners, which, it is hoped, will be ample to meet the requirements of this Presidency. The proposals of Messrs. Rohde and Ellis included the erection of a Central Jail at Vellore, in addition to those to be provided at Bellary, Cannanore, and Trichinopoly, but the Governor in Council is of opinion that, for the present, at all events, six Jails of of this description, including the two at Coimbatore and Salem, which

are to serve the purposes of both Central and District Jails, will be sufficient.

3. Orders have been issued for the preparation of estimates of the cost of constructing the new Central Jails on the plan submitted by the Committee appointed in June last, and of the improvements which are required to the existing District Jails; and adverting to the letter of the Supreme Government, under date the 23rd June, 1864, No. 952, to the effect that the Government of India would be prepared to make the necessary provision of funds for giving early effect to any carefully considered proposals for increasing Jail accommodation, wherever it may be manifestly insufficient, I am directed to request that a special grant of Rupees (2,00,000) two lakhs may be sanctioned for this purpose, as an addition to the amount of the Public Works Budget grant for the current official year, as it will not be possible to meet the additional expenditure which will have to be incurred on Jail buildings from that grant, which, under the orders of the Government of India, was reduced to an amount quite inadequate to meet even the ordinary demands upon it. The estimates which have been received for the completion of the Jails at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry, for the erection of new Jails at Tanjore and Madura, and for improving the Jails at Tanjore, Vizagapatam, and Guntoor, amount to upwards of Rupees 3,00,000, and it is very desirable that one, at all events, of the three additional Central Jails which it is proposed to erect should be commenced during the present season.

8th September, 1865, Nos. 83—110.

4. Among the papers now submitted are the orders which have been passed by this Government regarding the superintendence of the several Jails, from which it will be seen that Zillah Surgeons have been placed in charge of 19 of the District Jails, including, as a temporary measure, the Central Jail at Salem; while at Bellary and Cannanore, the Cantonment Magistrates have been placed in charge of the Jails, and at Cuddapah the Magistrate has been instructed to place one of his Assistants in charge, acting under his general supervision.

5. I am directed to request that authority may be granted to pass the salaries sanctioned in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 22nd February last, No. 912, to the Cantonment Magistrates at Bellary and Cannanore, and that the enforcement of the rule laid down in that Resolution, that the salaries in question are only to be given in Jails were intra-mural labor is the rule and not the exception, may be postponed until the necessary arrangements for the working of prisoners within the walls of the Jails are carried out. Sanction is also requested for the salaries proposed *in the* report made by Messrs. Rohde and Ellis for Jailors, viz. :—

	Rupees.
Jailors of Central Jails	150
Ditto „ 1st Class District Jails	100
Ditto „ 2nd Class *ditto*	50

and for the salary proposed in paragraph 12 of the Proceedings of this Government, under date the 16th June, 1865, for the Superintendents

of the Central Jails at Salem and Coimbatore, viz., Rupees 600 per mensem.

6. I am also to inquire, with reference to the question raised in the correspondence noted in the margin, whether the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, of the 13th March, 1865, No. 1425, precludes the grant of salary for the charge of a Jail to a Zillah Surgeon who has been allowed to draw his Military pay and allowances in lieu of his Civil salary.

From the Inspector General of Jails, 16th November, 1865.

Report on the additional Jail accommodation required in the Madras Presidency, and the measures to be taken for improving existing Jails.

1. In calculating the Jail accommodation required, the standard adopted is that prescribed by the Government of India in the Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 128, dated 6th January, 1865, and communicated by the order of Madras Government, dated 16th February, No. 464.

2. According to this standard, each prisoner is to have for his accommodation a minimum superficial area of 36 square feet, and 648 cubic feet.

3. This standard differs somewhat from that recommended by the Calcutta Jail Committee, which gave to each prisoner a minimum superficial area of 54 square feet, and 648 cubic feet.

4. We have received from each Jail in the Presidency a return shewing the accommodation which each is capable of affording at the latest standard. Before entering upon a detailed statement regarding each of these Jails, we may state that, supposing all the Jails at present existing to be retained, and we shall afterwards show that this is not desirable, they afford not much more than half the accommodation required, if each prisoner is to have the area considered absolutely necessary.

5. The necessity of Central Jails of moderate size has been recognized by the Calcutta Jail Committee, and before that Committee was appointed, this necessity was admitted by the Madras Government, who ordered Central Jails to be built at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry, and who had it in contemplation, so far back as 1857, to build five Central Jails.

6. The Calcutta Committee recommended, 1st, that all persons whose sentences exceed the period of one year should be confined in Central Jails, and that no Central Jail should contain more than one thousand prisoners—(in the arrangements proposed for the Bengal Presidency, this principle is somewhat relaxed, and it is provided that prisoners sentenced to more than six months' rigorous imprisonment may also be imprisoned in Central Jails); 2nd, that in the District Jails those prisoners only should be confined whose sentences do not exceed one year. The District Jails are divided into 1st and 2nd Class.

The 1st Class Jails to contain 500 prisoners.

The 2nd Class Jails to contain 300 prisoners.

7. We concur generally in these recommendations, and we have therefore considered how many Central Jails will be necessary to meet the requirements of this Presidency.

8. In this and in other estimates regarding the probable number of prisoners of different classes requiring prison accommodation, we do not pretend to have arrived at strictly accurate results. The necessity of collecting careful judicial statistical information has only recently attracted the attention it deserves, and there are other circumstances, such as the introduction of the new Police and the Indian Penal Code, which have had a tendency to render less reliable the averages which can be calculated from the Criminal and Jail Returns of the last ten years.

Central Jails.

9. Making allowances for the variations in the number of convictions as shown by a comparison of the annual Judicial Returns of the last few years, we think we may safely state that Central Jail accommodation is required for about 5,000 prisoners, whose sentences exceed one year's imprisonment. Had nothing been done in this Presidency towards the construction of Central Jails, we should have proposed *six* Central Jails: four to contain one thousand prisoners, and two to contain eight hundred prisoners.

10. The places which seem most suitable for these Central Jails are,

	Prisoners.		*Prisoners.*
1. Rajahmundry......	1,000	4. Vellore......	1,000
2. Bellary...............	1,000	5. Trichinopoly...	800
3. Coimbatore.........	1,000	6. Cannanore ...	800

and we should have recommended that, except upon an emergency, the rule should be maintained that prisoners whose sentences exceed one year should be confined in these Central Jails, while prisoners whose sentences are for less than one year should be detained in District Jails.

11. But we are met by the difficulty that there has already been completed at Salem a Jail that is capable, at the new standard, of containing 426 prisoners; while a large Jail at Coimbatore, calculated at the new standard to contain 554 prisoners, is far advanced in construction. Under these circumstances, we think the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem must unite the characters of Central and District Prisons, instead of following out entirely the recommendation of the Calcutta Jail Committee, according to which Central and District Prisons are completely separated. In reality, this will not be an abandonment of the principle involved of separating entirely these two great classes of convicts; for, owing to the construction of the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem, the convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and the prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one year, can be kept quite distinct. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of building a District Jail at Coimbatore, which, under the circumstances detailed, would involve an unnecessary expense. The total number of prisoners which these two Jails would accommodate, as at present planned, is 980.

Accommodation is required at Coimbatore and Salem for 1,1 prisoners, thus classified :—

	Prisoners for more than 1 year.	*Prisoners for less than 1 year.*	Total.
Coimbatore...	564	111	675
Salem.........	303	156	459
	867	267	1,134

All that need be done to meet these requirements is to complete the ground floor of the Coimbatore Jail as planned, and to add upper stories to two of the blocks.

12. With this modification, the Central Jails would be as follows:—

Central Jails to cont[illegible] prisoners.

Rajahmundry.
Trichinopoly.
Vellore.

Central Jails to contain 800 *prisoners.*

Bellary.
Cannanore.

Jails to serve both as Central and District Jails.

Coimbatore.
Salem.

13. The Central Jails at Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore will have the important advantage of being at stations where there are European Troops. Bellary and Cannanore have already been approved by Government as proper positions for Central Jails. At Rajahmundry the proposed Central Jail has been sanctioned by Government, and is already under construction. As above explained, the Jail at Salem is finished, and that at Coimbatore is almost completed.

14. We now proceed to detail the Districts which will supply the inmates of each of the proposed Central Jails.

The Central Jail at Rajahmundry will supply accommodation for all convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna, and for a portion of Nellore. We do not propose transferring Khond convicts, although their sentences exceed one year, to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, experience having shown that they cannot be imprisoned away from their own country, without serious risk of life. The Khond convicts should, we think, as hitherto, continue to be imprisoned in a separate jail at Russelcondah (the old Barracks).

The Central Jail at Bellary will supply accommodation for all convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from the Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

The Central Jail at Trichinopoly will afford accommodation for the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from the Districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore.

The Central Jail at Cannanore will receive the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from Malabar, South Canara, and Cochin.

The Central Jail at Vellore will receive the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from North and South Arcot, and the Madras and Nellore Districts.

As explained above, the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem will contain the convicts from these Districts sentenced both to long and short terms of imprisonment.

District Jails.

15. As shown above, we propose to accommodate in the Central Jails an average number of 5,000 prisoners whose sentences exceed one year. It remains to provide prison accommodation for convicts sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment; for prisoners kept in confinement, in consequence of failing to give security; for prisoners under trial; and for civil debtors.

16. *These represent a total number of 3,059, of which the following is the detail :—

Prisoners for one year and under	1,766
Prisoners, in default of giving security	186
Prisoners under trial	740
Civil debtors	355
State prisoners...	12
Total ...	3,059

These prisoners, we propose, should be confined in the undermentioned District Jails :—

Berhampore...	148	Chittoor......	143
Vizagapatam	172	Chingleput..	130
Rajahmundry	94	Cuddalore	120
Masulipatam	63	Trichinopoly	83
Guntoor	169	Tranquebar...	69
Nellore	118	Tanjore	86
Bellary	275	Madura	220
Kurnool	92	Tinnevelly	114
Cuddapah	276	Mangalore	77
Coimbatore	111	Tellicherry	85
Ootacamund	87	Calicut	126
Salem	156	Cochin	45

17. The following Tabulated Statement shows the capacity of each jail according to the new standard, which allows 36 superficial feet and 648 cubical feet to each prisoner, the probable number of prisoners who will be confined in each jail, and the number of all classes at present confined in these jails. When the prisoners sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment have been removed to the proposed Central Jails, the District jails, as recommended by us, will afford accommodation for 4,492 prisoners, being 1,433 more than are actually requiring accommodation at present. But the maximum accommodation required varies much in particular Districts, and in some jails the apparent accommodation will be considerably reduced by the conversion of wards into workshops.

* This is exclusive of 72 hill prisoners of all classes in the Russelcondah jail.

	Jails.	1 No. of prisoners jail is capable of containing, according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each	2 No. to be imprisoned in District Jails, including undertrial prisoners and civil debtors.	3 No. of prisoners of all classes at present confined in each jail.	4 No. of prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jail.	Remarks.
Rajahmundry Circle.	Berhampore ...	168	148	247	139	
	Vizagapatam ...	156	172	332	193	Vizagapatam.—This is a new jail nearly completed. The accommodation provided according to the original plan is for 156 prisoners. The total number for whom accommodation is required is 172, or 16 in excess. Allowance must be made for sick prisoners in hospital. This building has not yet been provided, but must be constructed. This will provide the necessary accommodation for the average number of prisoners, 172. Any excess over that number can be provided by the transfer of prisoners sentenced to more than six months' rigorous imprisonment to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry.
	Rajahmundry ...	77	94	121	54	Rajahmundry.—It will be observed that there is an estimated excess of 17 prisoners above the accommodation which can be provided in this jail. A percentage of prisoners sentenced for more than six months' rigorous imprisonment can be sent to the Central Jail, which will be in close proximity to the District Jail.
	Masulipatam ...	98	63	103	14	
	Guntoor	117	168	346	186	Guntoor.—It will be observed that at present the District Jail at Guntoor can only contain 117 prisoners, at the new standard. If, however, as recommended in this report, the jail walls are raised four feet, this jail will accommodate 175 prisoners, which will be amply sufficient.
	Nellore	160	118	478	336	

Circle	Jails.	1 No. of prisoners jail is capable of containing, according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each.	2 No. to be imprisoned in District Jails, including undertrial prisoners and civil debtors.	3 No. of prisoners of all classes at present confined in each jail.	4 No. of prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jail.	Remarks.
Bellary Circle.	Bellary	203	275	501	250	Bellary.—In order to afford the necessary accommodation in the District Jail at Bellary, it will be necessary to construct two new wards for 35 prisoners in each ward. There is sufficient available space within the jail enclosure for the erection of these additional wards.
	Kurnool	53	92	195	127	Kurnool.—We would refer to the remarks on this jail in the portion of our Report headed "Alterations and Improvement of existing Jails." It will be necessary to build a new District Jail either at Kurnool or Nundial for the accommodation of 100 prisoners.
	Cuddapah	175	276	499	328	Cuddapah.—An addition must also be made to this jail. Further accommodation, at the prescribed standard, is required for about 100 prisoners. We would propose the construction of three new wards, to contain each 32 prisoners.
Vellore Circle.	Chittoor	270	143	473	484	Any excess in the transfers to the Central Jail can be met by making transfers from Cuddalore to the Central Jail of Trichinopoly.
	Chingleput ...	166	130	241	296	
	Cuddalore ...	366	120	318	224	
Trichinopoly Circle.	Trichinopoly ...	246	83	296	255	
	Tanquebar	139	69	207	160	
	Tanjore New Jail	309	86	105	44	Tanjore.—It had been proposed to build a District Jail for 309 prisoners at Tanjore; but if the sanction of Government is accorded to the provision of a Central Jail at Trichinopoly, a small District Jail for 100 prisoners will be sufficient.

Circle	Jails.	1. No. of prisoners jail is capable of containing, according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each.	2. No. to be imprisoned in District Jails, including under-trial prisoners and civil debtors.	3. No. of prisoners of all classes at present confined in each jail.	4. No. of prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jails.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly Circle.	Madura New Jail.	309	220	243	244	MADURA.—A new District Jail for 309 prisoners has been proposed at Madura. The estimated number for whom accommodation will be required is 220. A reduction of 1 block, ⅙th of the proposed jail, might with advantage be made for the present.
	Tinnevelly ...	66	114	238	171	TINNEVELLY.—For the reasons stated in that portion of the report headed, "Alterations and improvements in existing Jails," we have recommended that a new small District Jail be built at Tinnevelly, the present District Jail not admitting of improvement or addition.
Cannanore Circle.	Mangalore ...	309	77	252	212	MANGALORE.—Although this jail is of superior construction, the place itself is unhealthy and the mortality in this jail has always been large. Mangalore is therefore not suited to a Central Jail, and when a Central Jail is built at Cannanore, accommodation will only be required for between 70 and 80 prisoners. The remaining space in this jail can only be utilised as work-shops, and will then be in excess of what is required.
	Tellicherry...	134	85	153	170	
	Calicut ...	260	126	319	337	
	Cochin ...	48	45	53	...	
Coimbatore Circle.	Coimbatore..	172	111	330	562	COIMBATORE.—As explained in a previous part of this report, the Coimbatore and Salem jails will have to contain all classes of prisoners. In completing the Coimbatore jail it will be necessary to build upper stories on two of the blocks.
	Ootacamund.	65	87	201		
	Salem... ...	426	156	550	303	
	Total ...	4,492	3,059	6,802	5,089	

18. From this statement it will be seen that in jails affording proper accommodation for 4,492 prisoners there are at present confined 6,802 prisoners, and these jails have at certain periods of the year been much more crowded. We need make no comment on the urgent necessity for reform in this respect, for it has been recognized by the Government, and will be remedied when the new jails are built; but we beg to bring the present condition of these prisoners, whose lives are undoubtedly exposed to serious risk from overcrowding, to the prominent notice of Government, and we trust that the proposal which we have made in another portion of this report, for the immediate employment of gangs of prisoners in the construction of the new jails will be approved.

Additions and alterations required in District Jails.

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19. We now proceed to detail the various improvements required in each of those District Jails which we propose to retain.

Berhampore.—Sub-soil drainage should be introduced. The surface drainage also requires improvement, especially in the neighbourhood of interior walls and cook-houses.

The water of the well within the jail is of inferior quality as in that of the neighbourhood; the well might with advantage be deepened. A jail garden is required; there is no difficulty in getting the necessary ground.

Palisades, as originally designed, should be erected, parallel to the outer walls, at a distance of eight feet from the outer wall, so as to secure separation of yards without interfering with ventilation of yards now impeded by the cross walls.

Two solitary cells are required.

Russelcondah.—Sub-soil drainage should be introduced. The water for the use of the prisoners is drawn from the river, which is likely to fail in hot weather. To supply this defect a well is required. There is no suitable spot for a jail garden in the neighbourhood.

Vizagapatam.—Sub-soil drainage is required in this new jail which is under construction; a well is also necessary.

The same improvement as regards palisades, as recommended for Berhampore, is required in this jail, and sun-shades should be added to the doors and windows. There is no available space for a garden for this jail.

The hospital is like that at Berhampore, placed in a ward of the jail, which will be required for the accommodation of the prisoners.

Two solitary cells are required.

Rajahmundry.—Sub-soil drainage is required. The lateral ventilation in this jail requires improvement. A jail garden should be established, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the ground required for this purpose.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Masulipatam.—Sub-soil drainage will be required if this jail is retained, but as this prison is notoriously unhealthy it is proposed to transfer prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment to the District Jail at Guntoor. It has not been thought necessary to recommend any alterations in the Masulipatam jail.

Guntoor.—Jail requires sub-soil drainage. Floors of the wards require to be raised one foot, and the walls of the wards must be raised at least four feet to afford the cubical space required. The present jail garden requires extension.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Nellore.—This jail requires sub-soil drainage. When the long sentenced prisoners are removed to a Central Jail, the old part of the jail should be altogether removed. In the newer part of the jail the roof requires complete repair, spaces being left open between the rafters and walls to secure ventilation. A sufficient plot of ground must be purchased for a jail garden.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Kurnool.—There has been great uncertainty as to whether the District Jail is to be built here or at Nundial. The present building used for the confinement of prisoners does not deserve the name of a jail; it is an enclosure in the middle of the town, with common sheds of no value.

If Kurnool is to be retained as the Station for the Court and for the District Jail, a new jail should be built without delay. At present prisoners are often kept in tents in consequence of the insufficiency of the jail accommodation.

Cuddapah.—Sub-soil drainage is required in this as in other jails; saucer drains for carrying off the surface drainage should be substituted for the present deep drains.

A jail garden is required in this jail.

Bellary.—Sub-soil and surface drainage are both required in this jail.

Iron-barred doors and windows are required to insure the ventilation of the building. A piece of land has been appropriated for conversion into a jail garden.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Chittoor.—This jail is surrounded by a moat, and there may be difficulty in providing, as in other jails, for sub-soil drainage.

Lateral ventilation should be improved by the substitution of iron-grated doors and windows for the wooden batten doors. The hospital drainage should be improved by both sub-soil and surface drainage, as there is not the same difficulty in doing this as in the case with the jail; a granite platform for washing should be built in the hospital yard. A jail garden should be made.

Vellore.—This Jail will not be retained when the long-sentenced prisoners are removed. But in the meantime some improvement might be made in the ventilation of this jail. The prisoners are

at present overcrowded in narrow wards, and although the jail has been healthy, any epidemic would prove unusually fatal in this jail.

Chingleput.—This jail requires sub-soil and surface drainage, and an enclosing wall. Two solitary cells are also wanted. The lateral ventilation requires improvement. The moats should be filled in, and a new entrance to the fort made so as to prevent the public road intersecting the jail as at present. Cooking sheds should be built within the enclosing wall.

Guindy.—If the gang of prisoners is to be kept at Guindy, as at present, considerable improvements must be made in the lateral ventilation, and an enclosing wall should be built, but if out-of-door labor is to be discontinued, it seems unnecessary to retain a gang of prisoners at Guindy.

Cuddalore.—This Jail requires sub-soil drainage. The ventilation of the Jail should be improved by substituting iron-grated doors and windows for the present wooden batten doors and windows. The lateral ventilation should also be greatly increased. There is no available ground for a jail garden.

Two solitary cells are wanted.

Tranquebar.—The jail is situated in an old Dutch fort. Some of the cells in the case-mate have defective ventilation, but the prisoners are generally healthy, and from the position of this jail and its peculiar construction no important improvement can be made to the buildings. A jail garden should be made, and for this purpose there is ground available.

Two solitary cells are wanted.

Tanjore.—No alteration is required in the present jail, which is temporary, and is in a hired building. A new jail has been sanctioned.

Trichinopoly.—This jail requires sub-soil and surface drainage. For the latter purpose saucer drains should be substituted for the present deep drains. Palisades should be substituted for the dwarf walls at the end of the courts between the wards, except the division wall separating the hospital from the wards, which should remain as at present. The well should be deepened but not widened, as has been proposed by the officer in charge of the jail. A jail garden should be formed in the walled enclosure at the back of the jail.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Madura.—The present jail will be abandoned, and a new jail constructed. No alterations which would entail expense can be recommended.

Paumbum.—This Jail will be discontinued when intra-mural labor is general. The wards are thatched, which is objectionable, and if the jail is retained, even temporarily, this ought to be remedied.

Tinnevelly.—It will be difficult to make the necessary additions and improvements to this building. On the new standard this jail can only accommodate 66 prisoners. It is an old Choultry which has been added to. It will be necessary to build a new District Jail here to contain about 120 prisoners.

Salem.—This is a new jail which is not entirely completed. A separate building for a hospital, properly enclosed, must be provided. A deep well to supply drinking water for the use of the prisoners must be sunk.

Coimbatore.—The present jail is so unhealthy that it should not be retained. A Central Jail has been commenced. It is proposed also to provide in a portion of this jail accommodation for prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Ootacamund.—The number of prisoners will be greatly reduced as regards Native prisoners. The jail requires both surface and sub-soil drainage, and the ventilation should be improved. The jail garden should be enclosed and improved. Plans for a new civil jail have been submitted.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Calicut.—This jail has always been subject to outbreaks of epidemic disease, and should be abandoned. The site is admirably suited for store-houses, &c., as it is close to the sea. The jail ought to be moved to high ground; the sale of the present jail would pay for the construction of a new building.

Mangalore.—This jail requires sub-soil drainage, and a garden which has been commenced should be completed. The supply of water must also be increased by deepening the well.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Cochin.—This small jail for short-sentenced prisoners will be continued; all that is required is to put it in thorough repair.

Tellicherry.—All but the wards on the sea-face are unfit for the use of prisoners, but when the long-sentenced prisoners are removed, sufficient and proper accommodation can be provided for prisoners under short sentences.

Additional wards will be required for prisoners under trial, and for the civil debtors. A garden should be made.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Cannanore.—No District Jail is required here; a new Central Jail has been proposed at this Station.

20. As shewn above, new District Jails are required at Kurnool, Madura, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly. These jails have from the first been so defective, and are in such a condition, that they are incapable of being rendered by alteration or addition suitable for the confinement of prisoners.

We propose to abandon the use of the Vellore, Guindy, Paumbum, and Cannanore Jails, which are now occupied temporarily by gangs of laboring convicts.

21. When the alterations and additions which we have suggested are made to the District Jails, when the Central Jails are completed, and when proper superintendence has been secured, we may reckon on the introduction of a well organized system of intra-mural labor, and with this a more complete enforcement of jail discipline. This has been hitherto impossible in our overcrowded jails, the condition of which made out-of-door labor imperative.

Jail Statistics.

22. We would beg to press upon the attention of the Government the urgent necessity of greater attention being paid to the maintenance of Jail Statistics. This will be attended by some expense, but will secure advantages which will more than justify the expenditure entailed. Owing to the absence of complete Judicial Statistics, this report is much less accurate and less complete than it would otherwise have been, and this same difficulty will again recur whenever the Government desire information on the condition of jails in this Presidency and the effect of jail discipline, unless some uniform and complete system of Judicial Statistics is introduced.

23. We can do no more in the present report than allude to this important subject, and to provide in the Manual of Jail Rules for the more necessary Statistical forms to be kept in jails. Jail Statistics form only a branch of Judicial Statistics, and the whole subject requires much consideration before a complete form of Jail Returns can be devised.

24. It will remain for the Inspector General of Jails to address the Government departmentally on any increase in the jail establishments, and in the central office, which will be required to insure the accurate preparation and punctual submission of Jail Statistics.

Superintendence.

25. The Calcutta Indian Jail Committee have, with justice, attached great importance to the selection of competent officers for the charge of both Central and District Jails, and have pointed out the Medical Service as peculiarly qualified to furnish this class of officers.

26. We attach the greatest importance to the Superintendent of every Jail, whether Central or District, being regarded as the *sole officer in charge* of such jail, and as being in that capacity directly responsible to the Inspector General of Jails for the good order and discipline of the jail and the welfare of the prisoners.

27. We would therefore respectfully suggest an alteration in the arrangement at present sanctioned by Government, whereby the Magistrates of Districts are *nominally* in charge of jails, while the Superintendents, whether they be the Assistant Magistrates or the Civil Surgeons, have *really the management* of the Jails. This divides responsibility, and will not, we believe, be found useful. We recommend that the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates should be ex-officio visitors of Jails—checking by their presence and by occasional inspections (reports of which will be submitted to the Inspector General of Jails) the conduct of the Jail Superintendents.

28. A separate officer should, as recommended by the Calcutta Jail Committee, be appointed as Superintendent of each Central Jail, on a salary of 800 Rupees a month consolidated allowance, with free

quarters. For the charge of 1st and 2nd Class District Jails, Superintendents at 150 Rupees and 80 Rupees per mensem, respectively, should be appointed. For these appointments there are two classes of officers generally available in Districts; the Assistant Magistrates and the Civil Surgeons.

29. Where qualified Civil Surgeons are available, we would recommend that they should be selected as Superintendents of District Jails, both because they are generally well qualified for the office, and because they are less liable to be absent from the locality of the Jails than the Assistant Magistrates. Where there are no Civil Surgeons stationed at the place where a District Jail is located, it would remain for the Government to select as Superintendent of such District Jail the Assistant Magistrate or other public officer. We recommend that officers appointed as Superintendents of Jails should be required within a reasonable time to pass an examination testing their colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the District.

Jailors.

30. It is of great importance for the enforcement of jail discipline that respectable men should be selected as Jailors, whether European, East Indian, or Native, and we therefore concur in the recommendation of the Calcutta Jail Committee that the salaries assigned to these officers should be respectively—

Jailors of Central Jails, 150 Rupees per mensem.
Jailors of 1st Class District Jails, 100 Rupees per mensem.
Jailors of 2nd Class District Jails, 50 Rupees per mensem.

Jail Rules.

31. In accordance with the instructions of the Government we beg to submit a revised Code of Rules for the management of Jails; we have embodied in these Rules the Draft Rules relating to the duties of Medical Officers, which accompanied the Government Proceedings of the 7th March last.

32. We have been guided, in preparing this Manual, by the Rules recently sanctioned by the Bengal Government, and which are based on the recommendations of the Calcutta Jail Committee.

33. We do not pretend that these Rules can be enforced in their entirety until the new Central Jails are built, and until it is possible to confine prison labor to the interior limits of jails. We have decided, however, to prepare as complete a Manual of Jail Rules as possible, and to add a set of Rules for the guidance of officers in charge of prisoners who for the present are employed on out-door labour. We have also prepared instructions for the guidance of officers in charge of jails and Medical Officers, both when epidemic sickness appears in the neighbourhood of jails, and also when such sickness declares itself in the jails. In submitting the Manual of Jail Rules we may add that, except to simplify some of the details, and to make

such alterations as would render the Rules applicable to this Presidency, the draft now presented to Government differs but little from the Rules prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Jail Committee, and which have been adopted in Bengal. In all important respects the appended Manual contains, fully explained and detailed, for the use of the jail officers, all the principles laid down and the recommendations made by the Calcutta Jail Committee, regarding the health of prisoners, prison discipline, labor, and classification.

Dietary.

34. As instructed by Government, we have included in our inquiry the question of jail dietary, and on this subject we have had the advantage of conferring with the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, and Dr. Cornish. We have also carefully examined the returns made on this subject by the Medical Officers in charge of jails, who have submitted proposals for reformed jail dietaries.

35. After a careful consideration of this important subject, we recommend that the several Jails should, as regards the prisoners' diet, be divided into three classes :—

1st.—Jails where rice is the principal staple of diet.

2nd.—Jails where "dry grains" are the principal staples of diet.

3rd.—Where mixed grains are used.

36. The diet to be used for each of these classes is detailed in the following table, which also exhibits the jails to be included in each of the several classes.

When a gang is working within any of the districts classified below, it will observe the diet of the jail of the district in which it is located.

37. We recommend that the following Rules regarding diet should be strictly observed :—

1st.—When prisoners are employed on out-door labor they shall have a warm meal before starting for their labor.

2nd.—They shall carry with them to their work a small quantity of raggee cake to be eaten at mid-day, and they shall have a third meal at 6 P.M., on returning from work.

3rd.—When the prisoners are employed on in-door labor, a small meal shall be given at 6 A.M., before commencing work.

4th.—They shall have a meal at noon with an hour's rest, and they shall have their last meal at the close of their day's labor or about 6 P.M.

5th.—A reduction of one-fifth shall be made in the scale of diet in the case of women and juvenile prisoners.

38. The proper recipe for curry powder is given in the Diet Table, and equivalents have been given in the marginal notes when, on account of local peculiarities, any change is made in articles of diet prescribed for any class.

39. These dietaries have been specially prepared, at our request, by Dr. Cornish, with the approval of the Principal Inspector General,

Medical Department, after an examination of the recommendations made by the Medical Officers in charge of the jails throughout the Presidency. We believe that they are well suited to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners in Jail.

Scale of Diet for prisoners where Rice is the principal staple (No. 1).

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	NOTE.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice ... (*a*)	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	(*a*). 3 oz. of rice to be made into hoppers and eaten in the mid-day.
Dholl	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish (*b*)	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	(*b*). When dried or salt fish is used, 2½ ounces to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Buttermilk or Tyre	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil (*c*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*c*). In districts where cocoanut is plentiful, 2 oz. of coprah may be given in lieu of oil or ghee.
Tamarind... (*d*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*d*). Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind, when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder (*e*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*e*). Curry powder to be made according to formula in the Medical Code. (Appended)
Vegetable ...	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood... ...	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	

No. 1 scale of diet will be applicable to the undermentioned jails:—

Chingleput.
Cuddalore.
Tanjore.
Tranquebar.
Trichinopoly.
Mangalore.
Calicut.
Tellicherry.

Scale of Diet where " Dry Grains" are the staple (No. 2).

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	NOTE.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Veragoo (without husks)	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	Any of these quantities may be considered equivalent to 26 oz. of rice.
Raggee (without husks)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cholum (without husks)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cumboo (without husks)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Dhoil ...	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish ...	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind ...	2	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable ...	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions ...	½	½	½	¼	½	½	½	
Garlic ...	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood ...	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs	2lbs.	Raggee or cholum cakes (2½ ounces) in mid-day in lieu of hoppers.

No. 2 scale of diet will be applicable to the undermentioned jails:—

Guntoor.
Nellore.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Coimbatore.
Salem.

Scale of Diet where Mixed Grain is used (No. 3).

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	NOTE.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice ...	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Dry grain ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Dholl ...	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or fish ...	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable ...	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	Raggee cake or rice *hopper* may be given at mid-day.
Onions ...	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic ...	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood ...	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs	2lbs.	

No. 3 scale of diet will be applicable to the undermentioned jails:—

Berhampore.	Chittoor.
Russelcondah.	Madura.
Vizagapatam.	Tinnevelly.
Masulipatam.	

Curry powder used in jails shall be composed of—

	oz.	dr.		oz.	dr.
Chillies	3	6	Cummin seeds	0	[illegible]
Black pepper	1	4	Mustard seeds	0	[illegible]
Coriander seeds	0	6	Vendeum	0	[illegible]
Turmeric	1	1			

Employment of Prisoners in the construction of Jails.

40. We beg, in conclusion, to bring to the special notice of Government the great mortality that at present prevails in some of the overcrowded jails of this Presidency.

41. This will undoubtedly be remedied when the Central Jails which we have recommended are built and occupied by prisoners. Although many of the present jails are ill designed, badly situated and badly built, many of them not having been originally intended for jails, it is to the excessive crowding of prisoners that the lamentable mortality that has prevailed in the jails must principally be attributed. How great this mortality has been for many years past is well known to the Government; and that this mortality, arising from overcrowding, continues, is sufficiently evidenced by the recent outbreak of cholera at Nellore, where, up to the date at which we are writing, 178 prisoners had been attacked, of whom 84 have died.

42. A considerable time must elapse before the new prisons can be built, and it is to guard against the overcrowding of jails and its certain consequence,—a heavy death-rate,—that we beg to suggest that the most overcrowded jails should be relieved of their prisoners by the formation of special gangs of able-bodied convicts, carefully selected, who should be employed in the construction of the new Central Jails.

43. If the workshops which will be required for these jails be first constructed, they will serve as temporary barracks for the prisoners employed in building the jail. The jail enclosure should be the next portion of the building completed, and when this is finished the prisoners can be effectually guarded, and all escapes prevented until the jail is completed.

44. While the workshops and enclosures are under construction the prisoners must be hutted. This will no doubt somewhat add to the expense of the construction of these Central Jails, and will perhaps allow of occasional escapes. But we respectfully suggest that outbreaks such as that which have recently taken place at Nellore, and in previous years at Salem and Calicut, make it a matter of the most urgent necessity to obviate, even in an incomplete and defective manner, the certain results of deficient jail accommodation.

45. The mortality that took place at Lovedale, near Ootacamund, is not, we believe, any valid argument against the course we have recommended of hutting prisoners employed on public works. If the prisoners are carefully selected, well hutted, in climates which are not uncongenial to them, we believe that the unskilled labor necessary for the construction of new jails may be safely furnished by convicts, to the great and immediate relief of the overcrowded District Jails.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector General of Jails.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
MADRAS, 10*th April*, 1865. *President of the Sanitary Commission.*

ORDER THEREON, 16TH JUNE 1865, No. 877.

No. 162. In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 7th February last, the Inspector General of Jails and President of the Sanitary Commission were directed to form themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of collecting and placing before Government the information which is requisite to enable the Government to determine what additional jail accommodation is required in this Presidency, and what measures should be taken for improving each of the existing jails, or otherwise carrying out the measures suggested in the Report of the Indian Jail Committee which assembled at Calcutta in March last year, or any others that may be deemed advisable. The Committee were instructed to include in the scope of their inquiry the question of a jail dietary, and to prepare a revised code of rules for the management of jails.

2. The Government have now before them the Report prepared by the Committee in accordance with the foregoing instructions, and also a letter from the Inspector General of Jails, submitting his own views, and those of several of the local officers, as to the best arrangement to be made for the superintendence of the jails. A letter on the latter subject from the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah is also recorded at the head of these proceedings.

3. Orders will be passed hereafter on the draft code of rules which has been referred to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and to the Inspector General of Police, for their remarks on such of the rules as relate in any way to their [illegible] Departments. The Governor in Council will now dispose [illegible] are the most pressing matters treated of in the Com[illegible] Report, viz.—

(*a*).—The number and location of th[illegible] additional Central jails to be erected.

(*b*).—The steps to be [illegible]en for improving the existing jails.

(*c*).—The means to be adopted for affording early relief to over-crowded jails; and

(*d*).—The officers to be selected for the charge of each jail.

4. *Central Jail.*—On the first point, the Governor in Council approves of the recommendation of the Commissioners. Additional Central Jails will be built at Bellary, Cannanore, Vellore, and Trichinopoly; the two former to contain 800 prisoners each, and the two latter 1,000 prisoners each. The jail now under construction at Coimbatore, and the jail at Salem which has been completed, will, for the reasons assigned by the Committee, be used both as Central and District Jails. In planning the new jails and in determining the number of prisoners to be kept in the existing jails, when sufficient additional accommodation shall be available, due regard will be paid to the rule laid down by the Government of India, that each prisoner is to be allowed a minimum superficial area of 36 square feet, and a cubical space of 648 feet. The Central Jails will be for the imprisonment of persons whose sentences exceed one year. All persons sentenced to one year or less will be confined in the District Jails, except at Coimbatore and Salem, where provision will be made for both classes of convicts in one jail, with the view of avoiding the additional expense of new District Jails at those stations. When the new Central Jails are ready, convicts will be sent to them, respectively, from the districts specified in the 14th paragraph of the Committee's Report. An exception, however, will be made in the case of Khond convicts, who will, as hitherto, be imprisoned in the jail at Russelcondah. A similar exception will be made in the case of the other tribes inhabiting the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

5. *Arrangements to be made for improving existing Jails.*—The recommendations of the Committee, in regard to the steps to be taken for improving the existing jails, appear to His Excellency in Council to require further consideration and examination on the spot. From what came under the observation of His Excellency, in the course of his late tour in the Northern Circars, when he inspected the new jail at Berhampore, and the jail now being built at Waltair, he is satisfied that in two cases, at all events, the remedies proposed by the Committee are not sufficient to correct the existing defects. He accordingly directs that at each Station a Committee be at once formed composed of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer and an Officer of the Public Works Department, who will report how far the suggestions made by the Inspector General of Jails and the President of the Sanitary Commission are, in their opinion, sufficient to meet the requirements of the jail, and whether any other improve- of the ... requisite, submitting, in each case, plans and estimates the Superintending ... alterations and additions, which will be forwarded to mittee, for submission to ... if he be not a member of the Com- Works.

...ernment in the Department of Public

6. The several Committees will refer to the remarks of His Excellency the Governor on the Berhampore and Waltair Jails, and to the report of the Inspector General of Hospitals on the former; both of which are recorded in these Proceedings. They will also be furnished with copies of the draft code of rules, in order that they may obtain a clear insight into what are likely to be the actual requirements of the several jails. Whenever the Superintending Engineer can conveniently act on the Committee, he will do so. If not, he will depute one of his best executive officers for the duty.

7. *Means to be adopted for affording early relief to overcrowded Jails.*—It is of the greatest importance, as the Inspector General of Jails and the President of the Sanitary Commission justly observe, that something should be done, as speedily as possible, to relieve the present overcrowded jails, the number of convicts in which is more than 50 per cent. in excess of that which, according to the standard laid down by the Government of India, ought to be confined in them. The expedient which is suggested in the report now under consideration, that large gangs of convicts should be hutted on the sites selected for the new Central Jails, and should then be employed in building the jails, is probably the best that, under the circumstances, could be adopted. The first work on which the convicts should be employed is the outer wall of the jail. They should then build the workshops, in which they can live, pending the completion of the jail buildings. Before, however, anything can be done, the sites of the new Jails must be fixed on, and then plans and estimates must be prepared. The Inspector General of Jails is probably well acquainted with the various sites available, but before settling them the Government would wish to have the opinions of the local officers. The Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department will accordingly depute a Medical Officer at each of the four stations named in the margin, to confer with the District Magistrate and the Superintending Engineer of the Division as to the best site for the projected Central Jail; and these officers will submit a report on the subject through the Inspector General of Jails, who, if he thinks fit, will place himself in communication with them previous to the preparation of their Report, and will forward it to Government with such remarks as he may deem proper. Each report should be accompanied by a plan of the proposed site, showing the position and relative distances of any villages, tanks, rivers, topes, or hills that may be in its immediate neighbourhood. The direction of the prevailing winds should be specified, and the nature of the soil. The reports should be prepared so as to reach the Inspector General of Jails not later th[illegible] the 1st August, and should be laid before Government by [illegible] of that month.

Bellary.
Cannanore.
Vellore.
Trichinopoly.

8. The duty of settling the plans of [illegible] jails in question will be best performed by a Central Com[illegible]ee at the Presidency, composed of the Inspector General of [illegible], a Medical Officer, and an Engineer

Officer, who will carefully examine the plans of the jails now being built at Rajahmundry and at Coimbatore, and will adapt them, with such modifications as they may deem necessary, to the requirements of the new jails; sketch plans being sent in each case to the Superintending Engineer, for such alterations as the nature of the site and other local circumstances may render necessary. For this duty, the Governor in Council resolves to associate Dr. Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways, with the Inspector General of Jails. This Committee will report, with as little delay as possible, the number of prisoners they would propose to locate on the site of each of the projected Central Jails and the cost of hutting them; and in preparing the estimates, due allowance will be made by the Superintending Engineer for the labor of the convicts. Government attach great importance to the speedy and careful preparation of the plans and estimates now ordered. As soon as they are furnished, an application for a special grant will be made to the Government of India, who have stated that they "will be prepared to make the necessary provision of funds for giving early effect to any carefully considered proposal for increasing jail accommodation, wherever it is manifestly insufficient."

9. *Superintendence of Jails.*—The only question which remains to be determined is that of the arrangements to be made for the superintendence of the jails in future. It is recommended in the report of Messrs. Ellis and Rohde, now under consideration, that in supersession of the arrangement ordered by Government in their Proceedings of the 5th October last, but which has not yet been carried out, of placing each District Jail under the general supervision of the Magistrate of the District, who is to nominate from time to time, for the approval of Government, an officer for the immediate management of the jail, who is to be either one of his Assistants, Covenanted or Uncovenanted or the Zillah Surgeon of the Station, that, as a general rule, the Zillah Surgeon be appointed the sole Superintendent of the District Jail, directly responsible to the Inspector General, the Sessions Judge and Magistrate of the District being ex-officio visitors of the jail.

10. On further consideration, the Governor in Council is disposed to concur in the opinion expressed in the 26th paragraph of the Report above alluded to, that "the Superintendent of every Jail, whether Central or District, should be regarded as the sole officer in charge of such jail, and as being, in that capacity, directly responsible to the Inspector General of Jails for the good order and discipline of the jail and the welfare of the prisoners," the Sessions Judge and Magistrate being in each case ex-officio visitors of the jail, except in those cases in which the Sessions Judge may desire to retain the charge, and it is considered advisable that he should do so.

11. So many changes, however, have taken place since the report forwarded with Mr. Rohde's letter of the 18th February last, that in many cases the recommendations made in them cannot now be acted on. Moreover, those recommendations were made on the understanding

that the selection was to be confined to Zillah Surgeons and Assistant Magistrates, and that the general supervision of the jail was to be vested in the Magistrate. The Governor in Council directs that each Magistrate will submit, not later than the 15th proximo, the name of the officer whom he would recommend for the charge of the District Jail, with a brief statement of his qualifications. The Superintendents should, as a general rule, be Europeans, holding appointments which do not take them away from the jail station, men of good business habits, and possessing energy and firmness of character. Zillah Surgeons, Military Staff Officers, whose duties keep them stationary, Cantonment Magistrates, Deputy Collectors in charge of the Treasury, if Europeans, may all be considered eligible. It is not advisable that a Joint Magistrate, Head Assistant, or Assistant Magistrate, whose revenue work takes him into the taluqs during a portion of the year, should be put in charge of the jail. For each Jail Superintendent the Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rupees 100 for the charge of a 1st Class Jail, and Rupees 50 for the charge of a 2nd Class Jail, subject, however, to the proviso that when the charge is held by an officer employed in the Civil administration, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, this allowance is not to be given. The recommendation of the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, that the charge of the jail should be entrusted to an Assistant Superintendent of Police, is quite inadmissible.

12. The salaries proposed by the Inspector General of Jails and President of the Sanitary Commission for the Superintendents of Central Jails, and for the Jailors, are approved, subject, however, to an exception in the case of the Salem and Coimbatore Jails, the Superintendents of which will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be sufficiently remunerated by a salary of Rupees 600 per mensem, the number of prisoners to be confined in each of these jails being much below the number proposed for the other Central Jails. A reference in regard to the salaries to be assigned to the Superintendents of these Jails, and also regarding the salaries of the Jailors, will be made to the Supreme Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Jails.
" Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
" Sessions Judge of
" Magistrate of
" Public Works Department.
" Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, W. Mackenzie, C. B.
To Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways.

JUDICIAL—JAN. 4, 1866.

No. 28. *No. 29, dated the 4th January,* 1866.

READ a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 1760, dated the 9th December, and its enclosures, on the subject of increase to the jail accommodation in the Madras Presidency, and the improved discipline and superintendence of the jails generally.

REMARKS.

THE amount of jail accommodation which the Government of Madras proposes to provide does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be excessive. It is moreover, doubtless, very desirable, if practicable, that Government should be enabled to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of the new jails; and, at all events, to complete without delay the two Central Jails which are already under construction at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore.

ORDERED, therefore, that, with reference to paragraphs 1 to 3 of the above-mentioned letter from the Government of Fort St. George, a printed copy of that letter, with the five plans therewith received, be forwarded to the Public Works Department for early consideration and orders.

No. 30.

Ordered, also, that the letter from the Madras Government, and its enclosures, be forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders on the points referred to in paragraphs 4 to 6 of that letter.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 21, 1866.

No. 40. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department,—No.* 1057, *dated the 28th February,* 1866.

READ Extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the Home Department, No. 30, dated 4th January, 1866, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of Madras, with enclosure, on the subject of improved discipline and superintendence of the jails in the Madras Presidency.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor-General in Council considers Rupees 600, proposed by the Madras Government, to be a fair monthly consolidated salary for the Superintendents of the Central Jails at Salem and Coimbatore, and accordingly sanctions the grant of that salary to them.

2. The additional allowance of Rupees 100 and 50 a month for Medical Officers in executive charge of 1st and 2nd Class District Jails, respectively, sanctioned in Financial Resolution of the 22nd February, 1865, No. 912, was made conditional on the introduction of intra-mural labor into the jails, because the improvement of jail manufactures materially influenced the original grant of the allowance in the North-Western Provinces, and because the executive charge of a jail will not, until the introduction of intra-mural labor, be attended with additional duty commensurate with the additional allowance. As, however, that charge has devolved upon the Civil Surgeons, Madras, as an additional duty for which, under the above Resolution, they will receive no allowance whatever, His Excellency in Council is pleased to waive the restriction contained in the Resolution, and to confirm the proceedings of the Government of Madras, on the understanding that, pending the revision of medical salaries, the additional allowance will be given, in addition to Military pay of rank, to all existing incumbents who may have accepted that pay in lieu of previous Civil Medical emoluments, but will be given in conjunction with the old scale of Civil Medical allowances to all others.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers it inexpedient to give to Cantonment Magistrates in charge of Jails the extra allowances sanctioned for Medical Officers for such charge,—those Officers being already in receipt, on the new scale,* of larger salaries than most, if not all, of the Covenanted Assistants and Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, who, under the Resolution of 30th January, 1865, in the Home Department, can be required to take executive charge of jails without any additional allowance.

* Rupees 1,000 for Cantonment Magistrates of the 1st grade. Rupees 700 for Cantonment Magistrates of the 2nd grade.

4. With regard to the pay proposed for Jailors, viz.,

Rupees 150 for Jailors of Central Jails.
" 100 " " " 1st Class District Jails.
" 50 " " " 2nd " " "

the Governor-General in Council sanctions the pay of Rupees 150 for a Central Jail, but prefers for District Jails the scale which, by Financial Resolution No. 800, dated 22nd February, 1865, was authorized for Jailors in the Bengal Presidency, viz.,

1st Class Jails with 500 prisoners and upwards ...	Rs. 100
2nd " " with 150 prisoners and below 500 ...	" 75
3rd " " with prisoners under 150 in number	" 50

and directs that it may be followed in the District Jails of the Madras Presidency.

5. The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to sanction the formation of a "Convict Labor Fund" in the Madras Presidency on the same footing as in Bengal and Bombay, and on the understanding that five per cent. of the annual profits will be credited to the General Revenue as a set-off to the increase of Jailors' salaries, and the remaining ninety-five per cent. to the Convict Labor Fund.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department, for communication to the Government of Madras.

Ordered, also, that a copy be sent to the Comptroller General of Accounts, and to the Accountant General, Madras, for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finl. Dept.

No. 2704, dated the 21st March, 1866.

COPY forwarded to the Government of Madras, with reference to No. 1760, dated 9th December last.

By Order,

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From H. BIRDWOOD, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—(No.* 2771, *dated the* 22nd *August* 1865.)

In reply to your letter noted in the margin, I am directed to forward copy of a Report from the Inspector General of Prisons in this Presidency, No. 1063, dated the 6th ultimo, shewing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee.

No. 5583, dated 19th November 1864, forwarding copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, calling for a Report of what had been done consequent on the Report of the Indian Jail Committee.

2. A copy of the orders in regard to the clothing of convicts, referred to in paragraph 11 of Dr. Wiehe's Report, is annexed.

3. The Rules referred to in paragraph 15 are before Government and will be revised with a view to publication under Section 36 of the new Bombay Jails Act, when that Act becomes law.

4. The subject of establishing Reformatories for juvenile offenders in the Bombay Presidency, referred to in paragraph 17 of Dr. Wiehe's Report, has already engaged the consideration of this Government in the Legislative Department; but further action in connection with it has been deferred pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, to whom a letter on the subject has been addressed* in reference to His Excellency Sir William Denison's Minute of the 21st December 1863, in which His Excellency withheld his assent from the [illegible] Bill for Reformatories, passed by the Bombay Council on the 27th Jan[illegible] 1863.

* *Vide* Govt. [illegible] letter No. 2720 of the 17th [illegible] 1865.

5. With regard to the provision of increased jail accommodation, I am desired to state that the Inspector General of Prisons does not recommend any radical and expensive alterations of the present jails, —such alterations as are necessary for the better distribution of space, already at disposal, will be made departmentally by means of convict labor.

6. The Inspector General's propositions for the construction of Central Jails in Guzerat, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta country, have been approved by this Government, and plans and estimates for two of these are now under preparation for submission to the Government of India. These when finished will, with a new jail at Kulladghee, provide a permanent remedy for the present overcrowded condition of many of the Bombay jails.

7. A Central Jail is urgently required in Scind, but the Hon'ble the Governor in Council hesitates to call for plans and estimates for this jail, or for that in the Southern Mahratta country, or to take further steps to meet the want of more jail accommodation in Scind or elsewhere, as His Excellency in Council has no assurance that funds will be forthcoming for the necessary expenses.

8. I am desired to add that the Bombay Government had hoped that, in its endeavours to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, it would have received the promise of some support from His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council. Without such support it will be quite impossible to make any progress in carrying out the principal recommendations of the Committee; and before proceeding therefore with the construction of any new jails in this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council would wish to be informed to what extent funds will be granted for this purpose by the Government of India.

From C. G. Wiehe, Esq., M.D., *Inspector General of Prisons, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,—(No.* 1063, *dated Camp Mahableshwur, the* 6*th June* 1865.)

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 69 of 6th October 1864.

Letter from Officiating Secretary to Government of India, No. 5583 of 19th Nov. 1864.

Endorsement from Under Secretary to Government, No. 3732 of 10th December 1864.

With reference to the documents noted in the margin, I have the honor, in obedience to the orders of the Government of India, to submit the following Report showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee.

2. I propose to remark *seriatim* on the different subjects on which the Committee have made recommendations.

Overcrowding.

3. On this point several communications have been addressed to Government having for their object the construction of Central Prisons in different parts of the Presidency to relieve the overcrowded condition of the jails, and

Government have been pleased to sanction one such prison for the Deccan, a second for Guzerat, and a third for the Southern Mahratta country.

No. 4, dated 18th January, 1865, Public Works Department.

4. In existing jails the cubic space per prisoner, which did not exceed 500 feet, has been directed, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, and the orders of the Government of India as per margin, to be increased to 648 feet.

5. This measure will decrease the amount of existing accommodation and render still more imperative the construction of new prisons.

6. In the proposed plans for the new Central Prisons, provision has been made for a larger amount of cubic space than the Committee have recommended, *viz.*, 810 instead of 648 feet per prisoner in the associated wards; but in the separate cells, the standard fixed by the Committee, *viz.*, 1,500 cubic feet, has been adhered to.

7. The increase referred to above has been determined on in communication with the Sanitary Commission, and the suggestion has received their sanction.

Bad ventilation.

8. This subject has been carefully attended to in all cases where improvement was practicable in existing buildings.

Bad conservancy.

9. The dry-earth conservancy is being introduced into all the jails, and the system is regarded with much satisfaction by the Medical Officers in charge.

Bad drainage.

10. The old and offensive system of drains has been completely abolished. This subject had received every attention in this Presidency anterior to the receipt of the Committee's Report.

Insufficient clothing.

11. A new system of clothing was introduced, with the sanction of Government, two years ago. No improvements are required on this head.

Sleeping on the ground.

12. In some jails raised sleeping platforms have long been in existence, in others they are under construction.

Personal cleanliness.

13. Lavatories are general, and personal cleanliness is attended to.

Bad water.

14. The jails generally are supplied with good water, and the recommendations of the Committee shall be enforced in those jails as at Surat in which the water is not at all times of the best quality.

Exaction of labor from ... persons.

15. It has always been the practice to subject each prisoner to medical examination on admission into jail, in order that the Medical Officer might be able to determine the character of the work on which he should be employed. The classification of labor, as recommended by the Committee, is embodied in the draft of Jail Rules submitted to Government with my letter No. 307 of 22nd February last.

Insufficient medical inspection.

16. The inspections of prisoners have always, on ordinary occasions, been conducted weekly by the Medical Officers and more frequently during epidemics, and it is believed that these Officers have always been most careful in their personal attention to the sick.

Juvenile delinquents and reformatories.

17. The accommodation for juvenile delinquents is extremely defective; means have been adopted to separate them as much as practicable from adult and old offenders, but it seems very desirable that separate sleeping accommodation, as recommended by the Committee, should be provided for this class of offenders, and that they should be collected from the different jails in the Presidency and confined in a central reformatory. This might be effected by increasing the accommodation for boys provided in the plan of the proposed Deccan Central Prison.

Female prisoners.

18. The separation of tried, untried, and Civil female prisoners has been effected in most of the jails. They are removed, as far as the defects of the old jails will permit, from the male prisoners, and are treated in sickness either in a separate hospital or in their own cells, where the former does not exist. In the plan of the new Central Prison, provision has been made to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

Jail dietary.

19. A new jail dietary has been in force for nearly two years with marked benefit. As this dietary lacks to a great extent the animal principle recommended by the Committee, a revised scale has recently been submitted to Government in which the defects of the previous scale in this particular have been corrected.

Jail discipline.

20. The recommendations of the Committee here embrace five separate heads, viz. :—

(I). *Superintendence.*—The selection of special Officers as Superintendents of Jails is a most important step towards enforcing a strict system of discipline, and on this subject a recent Act of the Bombay Legislature will ere long be the means of inaugurating reforms which will, I trust, lead to great improvements, both moral and physical, in the condition of our convicts.

My views on the recommendations of the Committee was communicated to Government in my letter No. 2565 of the 21st December 1864.

(II). *Labor.*—The classification of labor as given by the Committee has not been as yet adopted, but their recommendations on the subject have been embodied in the Draft of Jail Rules recently submitted to Government.

(III). *Rewards.*—Although a good deal of diversity of opinion exists on this subject, it appears to me that, under judicious direction, convicts of uniform good conduct under lengthened imprisonment should have held out to them situations of trust within jail walls; the recommendations, therefore, of the Committee under this head have been included also in the Rules above alluded to.

(IV). *Punishments.*—Aimless labor is not in force in any of the jails, but it is proposed to introduce the crank so as to serve the purpose both of aimless and productive labor.

(V). *Education.*—In the case of young offenders, much more attention has latterly been paid to elementary instruction. With regard to adults and to old offenders, except perhaps of the higher castes, no attempt has been made at education, nor would such attempts result but in disappointments.

Habitual offenders.

Tickets-of-leave.

21. The judicial questions involved in the remarks and recommendations of the Committee, and the propriety or otherwise of granting prisoners the license comprehended in the terms used in the margin, demand the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature, and scarcely come within the scope of the present report.

Classification of convicts.

22. Rules under this head, in accordance with the valuable recommendation of the Committee, have been embodied in the Draft already above referred to and only await the sanction of Government to be enforced.

Salaries of jailors.

* *Vide* Draft Rules.

23. It is not proposed to alter the scale of pay at present drawn by jailors in this Presidency, as it is considered that the percentage* on profits of manufacture will, if sanctioned by Government, in addition to the fixed salary, be sufficient remuneration. The present rate of pay varies from Rupees 50 to Rupees 150. In the Central Prisons that fixed by the Committee would not be adequate in this Presidency, it should not be less than Rupees 200 per mensem.

Fines.

24. The Bengal Rules on this subject, as contained in the Appendix to the Committee's Report, have been included in the Draft submitted to Government.

European prisoners.

25. In the new Central Prison accommodation has been provided for such prisoners, but in the District Jails it exists to a very limited extent.

Statistics.

26. The Annual Statistical Returns of the Lower Provinces of Bengal have been generally adopted by this Office for the last two years, and the recommendation of the Committee, that jail statistics should be kept on a uniform plan is of such importance that it should be at once enforced throughout India. Without this uniformity it is hopeless to institute comparisons as to the working of the Departments in the different Presidencies and Provinces in this country.

27. It is not sufficient that the Statistical Returns be kept in one uniform plan ; it is also necessary, in my opinion, that, as far as local circumstances will permit, there should be uniformity in the rules by which the discipline of the jails is regulated, and it was with this object that the Draft Rules submitted for sanction were compiled.

From C. G. Wiehe, Esq., M.D., *Inspector General of Prisons, to* M. J. S. Stewart, Esq., *Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,—No.* 430, *dated Camp Dharwar, the* 13*th March* 1862.

The subject of the insufficiency of clothing supplied to our jails having been several times brought prominently to my notice, my own experience and the nature and recorded opinions of the late Dr. Ogilvie all tending to the same conclusions, I consider it my duty, before the approach of the monsoon, to urge upon Government the adoption of the following suggestions on this important point, viz. :—

That on the 15th of June a loose sack jacket made of blanket cloth and lined with good dungaree, without strings, ties, &c., of any kind, be supplied to each prisoner in our jails, and so loosely shaped as to admit of free and unrestrained motion of the body and upper extremities.

3. I am convinced from an experience of three years at Kolapore, where I introduced this mode of clothing during the monsoon and cold months, that not only would there be considerable saving at the expiration of the year, but that there would be less susceptibility to dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism, &c., and therefore a greater degree of health among our prisoners.

Should Government see objections to sanctioning the supply of this description of clothing to all our jails, I would respectfully urge that I may be permitted to introduce its adoption in the jail at Ahmednuggur, the clothing there in use having been several times reported by the Sessions Judge and Civil Surgeon as inadequate and insufficient, and having been the cause, during last monsoon, of increased sickness and mortality.

The cost of each jacket now proposed would, it is estimated, not exceed one Rupee, and would probably be less. I therefore trust that the expense of the experiment will not be deemed by Government a bar to its general introduction.

From M. J. S. Stewart, Esq., *Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, to* C. G. Wiehe, Esq., M.D., *Inspector General of Prisons,—No.* 1022, *dated the* 25*th March* 1862.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th instant, No. 430, and to forward to you copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject.

Resolution.— Dr. Wiehe should set clearly before the Government the present yearly supply of clothing to prisoners and the additional cost to be incurred by this measure. He should also have considered and reported whether any portion of the clothing now supplied can be dispensed with in consideration of the blanket coat. He should

also further ascertain and report whether, by attendance on the Sessions Judge's part to the distribution of clothing, and by allowing the prisoners to retain a part of their old clothing, the old clothing and old cumblees could not be used for quilting. The jail at Dharwar used to be kept in good health without any extra outlay by the Sessions Judge's attention to the clothing and economical use of that which, perhaps would elsewhere have been thrown away. These details he should at once furnish. Dr. Wiehe should be reminded that the great cost of Bombay prisoners, as compared with those in other parts of India, has already been noticed by the Secretary of State.

From C. G. Wiehe, Esq., *M.D.*, *Inspector General of Prisons*, to M. J. S. Stewart, Esq., *Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department*,—*No.* 569, *dated Camp Rutnagiree, the* 14*th April* 1862.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1022 of the 25th ultimo, conveying to me the Government Resolution on the subject of the proposed issue of a blanket coat to each prisoner before the approaching monsoon, I have the honor respectfully to state that, so far from advocating by this measure a permanent increase in the annual clothing expenditure of our jails, I was influenced by a conviction that a considerable saving would be effected before the end of the year.

2. The expense of introducing the measure in all the jails would not exceed one Rupee per man.

3. By this means not only would there be considerable saving by the supply of other clothing, such as the second cotton jacket not becoming necessary during the year, but the old clothing could be brought into use for making quilts, which would supply the place of blankets annually supplied in some of the jails before the cold weather.

4. This second blanket is not, however, supplied in the Dharwar, Poona, Sattara, and Dhoolia jails, and could be easily dispensed with in all the jails by the substitution of the blanket coat.

5. The accompanying contrasted Statement will at once shew the change proposed, by which there will be incurred, not any additional cost, but a considerable saving of about Rupees 1,502-13 per annum will be effected.

6. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces the blanket coat is in use during the cold months; its advantages are enumerated in the 4th paragraph of my letter No. 430 of 13th March, and I would earnestly urge its adoption in all our jails.

7. By an economic use of the old clothing, viz., converting it into night quilts, the additional blanket becomes quite supererogatory; but assuming that the number of quilts would not be sufficient by one-half, or that unforeseen circumstances might render the issue of the extra blanket a matter of necessity, the saving of Rupees 1,502-13 shewn in the Statement would cover the cost of the supply of blankets to the remaining half.

8. Under these circumstances, I respectfully solicit the early sanction of Government to the proposed issue of a blanket coat to every male prisoner in our jails on or about the 15th of June.

No. 2671.

Copy forwarded to the Public Works Department with reference to the three concluding paragraphs of the letter from the Bombay Government, and in continuation of former* communication connected with the Prison Committee's Report.

* No. 2786, dated 15th September 1864.
" 3404, dated 11th April 1865.
" 711, dated 5th August 1865.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA,
11*th October* 1865.

By Order,
(Signed) ARTHUR HOWELL,
Under Secy.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 15, 1866.

No. 32. *From Lieutenant-Colonel* C. H. DICKENS, R. A., *Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department,—No.* 1119C, *dated the* 28*th October* 1865.

THE letter from the Government of Bombay as per margin having been transferred to the Public Works Department, with reference to its three concluding paragraphs, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to communicate the following observations on the subject of the jail requirements of the Bombay Presidency.

From H. Birdwood, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 2771, dated 22nd August 1865.

2. The necessity for the provision of jail accommodation has been considered by the Government of India in fixing the Public Works Grants for the year 1866-67; and, as intimated in a previous letter, * a specimen plan and estimate for a jail, such as the Government of India is prepared to sanction, will be shortly forwarded for the information of the Government of Bombay, and the Governor General in Council hopes he may rely upon the Government of Bombay to do its best to improve the jail accommodation of the Presidency, on an economical scale and within its annual Budget grant.

* No. 1050C, dated 13th October 1865.

3. The Government of India would be glad to give every local Government the means of carrying out improvements to the fullest extent, were unlimited funds placed at its disposal. But as this is not the case, the Government of India is compelled *to* ask local Governments to co-operate with it in reducing outlay, and in carrying out improvements on such a scale as is financially practicable.

4. His Excellency in Council desires me to remark that the resources of the Empire are taxed to their utmost to provide the Public Works Grants for the coming year; and that unless the Government of India is supported by local Governments in carrying out improvements within these grants, and on economical principles, either financial embarrassment or stagnation of progress must result.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 14, 1866.

No. 24. *From* J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 1035, *dated the* 12*th February* 1866.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a communication No. 5373, dated 6th instant, from the Deputy Inspector General of Jails, in charge of the Office of Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, and to solicit the attention of the Government of India to paragraphs 76 and 78 of Dr. Mouat's Annual Report on the Jails of the Lower Provinces for the Calendar Year 1864, and the Financial Year 1864-65, showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee.

No. 5584, dated 19th November 1864.
" 1119, dated 3rd instant.

2. Two copies of the Report referred to have been already forwarded to you with my letter No. 965, dated the 8th instant.

No. 24A. *From* J. FAWCUS, ESQ., M.D., *Deputy Inspector General of Jails, in charge of the Office of Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, to* J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No.* 5373, *dated Alipore, the* 6*th February* 1866.

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 839, dated the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit, for the information and orders of Government, that the subjects upon which a Report is required were reserved by Dr. Mouat to be reported on in the Annual Report of 1864. From page 60, paragraph 76 of that Report, it will be seen that, in regard to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee on jail discipline and hygiene, the provisions of the Jail Code, which embody those recommendations, have been partially carried out; and from page 63, paragraph 78 of the same Report, it will appear that the measures for providing extended jail accommodation, recommended by the Indian Jail Committee, had not then been commenced. More detailed reports on both subjects will, however, appear in the Annual Report of the past year, which is now under preparation.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 14, 1866.

No. 25. *Extract paragraph* 76 *of* DR. MOUAT'S *Annual Report on the Jails in the Lower Provinces for the Calendar Year* 1864, *and the Financial Year* 1864-65.

Jail Code.

Para. 76.—The Jail Code can only be partially carried out in Zillah Jails, but will be fully worked in Central Prisons as soon as they are established. The Alipore Jail will be brought under its provisions as soon as the question of the appointment of the Superintendent is finally settled.

Extract paragraph 78 *of* DR. MOUAT'S *Annual Report on the Jails in the Lower Provinces for the Calendar Year* 1864, *and the Financial Year* 1864-65.

Central Jails.

Para. 78.—The correspondence printed in the Appendix contains a brief abstract of the history of this important change in the prison system of the Lower Provinces. I am distinctly and decidedly of opinion that all such jails, to be really deterrent, should be entirely on the separate system, and my opinion is based on nine years of constant observation in the Lower Provinces, combined with a personal knowledge of most of the large prisons in Great Britain and France. Any other plan that may be adopted will, I am convinced, certainly fail; and however necessary it may be, on financial grounds, to limit the expenditure on new jails, it would, in my humble judgment, be better to build one thoroughly efficient Central Jail every five years until the whole are supplied, than to build 10 prisons at once which can never, from inherent defects of construction, be rendered complete and perfect for the effectual punishment of crime.

There are the strongest moral grounds for the permanent separation at night of all Native male convicts; they fear it more than any other form of confinement, and separation would do more to deter from the commission of crime than any mere length or severity of imprisonment in association. I consider it my duty to record my opinion at this stage when not a single Central Jail has been built, lest I should hereafter be held responsible for the failure that must follow the adoption of any other plan. In this view I am supported by the Prison Discipline Committee of 1838, by the experience of Europe and America on the subject of prison discipline, and by the past experience of India itself.

REPORTED to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in letter No. 11 of 1866, dated 14th March.

Extract from the Annual Report for 1865 *and* 1865-66.

Jail Code.

75. The reports on this subject, and the one which follows (Central Jails), are submitted in obedience to the orders of Government, conveyed in endorsement No. 5960, dated the 30th November 1864, communicating the request of

the Secretary of State for these reports, conveyed in Despatch No. [illegible] of the 6th October 1864.

The rules of the Jail Code can only be carried out in their full integrity in Central Jails. The reports received from the Officers in charge of the District Jails show that, generally, these rules have been given effect to in their jails as far as is practicable. The chief deficiencies exist in classification, education, solitary and separate confinement, ventilation, and the prevention of overcrowding, which, in the present circumstances of the jails, cannot generally be brought to the standard required by the Jail Code. The structural defects of the District Jails are a serious bar to classification, solitary and separate confinement, and ventilation. Until Central Jails are built, overcrowding must continue to a greater or less extent. As regards education, industrial trades are certainly taught; but, excepting in a few jails, no systematic plan for imparting a knowledge of reading and writing, nor any course, which deserves the name of education, is adopted. During the year under review, a larger number of reports have been received than in previous years, from the Official Visitors and the Inspecting Medical Officers, either expressing satisfaction in regard to the state of matters in the jails visited by them, or exposing the defects or irregularities which existed in them. Similarly, the Medical Officers of the jails have, for the most part, been constant in their endeavors to improve hygienic arrangements, and the officers in charge of the jails have generally been active in giving effect to their recommendations. The increase in the number of convict servants, and the consequent decrease in the cost of extra establishment, show that the convict warder system is being developed.

During the last year, and up to date of writing this report, no less than 16 jailors and several subordinate officers and servants have either been dismissed or suspended, having been detected in grave irregularities or breaches of jail rules.

I consider that, generally, the new jail rules are attended to with great strictness.

Central Jails.

76. Beyond fixing upon the sites on which some of the Central Jails are to be built, nothing has been done, during the year under review, towards the work of construction. At Deegah, the levelling of the ground, and at Hazareebaugh, the digging of the trenches, are in very advanced progress. In both these places huts have been erected, and more are in course of construction, for the reception of additional prisoners who are to be employed in constructing the buildings; but it has not yet been decided upon what site the Hazareebaugh Central Jail is to be erected. The designs for the Central Jails were ready when I assumed charge of the office; but when they were sent to me for countersignature, I objected to them, as they were on the radiating plan, my belief being that a leading principle to be observed in the erection of any large building in the plains of India is to arrange that it shall lie across the track of the prevailing winds. My detailed Report on this subject was submitted in my letter No. 4243 of the 11th December 1865.

From A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 5275, *dated the* 20*th November* 1866.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4192 of the 31st August last, and in reply to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Jail Rules* revised up to date, showing the scales of diet for all classes of prisoners now in force in the Jails of the Lower Provinces; together with copy of a communication, No. 3332, dated the 7th ultimo, from the Officiating Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces; and of the Statement therein enclosed, exhibiting the average and total cost of dieting the prisoners on those scales during May 1866 and the corresponding month of 1865.

* *Vide* Rule 336.

2. Copies of General Reports† on the subject of Jail dietaries, submitted by the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, and of the orders of this Government thereon, are also herewith transmitted.

† Report No. 2150, dated 1st October 1860.
Resolution No. 53A, dated 10th February 1862.
Report No. 3000, dated 15th November 1863.
Letter to Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, No. 3700, dated 14th July 1864.
Extract paragraph 5 of letter from ditto, No. 1015, dated 22nd June 1865.
Extract paragraph 5 of letter to ditto, No. 4746, dated 3rd August 1865.
Extract paragraph 4 of letter to ditto, No. 6230, dated 8th November 1865.

From J. FAWCUS, ESQ., M.D., *Officiating Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No.* 3332, *dated Alipore, the* 7*th October* 1866.

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 3578, dated the 2nd July last, and the subsequent orders on the subject, I have the honor to submit the accompanying Statement, showing the cost per prisoner in each jail, and the total cost of feeding the prisoners in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, on the scales of diet prescribed in Rule 336, pages 33 to 36 of the Bengal Jail Code, during the month of May 1866 and the corresponding month in 1865. I have ventured to submit the cost of the last mentioned month for the reasons stated in this Office letter No. 1845, dated 24th July last.

The Government are already in possession of the several Reports on the subject of diet made from this Office.

Statement showing the Cost of feeding the laboring and non-laboring pris[illegible]
Code, during the mont[illegible]

IN MAY 1866.

Jails.	On Laboring Diet Scales. Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food. Rs.	As.	P.	Average cost per prisoner. Rs.	As.	P.	On Non-laboring Diet Scales. Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food. Rs.	As.	P.	Average cost per prisoner. Rs.	As	P.	Total. Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food. Rs. As. P.
Patna ...	558	1,826	15	6	3	1	8·3	119	358	6	2	3	0	2·2	677	2,185 5
Sarun ...	393	1,176	10	0	2	15	10·8	128	324	12	2	2	11	1·1	521	1,501 6
Behar ...	548	1,209	6	11	2	5	1·2	110	262	7	1	2	6	1·5	658	1,471 14
Shahabad ...	457	1,601	9	2	3	8	0·8	6	19	4	5	3	3	4·7	463	1,620 13
Deegah ...	555	1,872	7	1	3	5	11·2	44	132	15	9	3	0	4·3	599	2,005 6
Chumparun ...	205	635	13	3	3	2	0·1	95	251	2	5	2	10	3·6	300	886 15
Tirhoot ...	392	1,053	10	9	2	10	11·1	107	257	12	7	2	6	6·6	499	1,311 7
Bhaugulpore ...	249	638	0	9	2	8	11·9	42	100	4	4	2	6	2·3	291	638 5
Monghyr ...	489	1,239	6	11	2	8	6·6	90	271	10	0	3	0	3·4	579	1,511 0
Purneah ...	296	849	5	9	2	13	10·9	43	115	7	11	2	10	11·6	339	1,164 13
Rajshahye ...	326	816	13	10	2	8	1·1	135	335	15	3	2	10	2·8	461	1,152 13
Pubna ...	120	335	12	1	2	12	9·2	1½	34	11	10	2	5	11·0	121½	339 7
Rungpore ...	332	851	9	6	2	9	0·4	27	60	10	10	2	3	11·4	359	912 4
Bograh ...	113	282	2	0	2	7	11·3	12	319	8	0	2	10	0	125	313 10
Dinagepore ...	372	855	3	7	2	4	6·1	22	44	10	2	2	0	5·5	394	899 13
Maldah ...	54	130	7	3	2	6	7·8	5	11	6	5	2	5	3·4	59	141 13
Moorshedabad ...	184	556	15	2½	3	0	5·1	48	131	13	2½	2	11	11·3	232	688 12
Dacca ...	349	1,153	7	3	3	4	9·4	98	297	0	0½	3	0	5·8	447½	1,450 7
Furreedpore ...	394	1,185	2	3	3	0	0·8	32	79	11	6	2	7	10·3	426	1,264 13
Sylhet ...	366	1,446	2	10	3	15	2·6	30	98	3	5	3	4	4·5	396	1,544 6
Mymensing ...	378	1,010	4	10	2	10	9·1	20	45	1	2	2	4	0·7	398	1,055 6
Backergunge ...	338	953	5	0¾	2	13	1·5	43	124	3	11¾	2	14	2·8	381	1,077 9
Chittagong ...	250	652	11	5	2	9	9·2	16	19	12	4	1	3	9·3	266	672 7
Tipperah ...	346	829	9	6	2	6	7·8	16	32	4	9	2	0	3·5	362	861 14
Noakhally ...	169	389	9	2	2	4	10·6	14	26	15	6	1	14	9·8	183	416 8
Nuddea ...	301	963	12	6	3	3	2·8	73	194	9	9	2	10	7·9	374	1,158 6
Alipore ...	1,377	4,296	14	0	3	1	11·1	168	553	13	3	2	1	6·3	1,545	4,850 11
Baraset ...	146½	429	9	1	2	15	0·8	80½	20	5	1	2	8	7·6	227	449 14
Jessore ...	449	1,280	8	10½	2	13	7·6	87	192	4	8	2	3	4·4	536	1,472 13
Burdwan ...	510	1,757	0	3	3	7	1·5	122	280	6	2	2	3	9·4	632	2,037 6
Hooghly ...	615	1,785	10	9	2	14	5·5	72	217	3	8	3	0	3·3	687	2,002 11
Howrah ...	181½	562	14	0	3	1	9·1	30	77	2	0	2	9	1·6	211½	640 0
Bancoorah ...	689	2,241	14	0	3	4	0·7	104	360	15	6	3	7	6·4	793	2,602 13
Beerbhoom ...	329	1,059	6	7	3	3	6·2	30	90	1	1	3	0	0·4	359	1,149 7
Midnapore ...	741	1,846	3	7	2	7	10·3	83	225	15	6	2	10	5·7	824	2,072 3
Cuttack ...	417	1,486	12	2	3	9	0·5	183	646	5	11	3	6	11·8	600	2,133 2
Balasore ...	193	721	12	10	3	11	10·0	455	1,401	6	11	3	1	3·4	648	2,123 3
Pooree ...	269	560	15	9½	2	1	4·4	32	65	2	7½	2	0	6·0	301	626
Hazareebagh, European	11	150	4	10	13	10	7·4	6	48	14	3	8	2	4·5	17	190 3
,, Native ...	679	2,246	5	1	3	4	11·2	63	187	1	5	2	15	6·2	742	2,433 6
Loharduggah ...	197	453	1	0½	2	4	9.8	88	300	1	2½	3	6	6·7	285	753 2
Maunbhoom ...	309	1,091	15	8	3	8	6.4	7	20	0	11	2	13	8·5	316½	1,112 0
Singbhoom ...	238	289	1	4	1	3	5.2	16½	23	2	5	1	7	1·8	254½	312 3
Gowalparah ...	108	186	8	0	1	11	7.5	32½	52	13	8	1	10	5·1	140½	239 5
Kamroop ...	181	471	2	1	2	9	7.7	39½	105	5	5	2	11	2·6	220	576 7
Nowgong ...	66	135	13	0	2	10	11.11	7	13	12	1	1	15	5·1	73	149 9
Seebsaugor ...	83	164	8	7	1	15	8.6	17	33	6	0	1	15	4·9	100	197 14
Durrung ...	140	336	12	6	2	6	5.9	40	122	3	6	3	0	10·6	180	459 0
Debrooghur ...	87½	399	10	8	4	9	5.8	15½	45	5	4	3	0	4·2	103	445 0
Cossyah Hills ...	30	133	4	10	4	7	1.4	...	......			...			30	133 4
Cachar ...	155	687	7	9	4	6	11.6	32½	99	2	5	3	1	6·9	187½	786 10
Rajmehal ...	41	189	14	5	4	10	1.1	31	110	6	5	3	8	11·8	72	300 4
Pakour ...	103	295	10	3	2	13	11.7	31	33	4	9	2	8	11·1	116	328 15
Deoghur ...	22	66	3	3	3	0	2.4	...	......			...			22½	66 3
Godda ...	[illegible]	58	2	9	2	8	5.6	27	72	13	0	2	11	1·7	50	130 15
Nya Doomka ...	37½	[illegible]			3	11	3.6	...	......			...			37½	137 3
	24	65	[illegible]	2 1	2	11	10.0	5	11	7	3	2	4	7·4	29	76 9
Presidency, Native ...	552	1,708	12	0	[illegible]			8	23	6	1	2	14	9·1	560	1,732 2
,, European ...	96½	1,180	13	4	12	4	8.5	4	45	8	11	11	6	2·7	100	1,226 6
Total ...	176,350	52,993	12	0¾	3	0	0.9	3,276	9,111	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	12	5·9	20,911	62,104 14

ALIPORE,
The 10th October, 1866.

the Jails of the Lower Provinces on the Diet Scales prescribed in the Bengal Jail May 1865 and May 1866.

	IN MAY 1865.								
	On Laboring Diet Scales.			On Non-laboring Diet Scales.			TOTAL.		
Average cost per prisoner.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food.	Average cost per prisoner.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food.	Average cost per prisoner.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Gross cost for food.	Average cost per prisoner.
Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
3 6 0·8	180	446 4 1	2 2 1·3	140	273 5 0	1 15 2·6	320	719 9 1	2 3 11·7
2 14 0·1	295	714 2 6	2 6 8·8	201	391 2 5	1 14 4·1	496	1,105 4 11	2 3 8·1
2 3 9·4	364	562 6 0	1 8 8·6	194	329 13 10	1 11 2·5	558	892 3 10	1 9 7·0
3 8 0·2	370	974 12 1½	2 10 1·8	47½	105 2 2½	2 3 9·5	416½	1,079 14 4	2 9 6·4
3 5 6·8	484	1,190 9 7	2 7 4·3	103	200 10 3	1 15 3·1	587	1,391 3 10	2 5 11·1
2 15 3·6	161	318 6 9	1 15 7.7	106	138 15 11	1 4 11·1	267	457 6 8	1 11 6·2
2 10 0·6	353	670 8 10	4 14 4·7	134	211 4 8	1 9 2·9	487	881 13 6	1 12 11·6
1 13 7·2	279	444 2 6	1 9 5·7	76	112 13 9	1 7 9·0	355	557 0 3	1 9 0·9
2 9 9·1	290	613 5 6	2 1 10·1	90	180 1 3	2 1 9·5	380	793 6 9	2 1 4·9
3 8 11·1	311	767 1 4	2 7 5·6	159	299 8 5	1 14 1·7	470	1,066 9 9	2 4 3·7
2 8 0·1	372	564 10 11	1 9 10·3	98	143 4 3½	1 7 1·0	470	707 15 2½	1 8 1·2
2 12 10·7	133	248 3 6½	1 13 10·8	48	102 7 1	2 2 1·8	181	350 15 7½	1 15 0·2
2 8 7·9	295	588 2 10	1 15 10·8	61	118 14 10	1 15 1·8	356	707 1 8	1 15 9·3
2 8 1·7	106	202 13 0	1 14 7·3	33	51 13 6	1 9 1·6	139	254 10 6	1 13 3·7
2 4 6·5	415	710 5 7	1 11 4·6	36	43 13 1	1 3 5·8	451	754 2 8	1 10 9·1
2 6 5·6	40	86 15 0	2 2 9·3	...	......	...	40	86 15 0	2 2 9·3
2 15 6·0	185	391 6 4	2 1 11·2	38	66 11 2	1 12 1·0	223	458 1 6	2 0 10·8
3 3 10·5	368	781 7 9	2 1 11·7	139	233 6 3	1 10 9·6	507	1,014 14 0	2 0 0·3
2 15 6·8	382	897 8 10½	2 5 7·2	67	143 5 9	2 2 3·1	449	1,040 14 7½	2 5 1·1
3 14 8·9	385	922 5 4	2 6 3·9	15	28 2 5	1 14 0·3	400	950 7 9	2 6 0·2
2 10 5·1	397	867 13 4	2 7 0·1	76	171 9 7	2 3 11·8	473	1,039 0 11	2 3 1·9
2 13 3·0	338	719 5 10	2 2 0·6	59	112 5 10	1 14 5·6	397	831 11 8	2 1 6·2
2 8 6·8	220	680 4 2	2 1 6·6	79	178 2 7	2 4 2·2	308	858 6 9	2 12 7·7
2 6 1·2	358	592 13 9	1 10 5·9	33	52 2 6	1 9 3·3	391	645 0 3	1 10 4·7
...	157	274 3 6	1 11 8·½	32	31 1 0	1 0 0·3	188	305 4 6	1 9 11·7
3 1 6·7	288	578 9 10	2 0 1·7	65	118 10 8	1 13 0·8	353	697 4 6	1 15 7·3
3 2 2·8	1,720	3,950 6 6	2 4 1·4	189	563 6 2	1 15 8·6	1,909	4,513 12 8	2 5 9·9
1 15 8·5	57	138 2 1	2 6 9·2	14	27 12 2	1 15 8·6	71	165 14 3	2 5 4·6
2 11 11·6	480	1,117 6 1½	2 5 2·9	52	81 13 2½	1 9 9·2	532	1,199 3 4	2 4 0·8
3 3 6·9	486	1,177 14 11	2 6 9·3	44	15 2 5	1 15 1·5	530	1,263 1 4	2 5 10·2
2 14 2·2	603	1,613 11 1	2 10 9·4	79	197 1 11	2 3 11·9	682	1,810 13 0	2 10 8·6
3 0 7·4	178	420 10 5	2 5 10·4	19	85 2 5	1 15 2·8	197	457 12 0	2 5 2·1
3 4 6·2	380	838 9 9	2 3 4·0	138	197 1 11	1 12 6·2	158	1,084 10 1	2 1 6·0
2 11 10·7	231	498 10 0	2 2 1·2	65	87 1 7	1 13 10·8	296	618 4 5	2 1 5·0
2 8 2·8	465	776 3 5	1 10 0·8	246	246 0 4	1 7 11·8	711	1,138 12 2	1 9 7·5
3 8 10·0	327	556 9 6¾	1 11 2·8	74	119 10 5	1 7 10·1	401	667 11 7¾	1 10 8·5
3 4 5·3	110	196 14 0	1 12 7·6	103	362 8 9	1 11 2·8	213	372 3 3	1 11 9·9
2 1 3·0	29	48 14 2	1 10 11·3	23	111 2 1	1 8 7	52	84 5 0	1 9 11·3
11 11 5.6	21	171 2 2	8 2 4·6	...	175 5 3	...	21	171 2 2	8 2 4·7
3 4 5·6	506	1,000 0 0	1 15 7·4	...	35 6 10	...	506	1,000 0 0	1 15 7·5
2 10 3·3	160	365 2 0	2 4 6·1	136	......	2 0 1·4	296	688 5 1	2 5 2·5
3 8 3·6	108	230 13 5	2 1 10·6	22	......	1 14 9·4	131	273 2 7	1 14 10·3
1 3 8·0	125	114 2 0	0 14 7·3	7	323 3 1	0 8 8·6	132	117 15 0	0 14 2·5
1 11 2·5	76	139 15 10	1 10 6·4	68	42 5 2	1 6 5·0	147	226 4 2	1 10 8·9
2 4 11·1	108	208 12 4	1 14 7·8	45	3 13 0	1 11 9·7	154	302 2 0	1 15 4·6
2 0 9·4	14	23 9 1	1 10 11·2	22	95 4 4	1 8 5·9	36	57 3 4	1 9 5·1
1 15 8·0	49	71 9 0	1 7 4.4	17	93 5 8	1 8 3·0	66	97 5 6	1 7 7·2
2 8 9·5	181	418 6 9	2 5 11·4	50	33 10 3	2 5 0·2	231	533 7 11	2 4 11·4
4 5 1·5	103	274 5 7	2 10 7·4	21	25 12 6	2 5 7·8	124	323 12 3	2 9 9·3
4 7 1·1	18	46 7 11	2 9 3·9	17	115 1 2	2 7 0·2	35	87 15 2	2 8 2·5
4 3 3·6	183	462 8 5	2 8 6·2	42	49 6 8	1 12 4·2	225	536 15 1	2 6 [illegible]
4 2 9·0	57	117 13 1	3 2 11.0	36	41 7 3	2 2 1·9	73	194 10 10	[illegible] 10·7
2 13 3·3	90	190 2 9	2 1 9·7	25	74 6 8	1 13 11·5	115	[illegible] 9	2 0 11.7
3 0 3·8	11	16 11 0	1 8 8·2	...	76 13 9	...	[illegible]	16 11 0	1 8 3·3
2 9 11 7	23	42 4 0	1 13 4·6	8	46 13 [illegible]	[illegible]	31	56 10 3	1 13 2·8
3 6 11·6	17	29 15 0	1 12 2·1	...	14 [illegible]	...	17	29 15 0	1 12 2·1
2 10 3·2	16	25 15 2	1 9 11·3	...	[illegible]	...	16	25 15 2	1 9 3·9
3 1 5·9	336	923 1 9	2 11 11·5	83	[illegible] 3 11	2 1 11·6	419	1,099 5 8	2 9 11·8
12 4 0·7	174	1,793 5 6	10 4 10,8	[illegible]	119 6 0	9 12 6·0	186	1,912 [illegible] 6	10 4 5·7
2 15 6·2	14,962	33,800 [illegible] 6½	[illegible] 4 [illegible] 7	3,784½	7,312 10 0½	1 14 10·9	18746½	41,012 14 7½	2 3 0·0

J. FAWCUS,

Offg. Inspector Genl. of Jails, Lower Provinces.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces,—No.* 37[illegible], *dated the* 14*th July* 1864.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 300[illegible] of the 15th November last, submitting a Report on the results of the new Jail Dietary, which was brought into operation on the 1st May 1862 under the orders of Government dated the 18th February of that year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to observe that the conclusions arrived at from the Reports of the several Magistrates and Medical Officers are, on the whole, in favor of the new scale; that during the period it was under trial, as compared with the corresponding period in each of the two former years, sickness and mortality among the prisoners had diminished; and that it is, on an average, less costly than the diet scale of 1851.

3. You propose, however, to make some further changes in which the experience obtained points as advisable. Of these changes, the first is that all laboring convicts should receive laboring rations on every day of the week, and this proposal has received His Honor's sanction.

4. The second suggested change, viz., that the quantity of salt and of condiments should, at the discretion of the Medical Officer, be slightly reduced in the scales for prisoners of all classes, is also approved; but the Lieutenant-Governor desires that you will lay down the limits within which that discretion shall be exercised.

5. You will be good enough to state more fully the reasons for which you recommend that the principal meal should be given in the morning instead of in the evening, as your present letter does not furnish any sufficient ground for sanctioning this change.

6. With regard to your fourth proposal, namely, that a chittack of rice should be added to, and half a chittack of dholl deducted from, each meal, I am directed to remark that an addition to the quantity of rice is advocated by many of the local authorities, but principally on the ground of the amount of rice allowed by the current scale being insufficient to produce that feeling of fulness said to be essential to the satisfaction of the Native stomach. You, however, propose that the increase in the amount of rice should be accompanied by a decrement in that of dholl,—a course which, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, would add very seriously to the great disproportion already existing between the nitrogenous and carbonaceous element of prisoners' food. Further, your proposition, as it stands, is not altogether intelligible,—for laboring prisoners of Class I. do not receive dholl at both meals, and non-laboring prisoners of the same class only do so three days in the week; while prisoners of Class II. do not receive any rice at the morning meal; and in the case of prisoners of Classes III. and IV., dholl forms no element in their dietary at all. Hence your proposal to modify *each* meal, by deducting a portion of dholl and increasing the

allowance of rice, cannot strictly be applied to the dietary of any one class. I am therefore to request that you will re-consider this part of your suggestions; and if you still adhere to the advisability of making a change in the direction indicated, will submit a Statement showing accurately the modifications you would introduce in the dietaries of the several classes. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that if effectual measures are taken to ensure the prisoners getting the full dietary allowed, even the increase of rice will not be found necessary. As supporting this view, I am to refer you to the Report submitted by Dr. Brown, Surgeon of the Calcutta House of Correction.

7. The fifth change proposed by you, viz., that the Medical Officer should be vested with discretionary power to vary the dietary at different seasons of the year, within the limits of the gross weight of food allowed, appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be absolutely necessary. You are requested to draw up instructions pointing out the changes of dietary which you conceive beneficial in the various circumstances that may render change expedient, such as the alternations of season, the prevalence of special disease, &c.

8. His Honor approves of your sixth proposal that every effort should be made to supply the whole of the fresh vegetables required, and as many of the condiments as can be there grown, from the jail garden; and that officers in charge of jails be authorized to increase the allowance of vegetables to any extent deemed expedient by the Medical Officer, provided the increase can be supplied from the same source. It is impossible, His Honor observes, to attach too much importance to the maintenance of the jail gardens, both for the supply of vegetables and the provision, within the means of control, of healthy out-door labor for the prisoners.

9. Your seventh proposal, that increased care be taken to ensure the prisoners getting their full allowance of food, and to see that it is properly cooked, is self-evidently deserving of approval, but in its present form appears to the Lieutenant-Governor somewhat impractical. His Honor thinks that what is required is a set of stringent rules adapted to check pilfering and peculation in the supply, and carelessness in the preparation, of prisoners' food. You are requested therefore to report what practical rules you would lay down to attain this object.

10. I am at the same time desired to forward, for your information, the accompanying copies of communications* from the Sheriff of Calcutta and the Commissioner of Police, with their enclosures, being Reports submitted by Dr. Brown on the result of the adoption of the new dietaries in the Calcutta Jail and the House of Correction. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that, in future, all Returns from these jails should be incorporated in your Reports.

* From the Sheriff of Calcutta, No. — dated 18th December 1862.
From the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, No. 94, dated 24th January 1863.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, to J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No.* 1015, *dated the 22nd June* 1865.

Para. 5.—In regard to the diet for European prisoners, I beg to state that, having consulted the Superintendent and the Medical Officer of the Presidency Jail, and having carefully considered the matter, I would propose the adoption of the following scales of diet for that class of prisoners, and would suggest that they be subjoined to the scales of diet for Native prisoners appended to Rule 336 of the Jail Code.

	Meat.*	Bread.	Vegetables and fruits.	Ghee.	Salt.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Condiments.
	Cks.	Cks	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.
For European laboring prisoners ...	8	12	8	1	¼	½	¼	1	⅛
" non-laboring "	6	12	6	½	¼	½	¼	1	⅛

* Mutton to be given twice a week, and beef on the other days.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces,—No. 4746, *dated the 3rd August,* 1865.

Para. 5.—His Honor also approves of the scales of diet proposed for European prisoners. They should be subjoined to the scales of diet for Native prisoners appended to Rule 336 of the Jail Code.

Extract from a letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces,—No. 6230, *dated the 8th November,* 1865.

Para. 4.—The scales of diet and clothing for European prisoners, which were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in the orders No. 4746, dated 3rd idem, should be applied to all jails in which Europeans are confined.

Extract from the Bengal Jail Rules, pp. 33 *to* 36—*(referred to in letter from Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India,—No.* 5275, *dated* 20*th November,* 1866.*)*

Rule 336.—The nature and amount of the dietary shall be regulated by the orders of the Government, regard being had to the nation-

ality and previous habits of the prisoners, and to the labor required from, or performed by, them. The following are the diet scales now sanctioned for the jails of the Lower Provinces. They are the minimum scales to be adopted, and within their limits the food is to be varied as much and as frequently as local circumstances will admit of:—

DIET SCALE No. I.

For Bengalees, Ooryas, and Assamese.

Convicted Non-laboring Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.							Evening Meal.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday ...	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday ...	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$

Laboring and Under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.								Evening Meal.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Animal Food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Chs.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.
Monday..	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday..	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$

DIET SCALE No. II.

For all Natives of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

Convicted Non-laboring Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.							Evening Meal.							Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Attah.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday ...	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]
Tuesday ...	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	14[illegible]

Laboring and Under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.								Evening Meal.						Grand Total.
	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables	Animal Food	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Attah.	Dal.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday...	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	5	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	16[illegible]
Tuesday...	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	5	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	16[illegible]

DIET SCALE No. III.

For Coles, Sonthals, Garrows, All Tribes of Hill-men, and Jungly Prisoners Generally.

Convicted Non-laboring Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.							Evening Meal.						
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Animal Food.	Oil.	Condiments.	Salt.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht	Cht	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.
Monday ...	6	0	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday ...	6	3	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{6}$

Laboring and Under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.							Evening Meal.						
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Animal Food	Oil.	Condiments.	Salt.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
Monday ...	6	2	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$
Tuesday ...	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	4	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{6}$

As these classes invariably sicken if placed on full diet at once, their diet should be regulated at first by the Medical Officer until they have become accustomed to the regularity of the jail dietary.

DIET SCALE No. IV.

For Mughs and Chinamen.

Convicted Non-laboring Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.						Evening Meal.						Grand Total.
	Rice.	Animal Food.	Gnapee.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Gnapee.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
For all days ...	6	2	¼	⅛	⅛	8½	5	1	¼	⅙	⅛	6 13/24	15 1/24

Laboring and Under-trial Prisoners.

	Morning Meal.							Evening Meal.						Grand Total.
	Rice.	Vegetables.	Animal Food	Gnapee.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetables.	Gnapee.	Salt.	Condiments.	Total.	
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht
Monday ..	7	1	2	¼	⅛	⅛	10½	5	1	¼	⅛	⅛	6½	17
Tuesday ...	7	2	1	¼	⅛	⅛	10½	5	1	¼	⅛	⅛	6½	17

DIET SCALE No. V.

For Europeans.

	Meat.	Bread.	Vegetables and fruits.	Ghee.	Salt.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Condiments.
	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.	Cht.
For European laboring prisoners ...	8	12	8	1	¼	½	¼	1	⅛
For European non-laboring prisoners ...	6	12	6	½	¼	½	¼	1	⅛

JUDICIAL—OCT. 6, 1864.

No. 41. *From* R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No.* 2706*A, dated Nynee Tal, the* 30*th August* 1864.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 955, dated 23rd June last, transmitting a copy of the Report from the Committee assembled in Calcutta for the purpose of considering the subject of Jails and Jail Discipline in India; and in reply to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor, together with a copy of the Report of the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons referred to therein.

2. In regard to jail accommodation in these Provinces, I am to observe that although the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the minimum allowance of space recommended by the Committee for each prisoner is necessary, yet His Honor has no doubt that the jails of the North-Western Provinces are at present much overcrowded, and that additional accommodation for from 2,000 to 3,000 men is urgently required.

3. I am therefore to solicit the sanction of the Supreme Government to the submission of plans and estimates for an additional Central Prison for the Agra Division, to contain 1,000 prisoners, and for three District Jails at Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly to contain 500 men each, to be constructed as soon as possible by the Public Works Department. These buildings, I am to state, cannot be erected by convict labor, because they will be built at a distance from the present jails, because great delay would thereby be incurred, and because the prisoners at Agra and Bareilly are at present fully occupied on the additions to the Central Jails at those stations.

4. On receipt of sanction to these proposals, Tabular Statements showing the increase of Jail Establishments and Guards, which will be necessary, will be submitted. The cost of the four jails now proposed will, it is believed, be about 5 lakhs of Rupees, and of the additional jail establishments and guards about Rupees 78,000 per annum.

5. In view of the onerous and responsible nature of the duties devolving on the Superintendents of Central Jails, and the special qualifications required for such appointments, the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government of India the proposal of the Committee that all Superintendents of Central Jails should receive Rupees 800 per mensem, with free quarters. The usual Tabular Statement accompanies. His Honor is inclined to look upon the allowances now granted to Medical Officers in charge of District Jails as sufficient; but on this point you will be separately addressed with reference to your No. 1757, dated 3rd August 1864.

6. The Committee have also recommended that the salaries of Jailors should be increased. Dr. Walker has, in his Annual Report, brought to notice the difficulty he has experienced in filling up the subordinate appointments in the Central Prisons, and has now stated that the class of men required cannot be permanently secured on the present salaries. As regards the Jailors of District Prisons, they have not now the prospect of promotion in the Police, in the event of good behaviour, which they previously had, an increasing difficulty is therefore felt in obtaining good men for these appointments. His Honor would therefore strongly recommend, for the sanction of the Supreme Government, the proposals of the Committee to increase the salaries of Jailors. The details will be found in the Tabular Statement which is enclosed.

7. I am also to take this opportunity of forwarding copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, showing the measures which have been adopted to expedite the construction of the new Central Jail at Benares. Dr. Walker has also been authorized to employ skilled workmen to aid the prisoners employed in the construction of this jail, as suggested in your No. 1601 of the 26th July last. It is hoped that a portion of the increased expenditure, which will thus be incurred, can be defrayed from the Reserve ; when the exact amount of this is known, an application for a special grant for the balance will be made further on in the year.

From Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, No. 177, dated 20th July 1864.
Government reply, No. 2337A, dated 6th August 1864.

Copy forwarded to the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

Resolution No. 2697 A, dated Nynee Tal, the 30th August 1864.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 955, dated 23rd June 1864, forwarding a Report from the Committee assembled at Calcutta for the purpose of considering the subject of Jails and Jail Discipline in India, and requesting this Government to take early action in regard to the measures recommended by the Committee as far as their adoption may be considered expedient.

Letter to Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, No. 2123A, date 16th July 1864.

Letter from Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, No. 179, dated 23rd July 1864.

1. The various proposals of the Jail Committee will be considered in the order in which they are taken up in their Report.

2. A.—Health of Prisoners—(1)—*Overcrowding.*—As regards this point, it may be observed that the efforts of this Government to remedy the acknowledged want of accommodation in the jails of these

Province's have been unremitting, and have been limited only by the amount of funds placed at its disposal by the Government of India.

3. At the same time, before committing the Government to a very large immediate expenditure, as well as to a considerable additional annual charge for establishments and guards, it may not be out of place to examine the grounds upon which the Committee rest their conclusions, and to enquire what overcrowding really is, and how far the high rate of mortality is due to this or other causes.

4. The Jail Committee have just doubled the superficial area, and have added 30 per cent. to the cubic space which the experience of Jail Officers in these Provinces have suggested as the minimum consistent with health, and which is also 25 per cent. more than is allowed in the Punjab.

5. The recent remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab upon this subject, in which His Honor entirely concurs, are very deserving of consideration; and the Lieutenant-Governor observes in Dr. Mouat's Reports the statistics of a Jail in Behar, which he believes is in exactly the same condition as in 1843 in regard to accommodation, of which the average population in that year was 1,310; but in the 10 years from 1852 to 1861, averaged only 541 without any reduction (so far as His Honor's memory serves him) of the average mortality. It cannot therefore he thinks, be assumed as an ascertained fact that the high rate of mortality in Indian jails is altogether attributable to overcrowding.

In reviewing the Punjab Jail Report for 1863.

6. The opinion of the Committee appears to rest chiefly on the results of overcrowding in hospitals in Europe, and in barracks for British soldiers in India. It is stated that in a jail-ward we know that a certain number of men sleep in a certain space, have a certain amount of cubic feet of air, and must remain under these conditions all night; and upon these data a certain amount of space is determined to be necessary.

7. But it must be remembered that there is the greatest difference between the rooms of European hospitals and jails, or even of the barracks of British soldiers in India, and the wards of our jails, which, as observed by Dr. Walker, rather resemble open cages than confined rooms, and which have tiled roofs pervious to the air, besides being supplied with ventilators, so that, as remarked by Dr. Plank in his last Sanitary Report, it is frequently excess, rather than defect, of ventilation, which is the cause of sickness.

8. Increased lateral space is no doubt desirable, but this will be comparatively useless unless means are devised for ensuring separation. This may, His Honor believes, be effected by low divisions between the sleeping places which should also be raised above the surface: and with these provisions, it is believed that four feet of lateral space to each prisoner would be amply sufficient; this would reduce the standard to 36 superficial feet, but would give in most of our *North-Western* jails 684, instead of 648 cubic feet of space.

9. Doctor Walker shows that in the jails of the North-Western Provinces there are at present 4,419 more prisoners than there is room for, according to the standard laid down by the Jail Committee; and he proposes the following measures for increasing the jail accommodation:—

1*st.*—The erection of a new Central Jail for the Agra Division on a site to be selected hereafter, probably at Futtehghur, to contain 1,000 prisoners.

2*nd.*—The construction of three District Jails to contain 500 men each, at Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly.

3*rd.*—Various improvements and additions to the present District Jails.

4*th.*—The present Central Jails of Benares and Allahabad to be retained as District Jails when the new Central Jails there are completed. If the old Benares jail be required for the extension of the present Lunatic Asylum, then a new District Jail for that Station to be erected.

10. As stated above, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that the standard laid down by the Jail Committee is essential to health, and if His Honor's suggestion of an allowance of 36 superficial feet for each prisoner be accepted by the Supreme Government, then the construction of three new District Jails at Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut, and of an additional Central Jail, to contain 1,000 prisoners, for the Agra Division, will, with such small additions to the present District Jails as can be provided for by this Government, sufficiently supply the immediate wants of these Provinces.

11. Doctor Walker will be requested to submit, as soon as possible, plans and estimates for the Central Jail and the three District Jails now proposed to be built; and the Commissioners will, in the meantime, be asked to assemble Committees in their respective Divisions to select the most eligible sites for these buildings.

12. As regards Benares, the Commissioner will be desired to report, after consulting the Civil and Medical local Authorities, and the Lunatic Asylum Committee, whether it would be, on the whole, the better plan to build a new Lunatic Asylum, leaving the present Central Jail to be used as a District Jail, or to make over the old Central Jail for the extension of the Lunatic Asylum, and to build a new District Jail.

13. The Commissioner of Agra will also be requested to report, after consulting the local Authorities, where a new Central Jail for his Division had best be placed.

14. As the jails are to be new, and will probably be built at a distance from the old jails, and as the present buildings going on at Agra and Bareilly will fully occupy the prisoners there, while the use of prison labor, even if it were available, would entail considerable delay, the new buildings must necessarily be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

15. Doctor Walker's rough estimate of cost is as follows:

	Rupees.
1 Central Jail for 1,000 men	1,33,000
3 District Jails for 1,500 men each, 135 per man...	2,02,500
Add 50 per cent. on account of Public Works Dept.	1,67,750
Total Rs. ...	5,03,250

or rather more than 5 lakhs of Rupees.

16. It is observed that there will also be an annual increase in the cost of jail establishment and guards of Rupees 78,000.

17. The recommendation of the Committee that no ward shall contain more than 32 men, and that all cells should have a cubic capacity of 1,500 feet, will be attended to in drawing up the plans of the new buildings.

18. The objections raised by Dr. Walker against the hutting of prisoners, or putting them in tents, appear to His Honor to be quite valid. If an epidemic breaks out, it may be unavoidable to place them temporarily in tents; but in ordinary circumstances it is undoubtedly preferable to allow them to remain in jail, averting the worst evils of overcrowding by permitting them to sleep in the verandahs or in the open air.

19. *Bad ventilation.*—It is apparent from Dr. Walker's Report that little or nothing remains to be done on this head.

20. *Bad Conservancy.*—The dry-earth sewage system, recommended by the Committee, has already been introduced into the jails in these Provinces.

21. *Bad drainage.*—No drains exist in the jails, except such as are intended to carry off surface water.

22. *Insufficiency of clothing.*—The Circular approved by Government and issued by the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons in April last, a copy of which is appended, together with the Rules for the distribution of clothing laid down in the Jail Manual, seem to be all that is required on this head. The Sudder Court will be addressed with reference to Dr. Walker's remarks of the inexpediency of dragging about "under-trial" prisoners when the Magistrate is in Camp. This ought to be always avoided by a little previous arrangement.

23. *Sleeping on the ground.*—The Prison Committee object to this as prejudicial to health, but are unable to recommend a remedy which would not "provide facilities for offence or escape." Doctor Walker thinks that a "fixed continuous planking" would not be liable to this objection. His Honor has doubts as to this, but will authorize the trial of the experiment in one of the Central Jails.

24. *Deficiency in personal cleanliness.*—To this great attention has always been paid in these Provinces.

25. *Bad water.*—To this also due attention has been paid. Dr. Walker some time ago directed the construction of filters for two of

the Central Jails, and filter ghurrahs of charcoal and sand will now be used in jail hospitals, and where necessary in the jail itself.

26. *Exaction of labor from unfit persons.*—The remark of the Committee "that no general rule prevails to secure the medical examination of a prisoner previously to his being put to labor" does not apply to the jails of the North-Western Provinces, as will be apparent from paragraph 29 of Dr. Walker's letter.

27. *Insufficient Medical inspection.*—The Committee's remarks on this head also do not apply to jails in these Provinces, almost the whole of which are under the immediate charge of Medical Officers.

28. *Juvenile Delinquents and Reformatories.*—In every Central Jail, and in many of the District Jails, separate accommodation is provided for juveniles, and the Committee's proposals will be kept in mind when adding to the several jails.

29. *Female Prisoners.*—The proposals of the Committee as regards female prisoners would necessitate four separate wards for females in every District Jail, an amount of accommodation altogether unnecessary, seeing that the average number of females confined in each jail was only six in 1862, and eight in 1863. Separate accommodation for females is, of course, provided in every District Jail. In the Central Jails there have been provided three separate wards for females, which are considered sufficient, as no females under trial are received in Central Jails, The appointment of European or Eurasian matrons, with female turnkeys in the Central Jails, will probably be advisable hereafter, when the necessary buildings have been completed.

30. *Jail discipline.*—The Committee's remarks as regards superintendence do not apply to the jails in these Provinces, which have since 1862 been in charge of Medical Officers.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the recommendation of the Committee that all Superintendents of Central Jails should receive Rupees 800 a month with free quarters; but His Honor is inclined to look upon the present allowances to Civil Surgeons in charge of District Jails as sufficient. On this point, however, the Supreme Government will be separately addressed.

32. *Salaries of Jailors.*—The proposals of the Committee that Jailors for Central Jails should receive Rupees 150, and for District Jails Rupees 50 and 100 per mensem, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be judicious; it is very truly remarked by Dr. Walker that Jail Darogahs have not now the prospects of promotion which they used to have when Magistrates were in charge of jails, and it may be added that the case would have been the same even if Magistrates had remained in charge, as Police appointments, to which Jail Darogahs usually aspired, are no longer in the gift of the Magistrate. His Honor would therefore recommend the proposal to increase the pay of Native Jailors for favorable consideration.

33. *Fines imposed on Prison Officers.*—The Committee's recommendation on this head will be adopted.

34. *European Prisoners.*—The Committee recommend that accommodation for Europeans be provided in every District and Central Jail; such provision has already been made in every Central Jail and in seven District Jails for Europeans under trial, and this appears to be sufficient for the present. The transfer of European prisoners after sentence to a Central Jail seems in every way unobjectionable.

35. *Statistics.*—The Committee recommend that all the Returns pronounced essential by the Resolution of the International Statistical Congress in 1860 be kept up. It is not known what these Returns are, as the Appendix in which they are given has not been received by this Government. Apparently, however, they are much more voluminous than those at present in use in these Provinces; and if introduced, a corresponding increase to the jail establishments, by whom they have to be prepared, will be necessary.

36. *Labor.*—The Rules proposed by the Committee under this head are very similar to those now in force, and will at once be adopted.

37. As regards reduction of sentence, this is never allowed, save with the sanction of Government, and under very special circumstances. The local Government has the power to commute any sentence under Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and no change seems to be required in this respect.

38. *Rewards.*—The proposals under this head are very similar to the Rules now in force in these Provinces. The only new Rule not in force is No. 5, prohibiting prisoners convicted of certain crimes from receiving any rewards. His Honor is of opinion that the present Rules, which have been found to work well, may be permitted to stand.

39. *Punishments.*—The Committee recommend that only three kinds of punishments shall be allowed, viz., (1) aimless labor; (2) solitary confinement; (3) flogging. The two last call for no remark, but His Honor does not understand upon what principle it is laid down that all labor awarded as a punishment must necessarily be aimless. It would be very expensive to have a registering crank in every District Jail, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why extra labor of any kind should not be given as a punishment to refractory prisoners. The monthly register of punishments recommended by the Committee is already kept up.

40. *Education.*—The proposals of the Committee are already in force in the jails of these Provinces.

41. *Habitual offenders.*—The remarks of the Committee as to habitual offenders have been sent for consideration to the Sudder Court.

42. *Classification of convicts.*—The Rules now in force closely resemble those recommended by the Committee, and no change seems required.

43. The Lieutenant-Governor would observe, in conclusion, that, with the solitary exception of overcrowding, the state of the jails and of jail discipline in these Provinces, as gauged by the Report of the Committee, must be considered highly satisfactory, and that most of

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the improvements recommended by them are already in force in the North-Western Provinces.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., *Secy. to the Govt. of India, to* R. Sim[illegible] Esq., *Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provin[illegible] —No.* 5038, *dated Simla, the* 6*th October* 1864.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters margin[illegible]ally noted, and in reply to sta[illegible] that the Governor-General in Coun[illegible]cil approves generally of the proposals made therein.

Nos. 2706A & B, dated 30th August.

2. With regard to the proposed minimum allowance of spa[illegible] I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council will n[illegible] insist on a provision of more than 36 feet of superficial space for ea[illegible] prisoner, so long as the total allowance of *cubic* feet is not below th[illegible] prescribed as a minimum by the Jail Committee.

3. The proposed expenditure will be recommended for sanctio[illegible] in the Financial Department.

Copy forwarded to the Public Works Department for information.

Judicial—Oct. 11, 1865.

No. 35. *From* C. Robertson, Esq., *Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to* E. C. Bayley, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No.* 30[illegible] *A, dated Nynee Tal, the* 18*th August* 1865.

With reference to your office letter No. 5585, dated 19th Novem[illegible]ber 1864, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Vicero[illegible] and Governor General in Council, and for communication to the Secre[illegible]tary of State, the accompanying copy of a Re[illegible]port* by the Inspector General of Prisons, show[illegible]ing how far effect has been given in the jails of these Provinces t[illegible] the recommendations of the Jail Committee.

* No. 171, dated 24th July 1865.

From S. Clark, Esq., M. D., *Inspector General of Prisons of th[illegible] North-Western Provinces, to* C. Robertson, Esq., *Officiating Jun[illegible] Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—*[illegible] 171, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 24*th July* 1865.

With reference to your office docket No. 3738A, dated the 7[illegible] December last, and enclosures, General Department, requiring a rep[illegible] showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to th[illegible] recommendations of the Jail Committee, I have the honor to subm[illegible] the following Report for the information of Government :—

2. *Overcrowding.*—With the view of relieving overcrowdin[illegible] as much as existing buildings will admit of, the following measu[illegible]

have been adopted. The old jail at Futtehpore, which until lately had not been occupied since the mutiny as a District Jail, has been re-occupied; and there are now upwards of 200 prisoners located in it, assisting in repairing the barracks and re-building the enclosing and divisional walls, which were thrown down at the time the jail was occupied as quarters for European troops. When restored to its former state of efficiency, this jail will accommodate about 350 prisoners.

3. Three barracks belonging to the Banda jail, which have not been occupied as places of confinement since the mutiny, are under repair, and, when completed, will accommodate about 110 prisoners. These barracks were also occupied for some time by European troops, and at that time the enclosing walls were thrown down, which must be restored before they can be much used as places of confinement for prisoners.

4. Two barracks formerly belonging to the Allyghur jail, but occupied since the mutiny as quarters for the District Police Force, have been re-attached to the jail, which, when repaired and re-enclosed with proper walls, will accommodate about 100 prisoners.

5. With reference to additional accommodation in new buildings, a plan of a new Central Prison, sufficient to accommodate 1,000 convicts, to be erected at Futtehghur, and a plan of a District Jail for 500 prisoners, to be erected at Aga, have been submitted to Government. The new District Jails to be erected at Meerut and Bareilly for 500 prisoners each are, I presume, only delayed pending the approval of the plan for the same description of jail at Agra alluded to above.

6. The works connected with the new Central Prisons at Allahabad and Benares, and the additions to the Agra Central Prison, have been pushed on as fast as possible, and are immediately occupied on completion as places of confinement for prisoners.

7. As the crowded state of the jails in these Provinces has been several times before Government lately, it is unnecessary to enter into further details on the subject at present. I would, however, take this opportunity of respectfully urging the necessity for the new Central Prison at Futtehghur, and the District Jails at Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly, alluded to above, being proceeded with as soon as possible. Immediately the plans are approved of and sanctioned, a considerable number of prisoners could be hutted on the respective sites for the purpose of clearing them, and assisting in the other works connected with the new buildings; and thus existing jails would be as effectually relieved of a portion of their inmates as if the said new jails were built and ready for their reception.

8. *Bad Ventilation.*—I consider that the ventilation of all the recently constructed jail buildings in these Provinces is as perfect as ventilation of jail buildings by natural means can be; and the ventilation of all the old buildings has for many years been carefully attended to, and is as complete as the circumstance of each particular case will permit.

9. *Bad Conservancy.*—The dry-earth sewage system has been in force for upwards of a year, and is answering admirably.

10. *Bad Drainage.*—The drainage of all the jails in these Provinces has been as perfect as could be desired for many years.

11. *Insufficiency of Clothing.*—The prisoners' clothing, as a general rule, has always been considered good. It fell a little below par last year on account of the great difficulty experienced in procuring the raw materials of which it is made, but the clothing has been restored to its former state of efficiency.

12. *Sleeping on the ground.*—This evil has been remedied by the introduction of the arched sleeping berths described in my letter No. 63, dated the 25th March last, to your address. These berths which have been found to answer the purpose admirably, are being erected in all the jails in these Provinces as rapidly as possible.

13. *Deficiency of Personal Cleanliness.*—The prisoners have always been supplied with the means of bathing and washing themselves at fixed times; and lately bathing platforms have been ordered to be constructed near the wells from which water is drawn for the irrigation of the jail garden, so that the water used in bathing may not remain stagnant inside the jail, but be at once utilized in a way which will effectually dispose of any organic matter it may contain.

14. *Bad Water.*—Filters were erected at some of the jails, but, on account of the native prejudices, great objections have been raised to their use. The prisoners avoid using water so purified whenever they have an opportunity, and the use of filtered water has not been generally insisted upon.

15. *Exaction of Labor from unfit persons.*—Every care is taken to prevent any bad consequences from this cause in the jails of these Provinces. It is distinctly laid down in the Jail Manual that every prisoner shall be examined on admission by the Medical Officer of the Jail, and the discipline and labor regulated according to the state of his health in each case, under the orders of the above officer.

16. *Insufficient Medical Inspection.*—I am not aware of any instance of a Medical Officer in charge of a Jail in these Provinces ever having neglected to visit the prisoners and jail hospital regularly, and therefore I infer that the Jail Committee's remarks on this subject do not refer to the jails of these Provinces.

17. *Juvenile Delinquents and Reformatories.*—There are no separate reformatories in these Provinces. But there are separate wards at the Central Prisons for boys, where they are educated and carefully looked after. At the District Jails every care is taken in keeping the juvenile offenders separate from the adult prisoners; and they are invariably transferred to the nearest Central Prison as soon after sentence has been passed upon them as possible.

18. *Female Prisoners.*—Separate wards have always been provided for all female prisoners, in a position as far as possible from the male wards.

19. *Jail Dietary.*—The food of the prisoners has hitherto been considered good and sufficient by a large majority of the Medi-

Officers in charge of the Jails. A small allowance of ghee was added last year to the dietary of laboring prisoners at Central Prisons by the order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. *Jail Discipline.*—The Central Prisons are under the superintendence of Medical Officers selected specially for the purpose, and a regular system of strict discipline is steadily enforced. With the exception of the jails at Futtehpore, Almorah, and Beaur, all the District Jails have been, since March 1862, under the charge of the respective Civil Surgeons, whose management of the prisoners has always elicited the highest praise from visitors; therefore the remarks of the Committee under this head had no reference, I presume, to the jails of these Provinces.

21. *Salaries of Superintendents of Central Prisons and District Jails.*—The salaries of Superintendents of Central Prisons have been lately raised to a uniform allowance of Rupees 800 each per mensem, under the orders of Government, No. 137A, dated the 20th January 1865. I would take this opportunity of observing that the present allowances for the administrative charge of District Jails are very inadequate for the amount of time and labor which the charge entails, and I would beg to lay the matter of some increase to these allowances before Government for favorable consideration.

22. *Salaries of Jailors.*—The salaries of the Jailors at Central Prisons have been raised to Rupees 150 each, and those of Darogahs attached to District Jails to Rupees 100 and Rupees 50 per mensem, according to the size of the jail, under the orders of Government, No. 902A, dated the 16th March 1865.

23. *European Prisoners.*—There are a few cells fitted up expressly for European prisoners in the Central Prison at Agra, and there is temporary accommodation for European prisoners at each of the other Central Prisons. Cells for the confinement of European prisoners have been erected at the head-quarters of some of the Districts at one or two of the principal stations, and the remaining stations, where such places are likely to be necessary, will be supplied with similar lock-ups as soon as funds become available.

24. *Statistics.*—Every attention is being paid to the registration of jail statistics as far as possible. All the jail returns were remodelled so late as 1861, under the orders of the Government of India, and contain, as they now stand, a very fair amount of statistical information. These returns are already very voluminous, and I would venture to observe that any additional work under this head will entail an increase of establishment at each jail.

From R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, Simla,*—No. 2650A, *of* 1866, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 10*th August* 1866.

In reply to the letter from your Office No. 2113, dated the 22nd

From Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P., No. 188, dated the 19th ultimo, with its enclosures.
Resolution of this Government, No. 2913A., dated 16th September 1864.
From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 3163, dated 6th October, 1864.

June last, I am directed to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of the papers marginally noted, shewing the scale of diet, with the cost per prisoner, throughout the prisons under the administration of this Government, and the reports on consideration of which that scale has been adopted.

(COPIES.)

From S. CLARK, ESQ., *Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, to* C. ROBERTSON, ESQ., *Offg. Junior Secretary to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,—No.* 188 *of* 1866, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 19*th July* 1866.

Letter from S. Clark, Esquire, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Humeerpore, to Officiating Magistrate, Humeerpore, No. 120, dated 22nd November 1851.
Circular No 24 of 1860, from Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, to Officer in charge of Jails, North-Western Provinces, dated 25th August 1860.
Ditto ditto, No. 28 of 1860, ditto ditto.
Letter from Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 206, dated 31st August 1864.
Circular No. 119, dated 17th September 1864, from Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, to Officer in charge of Jails, North-Western Provinces.
Diet Table.

With reference to your endorsement No. 2255, dated the 9th instant, and enclosure, relative to the Prison Dietary Scale in these Provinces, I have the honor to submit copies of the documents noted in the margin, along with the report therein called for.

2. It will be observed from the accompanying correspondence that the scale of prison diet in use in these Provinces has from time to time, for many years, been the subject of careful consideration. So far back as the early part of 1851, I urged the necessity of considerable increase in the allowance of vegetables and greater variety in the food of the prisoners generally. These suggestions were accepted to a certain extent by the Inspector General of Prisons, and a revised dietary was issued in the course of that year. During the five or six following years my predecessor made certain additions to the prison diet from time to time, and insisted on a greater variety of cereals being used, and the dietary was considered, upon the whole, sufficient by the Medical Officers in charge of the different jails.

3. On being appointed Inspector General of Prisons in 1859, my attention was early turned to the subject of prison diet; and one of my first cares was the establishment of jail gardens, the necessity for which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. (*Vide* my Circular No. 24 of 1860, herewith forwarded.) These gardens are kept up at a very small annual outlay, and apart from the question of economy, which

is considerable, their produce is for obvious reasons most useful in a sanitary point of view.

4. There could be but one opinion regarding the advantages of variety in food, and having been long impressed with the conviction that the cereals and vegetables procurable in every District were quite sufficient, under proper management, to afford a very fair variety in the food of our prisoners, I brought the matter to the notice of the late Lieutenant-Governor personally at several of the jails in the early part of 1860, and subsequently received instructions to revise the prison dietary; at the same time I was enjoined to be careful that the aggregate cost of the new scale would not exceed that of the old one.

5. The revised dietary scale, *vide* accompanying Circular No. 28 of 1860, has been in force ever since, and has been generally approved of. However, for reasons which will be found in the accompanying correspondence, it was deemed advisable in 1864 to increase the quantity of oil and add a little ghee to the food of the prisoners. *Vide* annexed dietary scale now in use in these Provinces).

6. With regard to the cost of diet, I beg to annex a marginal statement of the average cost of diet per prisoner for the last three years. The excess in 1865 is partly due to the additional allowance of oil and ghee added to the dietary in the month of September 1864, but chiefly to the scarcity and consequent dearness of all kinds of food articles over a great part of these Provinces during 1865.

Year.	Average cost of Diet per prisoner per diem.
1863, ...	6¾ Pie.
1864, ...	9¼ „
1865, ...	11¼ „

APPENDIX E. 2.

From S. Clark, Esq., *Civil Assistant Surgeon of Humeerpore, to* R. Thornhill, Esq., *Officiating Magistrate of Humeerpore,—(No.* 120, *of* 1851, *dated Humeerpore,* 22*nd November* 1851).

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 429, dated the 12th instant, with its annexure, from W. H. Woodcock, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, No. 1374, dated the 4th November 1851, requesting you to call upon the Civil Surgeon to submit a detailed report, for the information of Government and the authorities at Banda, of the measures taken for the prevention of scurvy in the Humeerpore jail.

2. Soon after receiving medical charge of the Humeerpore jail, (10th April 1850), I discovered from the Hospital Reports and other sources of information that between the conclusion of the rains and the beginning of the cold season, there had been an annual visitation of scurvy for several years past, generally setting in about September or October: but, as far as I could learn, no disease of a scorbutic

nature had prevailed amongst the troops or free population in the station or surrounding country, consequently the exciting cause was to be looked for within the jail.

3. The barracks were dry and well ventilated, the prisoners appeared healthy, the clothing, attah, ghee, &c., appeared good and in sufficient quantity, and the diet roll showed a fair allowance of vegetables; but as scurvy is unknown where the diet consists of a due proportion of good fresh vegetables, the question immediately suggested itself—Is the quantity stated in the diet roll always procurable of good quality, and regularly distributed?

4. On careful inspection, I frequently found the vegetables of inferior quality, and not unfrequently deficient in quantity, both of which were attributed to the season of the year (May and June), and as stated in my letter No. 87, dated the 24th June 1850, to C. W. Fagan, Esq., Officating Magistrate, a copy of which is herewith annexed, the supply ceased altogether, and it became necessary to substitue other anti-scorbutics as a temporary measure, which were continued till the 1st of August, when vegetables were again procurable in the Bazar.

5. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, I still had fears lest the disease should make its appearance about the usual time, for I did not consider the allowance of vegetables sufficient; and accordingly at my weekly inspection on the 27th October, I discovered well marked symptoms of scurvy in all the prisoners, with the exception of the females. One case was admitted into hospital, twenty others were withdrawn for special treatment, and placed for a short time on easy labour. In a great proportion of the rest, the gums had assumed a more or less swollen and spungy aspect, and the remainder had the peculiar pale and contracted state of the gums, antecedent to the more severe symptoms of scurvy. As the disease was observed in its first stage, a small increase in the allowance of vegetables, combined with a proportion of nitrate of potash mixed with the daily allowance of salt, were sufficient to arrest its further progress, and by the end of November all signs of scurvy had disappeared.

6. I did not think it necessary to propose any permanent change in the dietary till I could avail myself of a consultation with the Inspector of Prisons, who, I understood, would most likely be here some time during the cold weather. However, while in conversation with Mr. Monckton, the Magistrate of Humeerpore, on Jail affairs, in the month of February, he suggested, with a view to economy, the substitution of oil instead of ghee to the prisoners.

2nd.—For my opinion regarding any reduction of the prisoners' diet, I begged to refer him to my letter No. 116, dated the 7th September, to the Officiating Magistrate, but at the same time stated that if a sufficient supply of good fresh vegetables could be procured, it did not much signify in a matter of health whether the ghee was discontinued or not; that since the letter referred to was written, I had made a point of observing more closely the victualling of the prisoners,

and considered an entire change of diet, consisting of greater variety, was much wanted, and in my opinion would be most beneficial, as regarded the health of the prisoners, as well as very economical; and though I was not at that moment prepared to go into the matter officially, still I would be glad to explain my views on the subject, and, if he agreed with me, we could carry the desired change into effect at once, and by careful watching be able to make any alterations which might be deemed necessary as the season advanced. Consequently, the suggestion contained in my letter No. 29, dated the 3rd March 1851, to E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., were adopted, and measures taken for ensuring a sufficient supply of vegetables by enlarging the garden cultivated by the prisoners, the produce of which was solely given over for the use of the jail. The Native Doctor (a man I had every confidence in) was ordered to see the vegetables regularly distributed, and if they were at any time in the least degree deficient in quality or quantity, it was immediately reported to me, a circumstance which occurred only once during the whole season.

7. The results of the change have been most satisfactory in every respect. There has not been the slightest symptom of scurvy in the jail this year, the prisoners look well and healthy, the diseases admitted into hospital have been generally of a mild nature; the few deaths that have occurred were from old age, and the effects of chronic diseases of long standing.

8. The scurvy in our jails is in no way different from what is called sea scurvy, and the disease as it prevailed in our armies on shore, in this country as well as elsewhere; and the absolute necessity of a diet consisting of a due proportion of succulent vegetables or vegetable acid in some shape for the prevention of scurvy is so well known, that little need be said on the subject, but one or two out of the hundreds of well-authenticated instances which might be adduced may not be altogether superfluous.

2nd.—In the spring of 1795, the scurvy prevailed in the Channel Fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, to such an extent as to endanger the safety of the fleet. In the month of May, the fleet put into Spithead, but a sufficient supply of vegetables could not be procured before the 31st of that month, after which date 5,000℔s. weight of vegetables, besides dried fruits, were distributed to the men daily, and on the 12th of June the fleet sailed again in good health.

3rd.—In 1836, the troops stationed in one of the new provinces at the Cape of Good Hope suffered severely from scurvy, a report of which was published by the late Dr. Murray, and my information is from Dr. Malcon, late of Her Majesty's Service, who was an eye-witness of the disease as it occurred. The men had no harassing duties, and were abundantly supplied with good fresh meat, without having had an ounce of salt provisions, but they had been some time without fruit or fresh vegetables, and they recovered rapidly when a plentiful supply of the latter was procured.

4th.—From the length of time I was connected with the marine service, I had many opportunities of observing the disease in question

in all its phases. And in no instance have I met with a case, or do I believe there is a well authenticated one on record, where the existing cause could not be traced to the want of a due proportion of vegetable acid in the diet.

5*th.*—In 1846-47, when the scurvy prevailed to a very great extent in the British Jails and Poor-houses, particularly at Perth and Glasgow, it was clearly understood to depend on the failure of the potatoe crop. There were a few dissenting voices, but all who had a good opportunity of observing the progress and decline of the disease, agreed that it arose from the want of care in not distributing lime-juice, or some other anti-scorbutic, when potatoes could not be procured.

9. From the foregoing it will be seen that a due proportion of succulent vegetables or vegetable acid is all that is necessary for the prevention of scurvy, and wherever the disease appears, most certainly the diet is deficient in that ingredient. If by a certain allowance of lime-juice (three ounces per man per week) a disease that used to prevail to such an alarming extent, and committed such ravages in our armies and fleets, has been eradicated, at least so much so that at this moment there are many Surgeons in the Britrish Army and Navy who never saw a case of scurvy, surely the same happy result may be effected in our jails, particularly as the means are easily procured and economical.

10. For the preservation of the body in good health, and in a fit state to resist and bear up against attacks of epidemic and other diseases, a change of food is of the greatest consequence, and in my opinion the diet of the prisoner, who has no opportunity of enjoying the change afforded the free man in the change of seasons, but whose dietary is the same from one end of the year to the other, ought to have food consisting of as great variety as is compatible with economy, and the state in which he is placed. Luxuries for a convict are of course out of the question, but a well regulated diet, calculated to preserve him in health, and able to perform a good day's labour, must be far better than to have him sickly and frequently in hospital, requiring a nourishing diet for the cure of diseases which might have been obviated by a little care in the general management of victualling. Every one knows the baneful, intractable consequences of diarrhœa and other bowel complaints arising from the seeds of scurvy lurking in the body and deficient nutriment generally, and I believe, however good any one kind of diet may be in itself, if continued for a long time without any change, loses its zest and nourishing effects, hence my reasons for recommending the change exhibited in the following dietary:—

2nd.—Dietary previous to the 1*st March* 1851.

Attah (wheat)	10	chittacks daily.
Dall	2	ditto ditto.
Salt	$\frac{1}{8}$	ditto ditto.
Firewood	8	ditto ditto.
Ghee	2	ditto weekly.
Chilly ... ... number	1	daily.
Vegetables	6	ditto in lieu of dall, twice a week.

3rd.—Dietary subsequent to the 12th of March 1851.

Attah (Joar) ...	10 chittacks	three days in the week.	
Attah (wheat $\frac{4}{5}$ Bajra $\frac{1}{5}$)	10 ditto	fuor days	ditto.
Dall	2 ditto	daily.	
Salt	$\frac{1}{8}$ ditto	ditto.	
Firewood	8 ditto	ditto.	
Chilly ... number	1 daily		
Oil (mustard) ...	2 chittacks weekly.		
Vegetables	6 ditto three times a week in lieu of dall.		

4th.—At the recommendation of Mr. Woodcock, the allowance of oil was discontinued after the 30th April, with the exception of one chittack to every twenty prisoners, and wheat (attah) served out from the 30th June till the 1st of October.

5th.—At the approach of the rains, I deemed it advisable to recommend two chittacks of chubbena to each prisoner as a mid-day meal, to be continued till the end of November.

11. It might be necessary, under peculiar circumstances, to increase the allowance of attah and vegetables, but, as a general rule, I consider the above dietary sufficient for all purposes. If by any chance the supply of vegetables fail, limes or lime-juice might be substituted; an ounce of lime-juice or a good sized fresh lime to each individual, three or four times a week, would be sufficient to prevent any ill effects from the want of vegetables.

12. The public bazar, particularly at a small station, cannot be depended on for a proper supply of vegetables; it affords too good an opportunity for excuses in regard to deficiency in both quantity and quality: besides I should think it more economical to have a garden cultivated by the prisoners under the superintendence of the Jail Authorities, who would then have the best opportunities of judging of the quality of the vegetables; and lime trees ought to be planted about the garden, so that fresh limes could be procured, if required, without any additional expense.

13. The daily average number of prisoners employed in the jail garden here since the 1st March has been about 13, and many of those were old, infirm people, only able to perform light work. The average number of prisoners in jail about 260.

14. The annexed correspondence will, I trust, suffice to show that there was necessity for effecting some change in the dietary of the prisoners, and the results which have been so beneficial in a matter of health will, I have no doubt, be found equally satisfactory in an economical point of view, which adds in no small degree to the pleasure of carrying it into effect.

From S. CLARK, ESQ., *Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail,—Circular No.* 24 *of* 1860, *dated Nynee Tal, 25th August* 1860.

If there is no garden attached to *the* jail under your charge, for the express purpose of supplying the prisoners with vegetables

and chillies, I have the honor to beg the favor of your taking the necessary steps for the establishment of one to be cultivated by the prisoners.

2. The large annual expenditure on account of vegetables and chillies is not the only reason demanding the cultivation of these most essential articles of diet by the prisoners themselves. Under proper management, a garden of ordinary size will produce a sufficient supply of spices and the vegetables of the season, all the year round; it will leave no room for the constant excuse of "no vegetables procurable in the bazaar;" it will insure a much greater variety than can be depended on from any other source, and it will afford easy, healthy, and at the same time useful employment for weakly and convalescent prisoners.

3. Within a fair period, after you have selected a convenient plot of ground and placed in it under the charge of the Jail Darogah for the above purpose, he will be held personally responsible for the regular supply of chillies and good fresh vegetables for the whole of the prisoners throughout the year, and no excuse will be accepted for deficiency in quantity or quality at any season, unless supported by your authority.

4. The garden should be planted with a certain number of Lime, Bael, and other trees, bearing fruit, likely to be of use in the treatment of disease. They will also afford excellent shade during the hot dry season of the year, a very necessary point generally overlooked in jail gardens.

5. As it is desirable the quantity of vegetables supplied to the prisoners should, in some measure, be regulated by the Medical Officer in charge, perhaps the Civil Surgeon of your Station would be good enough to superintend the garden; he would then have the best possible opportunity of seeing that the Darogah supplied the proper kind and quantity.

6. I will be prepared to sanction a reasonable sum for vegetable seeds on either your or the Civil Surgeon's indent until such time as the garden can be got into full cultivation, when it ought to supply its own seed.

From S. CLARK, ESQ., *Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail,—Circular No.* 28 *of* 1860, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 18*th October* 1860.

As change of food, to a certain extent, is most essential to the maintenance of the human constitution in sound health, I have the honor, under instructions from Government, to request the favor of your particular attention to this important point in the arrangement of your jail dietary.

2. The food articles noted in the margin, most of which are procurable throughout the year, afford a very fair change. In fact it has been found from direct experiment, that by the judicious alternation of food prepared from these cereals, the prisoners actually increased in weight.

Wheat.	Dall.
Barley.	Vegetables.
Juar.	Chillies.
Bajera.	Oil
Indian Corn.	Salt.
Gram.	

3. The following scale, if carefully conformed to, which can always be ascertained from the prisoners themselves, will afford not only an agreeable change, but prove economical and conducive to the health of the prisoners :—

DIETARY SCALE.

	Labouring.	Non-Labouring.	
Atta, { Wheat ¾. 2nd Quality Barley ¼ }	10 Chittacks.	8 Chittacks.	Sundays and Mondays.
* „ (Bajera) ...	12 „	8 „	{ Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
„ (Juar) ...	12 „	8 „	{ Thursdays, Fridays,
„ (Mukka) ...	12 „	8 „	{ and Saturdays.
Dall ...	2 „	2 „	Daily, except when vegetables are given.
Gram ...	2 „	... ...	Daily.
† Vegetables ...	4 „	4 „	Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, in lieu of Dall.
Oil (Mustard) ...	1 „	1 „	To every twenty men. when vegetables are given.
Firewood ...	6 „	6 „	Good dry fuel, twigs not to be used.
Chillies ...	No., 1.	No. 1.	Or more.
Salt ...	100 grains.	100 grains.	

* Where Bajera is not procurable and rice plentiful, 8 chittacks of the latter may be substituted, or bread composed of one-half wheat flour and one-half gram flour may take its place.

† The quantity of vegetables and chillies may be increased at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge. From the 1st May to the 30th September, the usual allowance of Dall should be given on Tuesdays in excess of the above scale.

4. The Superintendent of Central Prisons complains that the sickness and mortality amongst prisoners from other Districts are greater for some time after admission than can always be satisfactorily accounted for in change of position. I fear this arises, in many instances, from the established dietary not being fully conformed to, and certainly the appearance of many of the prisoners bears out this opinion; I therefore beg you will have the quantity of the rations tested

occasionally, after they have been distributed to the cooks of the respective messes, at a time when least expected by the Jail Officials, with the view of ensuring the full allowance being served out.

5. It is the duty of the Medical Officer in charge to inspect the food, and see that the quality and quantity, according to the authorized scale, are regularly served out and supplied to the prisoners in proper season.

6. If all these very essential points are strictly attended to, I am certain (and I speak from experience) the prison diet will be found quite sufficient to sustain the prisoners in a good condition of health.

From W. Walker, Esq., M.D., *Offg. Inspector General of Prisons North-Western Provinces, to* R. Simson, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No.* 206 *of* 1864, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 31*st August* 1864.

I have now the honor, in continuation of my letter No. 179, dated 23rd ultimo, to request the favour of your laying the following remarks on the recommendations of the Prison Committee, with regard to the jail dietary of these Provinces, before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for his consideration and orders.

2. I mentioned in a previous address that I considered the subject of too much importance to be decided at once by laying down my own opinion without having before me the opinions of all the Medical Officers in charge of prisoners in these Provinces. Having issued a Circular embodying the Committee's proposals, I have now before me the opinions of thirty-one Medical Officers, all of whom have been for more or less lengthened periods in charge of convicts in the North-Western Provinces. In considering the question, I propose, first, to give an abstract of the opinion of each Medical Officer; second, to make a brief analysis of their views with reference to the specific proposals of the Jail Committee; third, to show the actual value in nutritious elements of the North-Western Provinces prison dietary as compared with that of Bengal, which has the approbation of the Committee; and finally to give my own opinion on the suggestions made, and report how far I consider any alteration in our diet scale necessary.

3. First, to give an abstract of the opinions with which I have been favored.

4. *Deyrah Dhoon Jail.*—Dr. Cutcliffe, in charge of this jail, agrees generally in the recommendations of the Committee, but takes exception to the prohibition of diminished diet as a punishment, because "the written records of convicts in different parts of the world show most clearly that no punitive measure is for certain cases equal in power to solitude with diminution of food."

5. *Saharunpore Jail.*—Dr. Garden, the officer in charge of this jail, in a long and careful report sums up his observations on the diet of the same classes as the prisoners in freedom, in these words:—

"1st, ghee is almost universally used, daily or less often. 2nd meat by Mussulmans, Chumars, Sweepers, Kahars, and Sanisies in the same proportion. 3rd, milk, &c., comparatively rarely."

6. In applying these observations to the diet of the prisoners, Dr. Garden remarks :—"I have always been accustomed to consider the diet scale in use in our jail so satisfactory in all points, as proved by the good condition in which the prisoners, as a rule, are found, that any necessity for alteration has never entered my mind; and I even now feel some hesitation in recommending the alterations necessary to assimilate the jail diet more exactly to that in use amongst the free population. With the exception of the small amount of ghee or flesh that the free populations are accustomed to, the jail dietary is far superior to their usual food in quality, quantity, cooking, and variety; and the utmost alteration I find it advisable to recommend is the addition of a small quantity of ghee on those days when vegetables are not issued, and a moderate amount of meat or milk, according to habit, once a week, say on Sunday."

7. With regard to the two meals a day, he writes,—"The present custom of allowing each working prisoner 2 chittacks of parched gram to be eaten at the rest hour between 12 and 1, coincides exactly with the usual custom of the bulk of the population;" and for various reasons he is opposed to the cooking of two meals a day.

8. That diminution of food should be under no circumstances permitted as a punitive measure, is entirely at variance with his opinion; he thinks "there is no better corrective for insubordination than a day's fast. Diminution of food for a long period is bad, but I hardly think any Medical Officer interested in the prisoners would resort to it so as to injure health."

9. *Moozuffernugger Jail.*—Dr. Kirton, the Officer in charge of this Jail, considers that for short-term prisoners, such as are retained in his jail, no change in the present dietary is required, but he is of opinion that animal food might with advantage be added to the diet of long-term prisoners. He thinks that the present system of meals is quite efficient and requires no alteration; he does not give an opinion with regard to the retention or reduction of diet as a punishment.

10. *Meerut Central Prison.*—Dr. Pilcher, the Officiating Superintendent of this Prison, remarks, with regard to the present diet scale, that "deficiency is proved not to exist by the improved condition of prisoners at the time of their discharge. The Registers of the jail show a decrease in weight of nearly all whose terms of imprisonment are under two months, but a marked increase in the weight of prisoners whose sentences exceeded six months." Dr. Pilcher thinks, however, that the addition of half a chittack of ghee per diem to each prisoner would be productive of considerable benefit.

11. He concurs in the recommendation that there should be two meals a day; "the reasons for which are obvious;" but is of opinion that diminution of rations under the eye of a Medical Officer may with propriety be used as a punishment; and that no difference should be made in the diet of Sundays from that of other days.

12. *Boolundshuhur Jail.*—The Officer in charge of this Jail is of opinion that as the prisoners who are in jail for longer periods than one month increase in weight, it is not necessary to alter the diet scale: where an addition of animal food is required in any particular case, he would leave it to the discretion of the Medical Officer. Mr. Hadow thinks there should be two meals daily; but he would retain the use of diminution of food as a punishment, and give the same food on Sundays as on working days.

13. *Bijnour Jail.*—Dr. Raddock, the Officer in charge of this jail, records his opinion that animal food is unnecessary, and adds—"From experience at Humeerpore, I am able to state that the majority of laboring prisoners there gained in weight and appeared more muscular after being about 4 to 6 months in jail, on the diet now in use in the prisons of the North-Western Provinces." He very properly remarks on the danger of introducing into the jails a "more luxurious diet" than the people can command in freedom.

14. He thinks that the noon meal should consist of the parched gram usually issued with the addition of a little goor; that a meal of cooked food once a day is sufficient, and accords with the habits of the people.

15. Dr. Raddock agrees with some other officers that the deprivation of food as a punishment, to a limited extent, and under the eye of the Medical Officer, should not be done away with. He proposes as a change of diet on Sundays that 8 chittacks of rice be given instead of atta, along with any fruit in season out of the jail garden. The jail garden produce is entirely at the disposal of the Medical Officer in charge of the prisoners to distribute at his discretion; with respect to rice, I do not think its introduction would be an improvement on wheat, seeing that it contains only 6·48 per cent. of albuminous or flesh nourishing elements instead of 14·67 per cent. which wheat contains, and 12·8 which is the proportion in Bajra and Indian corn. Finally, Dr. Raddock proposes to increase the quantity of Bajra from 12 to 14 chittacks, but as he leaves the allowance of Joar and Mukka at 12 chittacks, and as I shall have to show below these grains are on a par as regards their nutritious qualities, I do not think the recommendation well considered.

16. *Bareilly Central Prison.*—Dr. Tomkyns, the Superintendent of this Central Prison, is of opinion that in view of the sparing quantity of animal diet the same classes of the free population use, and the fact that the health of prisoners, as a rule, does not suffer from the dietary now in force, the men generally increasing in weight and good condition after the first three months of imprisonment, that animal food is not necessary. He thinks that it might be left in the hands of the Superintendent occasionally to give animal food as a luxury to deserving prisoners. He adds, "the diet scale at present in use with the changes of grain and pulse, the large supply of vegetables with 100 grains of salt and a due supply of chillies, is a scale on which no prisoner's health could become injuriously affected, and is to my mind drawn up with great care and not easily to be improved on."

17. Dr. Tomkyns is averse to introducing any change in the existing practice of giving a light meal of parched gram early in the day, and a full meal of cooked food in the afternoon. With reference to the diminution of food as a punitive measure, he thinks that this should be left to the discretion of the Superintendent, to be exercised only in extreme cases; for there are some incorrigibly bad characters who can be brought to a sense of their duty and their position only by a reduction of their diet.

18. *Budaon Jail.*—Dr. Harris, the Officer in charge of this Jail, records his entire approval of the recommendations of the Prison Committee, and appends a diet scale which, as well as increasing by 2 chittacks of atta the diet of laboring and non-laboring prisoners, adds 2 chittacks of meat twice a week, 4 chittacks of milk three times a week, ¼ chittack of ghee four times a week, and ¼ chittack of goor three times a week along with the milk. This scale calls for no remarks, as it is an expression of opinion without reasons adduced or observations made to support the necessity of its introduction.

19. *Shahjehanpore Jail.*—Surgeon Turnbull, in charge of this jail, thinks that the diet scale of the prisoners is below the average of the population of the district. He finds that of 782 laboring prisoners who were in jail during 1863, 368 men gained weight, 261 lost, and 153 remained the same; that is, there were 521 prisoners who either gained or did not lose weight, and 261 who lost, or a percentage of 33·3 prisoners on labor lost weight while in confinement. In the jail there were also 54 non-laboring prisoners; of these 15 gained weight, 15 remained the same, and 24 lost weight; that is, 30 either gained or did not lose in weight, and 24 lost; or a percentage of 44·4 of the non-laboring prisoners lost weight. From the above data Dr. Turnbull thinks that the non-laboring prisoners should have the quantity of their diet increased by one chittack of atta and 2 chittacks of parched gram daily; and he recommends that twice or three times a week one chittack of ghee be given to all prisoners.

20. *Muttra Jail.*—Dr. Smith, the Officer in charge of this Jail, thinks from observation on the food of the free population of the district, and the effects of the present jail dietary on the prisoners, "that no change is either necessary or advisable," with perhaps this exception, that he thinks a little ghee, say ½ to 1 chittack per prisoner, might be added with benefit, at all events during the cold months.

21. He is of opinion that, unless in epidemics, two meals a day are unnecessary, the ordinary ration of parched gram being sufficient as a morning meal; and agrees that the food should not be diminished as a punishment, and that it should be the same on Sunday as on other days.

22. *Agra Central Prison.*—Dr. Plank, the Superintendent of the Central Prison, thinks that "there is great necessity for the improvement of jail dietary," and considers the Committee's *propositions* thus: "as regards fish, flesh, and milk, I do not *believe*, under the present conditions of supply in the local *market*, that the amount required

to form an article of diet for 2,000 men could be obtained." He thinks that the demand would produce a supply, but that it would not always be fit for human food. "These objections do not apply to ghee and dahee; both these forms of animal diet can be obtained in quantity, and the quality of the supply can be easily controlled: and I would recommend that they be permitted to take a place in our diet scale. The ghee as a daily article to be supplied in the quantity of half a chittack per prisoner during the six months, October, November, December, January, February, March, and dahee in the quantity of 4 chittacks per prisoner every Wednesday and Sunday, with 4 chittacks of rice as an evening meal, during the remaining six months of the year."

23. That there should be two meals a day, Dr. Plank thinks highly desirable; but to carry this out successfully he thinks that it will be necessary to increase the total allowance of wheaten flour from 10 to 11 chittacks per man, and to divide this into five cakes instead of four; two to be served out with the ghee at the morning meal, and three at dinner with the dhal. Besides the increase in quantity, Dr. Plank is of opinion that the coarser grains should be expunged from the diet scale, and rice given in their places.

24. *Moradabad Jail.*—Dr. Daniell, the Officer in charge of this Jail, although on leave, has favored me with his opinion, which is, that in ordinary cases there is no need for any change in the present diet scale of the prisoners: for special cases the Medical Officer has power given him to adapt the diet to the necessities of the individual prisoner. Dr. Daniell recommends two meals a day, one at 8 A.M. and the other at 5 P.M.; he thinks diminution of food as a punishment very unadvisable, and would make no difference in the diet of Sundays over that of other days.

25. *Etawah Jail.*—Dr. Sherlock, in charge of this Jail, writes: —"The introduction of animal food into the jail dietary is, as a rule, quite unnecessary. I say as a rule, inasmuch as I have seen some cases of prisoners in the higher rank of life amongst the natives who have been accustomed to the daily use of milk and ghee, who have lost flesh and weight on being brought on the jail dietary. However, those are cases which, I presume, come within the authority of the Medical Officer to remedy; as for the general run of the prisoners here, I find they look well and healthy on the present scale of diet.

26. "As to the recommendation that there should be two meals a day, I am of opinion that, as far as my experience goes, it is unnecessary. I have no improvements to suggest on the present scale of jail diet."

27. *Mynpoorie Jail.*—Dr. Prentis, the Officer in charge of this Jail, considers the quantity of the diet scale sufficient, but would add a small quantity of ghee (½ chittack) once a week to the laboring prisoners' diet.

28. He thinks that the present custom of giving 2 chittacks of parched gram in the morning, to be eaten at the hour of mid-day rest,

answers all the purposes of two meals, and thinks that the prisoners "would rather prefer one full meal a day, which shall satisfy all cravings, to two meals at intervals, each of which shall leave them with an edge upon their appetites."

29. He thinks that diminution of diet should not be used as a punishment, and that the diet should be on Sundays equal to that of other days.

30. *Etah Jail.*—Dr. Tyler, in charge of this Jail, recommends a single alteration in the present scale, namely, that along with the full bajera, jooar, or mucka diet on Sundays, 8 chittacks of milk or curd be served out. He adds that with regard to giving meat, the percentage of men in jail who are allowed by caste prejudices to eat it is very small; and even among those few "50 per cent. could" (in freedom) "hardly pay for the necessaries of life, much less for meat. Milk would, in my opinion, be wholesome, and as a change once a week, it would be an improvement. I do not think ghee essentially requisite, as the greater portion of those confined in jail are not accustomed to it.

31. "Two meals a day would not be an improvement on the old system, as the poorer classes seldom take more than one meal a day. From hospital patients over and over again I have been asked to allow them only one meal, and that a full meal, instead of two half-meals, as they remain half-hungry all day."

32. *Futtehgurh Jail.*—Dr. Grant, the Officer in charge of this Jail, thinks the only deficiency in the present diet scale is the absence of the only element of food; he recommends the issue of one-tenth of a chittack of ghee to every man four times a week, to be cooked with his dhal. He thinks the present system of giving the two chittacks of parched gram in the morning, coupled with the usage of prisoners retaining portion of their evening meal to be eaten with the gram, is quite in correspondence with the habits of the population, and need not be altered. He would like to see parched gram served out to the non-laboring as well as the laboring prisoners.

33. *Cawnpore Jail.*—Dr. Jones, the Officer in charge of the Jail at Cawnpore, writes thus :—"I do not think meat necessary for the attainment of the highest state of health, provided atta is given in sufficient quantity with vegetables and fat; but its use would no doubt be advantageous and might take the place of a good deal of atta, and would obviate the necessity for fat. I have found no advantage in altering the inferior grains with wheat. I believe it would be an improvement to have two meals a day, and to do away with the meal of gram."

He recommends the following diet scale :—

"Atta, 14 chittacks, or 12 chittacks if gram be given.
"Dhal, 2 chittacks.
"Vegetables, 4 ditto.
"Ghee, ½ ditto.
"Chillies, No., 1
"Salt, 100 grains.

"Should 2 chittacks of meat be given, the atta to be reduced chittacks, and the ghee to be done away with."

34. *Futtehpore Jail.*—Dr. Sheetz, the officer in medical charge of the prisoners at Futtehpore, thinks that in view of the habits of the same classes in freedom, and the absence of the various fruits in the prison dietary, a proportion of meat, say 3 chittacks of flesh and 2 chittacks of vegetables, should be added twice a week to the diet scale for Mahomedans, and 2 chittacks of vegetable curry with ½ chittack of ghee, and 1 pint of buttermilk, twice a week to Hindoos.

35. He thinks that the allowance of parched gram in the middle of the day being strictly in accordance with the habits of the free population, serves all the purposes of one meal; while the cooked rations given at 4 o'clock afford the one substantial repast to which they restrict themselves in freedom. Dr. Sheetz is of opinion that decrease of food should not be resorted to as a punishment.

36. *Allahabad Central Prison.*—Dr. Hooper, the Officiating Superintendent of this Central Prison, writes:—"I do not consider it absolutely necessary that animal food in any form should form portion of the dietary of either laboring or non-laboring prisoners. The present jail dietary is found not only to keep laboring prisoners in health and condition, but to cause them to increase in weight; still I think an allowance of, say, ¼ chittack of ghee to every prisoner daily would be beneficial, and would entail but little extra expenditure." The above is the only change Dr. Hooper would recommend in the present diet scale.

37. With regard to giving two meals a day, he thinks the present custom of giving 2 chittacks of parched gram at the hour of mid-day rest, in accordance with the habits of the people, is all that is required. He agrees in the recommendations of the Committee that deprivation of food as a punishment, and shortening of diet on Sunday, should not be allowed.

38. *Banda Jail.*—Dr. Brake, in charge of this jail, after pointing out that few of the prisoners in jail are accustomed to animal food, says:—"One would naturally expect a diet in which the animal element entered to be desirable, but during the time I have been in charge of the Banda jail, I have had great reason to be satisfied with the judicious admixture of cereals with leguminous seed adopted in the dietary of the North-Western Provinces. The loss in bulk and general physique of prisoners who have been for months on the diet is inappreciable, and there have been no diseases in my jail which I can justly attribute to defect in diet.

39. "With the discretion now given to the Medical Superintendent to alter the diet in particular cases, I should not wish any change in the scale now prescribed for the Banda prisoners, save the daily allowance of a small quantity (say ½ oz.) of ghee.

40. "The parched gram is served out early in the morning, and the remaining diet in the afternoon. It would, I think, be better to give a fourth of the chupatties with the parched gram before commencing work, and the remainder at 5 o'clock P.M."

41. Dr. Brake also thinks that laziness may be well punished by stoppage of a prisoner's parched gram.

42. *Humeerpore Jail.*—Dr. Fleming, the Officer in charge of this Jail, writes:—"The dietary in use in the jail, while superior in quality, is certainly not inferior in quantity to that obtainable by free laborers; and that it agrees with the prisoners is shewn by their general good health, and by the fact that considerably more than half of those admitted gain in weight. I do not think that any change is required so far as this jail is concerned." At the same time Dr. Fleming does not give an opinion on the sufficiency of the diet scale as regards long-term prisoners, in the Central Prisons, of whom he has had no experience.

43. *Mirzapore Jail.*—Dr. Loch, who has been for some years in charge of this jail, considers the addition of animal food to the diet "unnecessary and unadvisable." Unnecessary, 1st, because of laboring prisoners, "by far the greater number (3 to 1) who have been in jail upwards of 3 months gain weight; 2nd, because nothing in the condition of the prisoners, their general health, or special diseases treated, has led me to conclude that the diet is insufficient; and 3rd, because the great majority of the prisoners are of classes that, at their own homes, don't get any animal food except perhaps occasionally. *Unadvisable*, because as imprisonment is intended to be a punishment, whatever is unnecessary is unadvisable, except in special cases.

44. "Under-trial prisoners are not weighed, non-laboring prisoners who get the same diet are, and they, I find, generally gain in weight; so that the same arguments apply to under-trial as to laboring prisoners."

45. "With reference to the recommendation that there should be two meals a day, I don't consider it necessary,—1st, because I have not noticed that taking the food all at once induces any disorder of digestion in healthy prisoners; and 2nd, because a great part of the laboring population eat only once a day, except some parched gram or other grain, and this the prisoners already get."

46. Diminution of food as a punishment, sanctioned by a Medical Officer, he "thinks should be resorted to."

47. Dr. Loch adds, "if animal food is to be given as part of the daily diet of prisoners, I would advise that the present scale remain, but that for laboring prisoners one chittack of ghee be allowed for every ten men."

48. *Benares Central Prison.*—Dr. Moir, the Superintendent of this Central Prison, is of opinion that the only alteration in the diet scale called for, is the addition of one chittack of ghee to every mess of 25 men on those days on which vegetables are not given; and adds, "such addition would meet every requirement, and would enhance the nutritive properties of the food."

49. With regard to the two meals a day, he suggests that from November to May the present arrangements should continue, but that from May to November a meal of cooked food might be given between

11 and 1 o'clock. He agrees with the Commission in thinking that diminution of diet should not be resorted to as a punishment, but does not see any reason for giving full laboring rations on Sundays.

50. *Gazeepore Jail.*—Dr. Collison, the Officer in charge of this Jail, recommends that, retaining the present quantity of cereals, an addition of one-third chittack of ghee daily per prisoner during the cold months, from November to March, should be made equally to laboring and non-laboring prisoners. He concurs in the recommendations of the Committee generally as to giving two meals a day, and not resorting to diminution of food as a punishment, nor on Sundays, but he does not enter into particulars nor adduce any reasons in favor, adding the remark, "having only had charge of prisoners since the middle of December last, my practical experience on the subject is very small."

51. *Azimgurh Jail.*—Dr. Lamb, the Officer in charge of this Jail, writes :—"Taking into consideration the condition under which prisoners are placed and the food of the same classes of the free population in the District, and observing that the prisoners continue healthy and almost invariably gain weight whilst in prison, I am of opinion that the introduction of animal food into the scale of diet is unnecessary, and that it would act as an encouragement to crime."

52. He thinks the present custom of allowing the parched gram and portion of evening meal to serve as a morning meal answers all requirements.

53. With regard to diminution of food as a punishment, Dr. Lamb says :—"I am of opinion that diminution of food might be permitted as a punitive measure in extreme cases of insubordination or turbulent conduct, the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail being, of course, responsible that no injury to health should result."

54. Dr. Lamb recommends that for District Jails the present scale be allowed to continue, but that "perhaps in a Central Prison the introduction of a small quantity of ghee and milk into the diet of long-term prisoners might be beneficial."

55. *Goruckpore Jail.*—Dr. Hilson, the Officer in charge of this Jail, thinks the present diet scale sufficient for a healthy man with good powers of digestion so long as he is not called on to perform much work ; he thinks men on really hard labor fall off in weight, and illustrates his statements by the cases of 30 men on different kinds of labor whose weights he had noted at five different dates in one month. These experiments are, however, on so small a scale that no deductions can be drawn from them,—certainly no deductions antagonistic to the finding of the General Returns of the weight of prisoners in all our jails. Dr. Hilson proposes two diet scales, one for strong healthy men, the other for weak men whose digestive powers have been impaired and are sickly and anœmic. In the 1st scale he proposes to give four chittacks of fish once a week, and a ¼ chittack of ghee twice a week, in addition to the present scale; but as he at the same time proposes to alternate ten chittacks of wheat flour by eight chittacks of

rice, the prisoners would actually lose in nutritive qualities by the altered scale, seeing that the hitrogenous or flesh-producing elements of rice stand to those of wheat in the proportion of six to fourteen. In the 2nd scale of diet he proposes to reduce still further the quantity of cereals given, and increase the quantity of flesh and ghee. I need make no remarks on this scale, because it is intended for a class of men, the weak, sickly, and anœmic, for whom it is in the power of the Medical Officer to order such a diet as he may think necessary. He proposes to make the breakfast of the prisoners consist, as at present, of parched gram, but he would increase the quantity from two to three chittacks: he would never punish a prisoner by diminishing his food, but thinks it not of much consequence whether or not a slight diminution of food be made on Sundays.

56. *Jounpore Jail.*—Dr. Dale, the Officer in charge of this Jail, considers the present diet scale to be sufficient, and that no addition of animal food is required. He would give two meals a day, substituting for the parched gram of the mid-day meal a good thick chuppattie, but not diminishing the evening meal on that account. He considers that diminution of food should not be used as a punishment.

57. *Almorah Jail.*—Dr. Brown, the Officer in Medical charge of the prisoners in this Jail, proposes the addition of a small quantity of ghee, say 1-7th chittack per prisoner twice a week, to the present diet scale, leaving it, as at present, in the power of the Medical Officer to give any extra diet to cases specially requiring it. He concurs generally in the other recommendations of the Prison Committee.

58. *Ooraie Jail.*—Dr. Hatchell, the Officer in charge of this Jail, thinks that although animal food is an expensive luxury rarely indulged in by the free population of this part of the country, yet that it should not be entirely omitted from the dietary, and he proposes that retaining the present scale on Sundays in lieu of 1 chittack of dal, two chittacks of mutton or beef should be given with 1 chittack of ghee to every 20 men, the ghee, meat, and dal to be cooked together, and for non-flesh eaters in lieu of the mutton, &c., he would give ½ a seer of milk and ½ a chittack of sugar. He thinks that the present system of giving the parched gram in the morning, and the principal meal of the day at 4 o'clock, calls for no change, being in accordance with the habits of the people in freedom; he would retain the power of diminishing food as a punishment in the hands of Medical Officers, and would make no change in the diet of Sundays.

59. *Jhansie Jail.*—Dr. Annesley, the Officer in charge of this Jail, does not consider any alteration in the present dietary necessary; he remarks that with the population of that part of the country all forms of animal food are luxuries seldom obtained; and that as the prisoners confined in his jail do, as a general rule, increase in weight and strength, he considers no change in the diet scale advisable. In special cases he would leave it, as now, to the Medical Officer to give extra diet in particular cases.

60. He does not consider two meals a day at all necessary as long

as the prisoners receive their parched gram in the middle of the day at the usual rest hour; and he is of opinion that, under the eye of the Medical Officer, there is no better punishment than a slight diminution of diet for a refractory prisoner.

61. *Ajmere Jail.*—Dr. Murray, the Officer in charge of this Jail, recommends in addition to the present diet, the four chittacks of animal food ("fish, flesh, or fowl") be given twice a week, and for prisoners who do not eat flesh, that milk should be given twice a week: the proportion of the last is not stated, and with respect to the other recommendations of the Committee Dr. Murray is silent.

62. The reports from the jails noted in the margin not having come to hand up to date, I have been compelled to send on my General Report without them.

Allygurh.
Lullutpore.
Bewar.

63. In analyzing the opinions of the 31 Medical Officers in charge of convicts in the North-Western Provinces, on the recommendations of the Committee, I find that as regards the alteration of our diet scale, 11 Officers are of opinion that the present scale may be continued and that no alteration is necessary; 13 think that the addition of a small quantity of ghee to the present diet scale would be of advantage, especially in the cases of long-term prisoners, while seven of them accept the Committee's recommendation in full, advising flesh, fish, milk, dahee, and ghee to be given in alternative and varying proportions. With respect to the necessity for two meals of cooked food daily, 12 Medical Officers are in favor of it, 15 advise the retention of the present custom, while the remaining four give no opinion one way or the other, hence I suppose that they considered the point one of small importance. In respect to the retention of the diminution of rations as a punishment in special cases, the fitness of the punishment and its extent to be determined by the Medical Officer. There are 13 Officers in favor of it and 12 against it, the remaining six giving no definite expression of opinion. All agree that no diminution of the convict's food should be made on Sundays.

64. Having in preceding paragraphs given an abstract of the opinions of all the Medical Officers in charge of prisoners in these provinces, I will proceed as briefly as possible to show the value of our prison diet scale in nutritious elements as compared with that of Bengal, which has been approved of by the Jail Committee.

65. It will be satisfactory if I give here the data on which my calculations are framed: and I may premise that it is unnecessary in judging of an article of diet to do more than ascertain the amount of albuminous or flesh-nourishing elements, the amount of starchy or carbonaceous, or heat-producing and mineral elements, and the amount of water it contains, to arrive at a pretty exact appreciation of its value as an article of diet.

66. In the subjoined table I give the proportions of each class of elements in 100 parts of the articles named: the names of the analysts on whose investigations I rely are appended.

Proportion of Albuminous and other Elements in 100 *parts of each article of diet.*

Articles of Diet.	Albuminous Elements.	Starchy and oily matter, &c., not albuminous.	Water.	Name of Analyst.
Wheat ...	14·67	71·65	13·68	Horsford.
Indian corn ...	12·8	74·02	13·1	
Barley ...	12·6	72·8	14·0	
Field peas ...	26·69	61·03	12·26	
Rice ...	6·48	80·25	13 26	
Vegetables, average of carrots, radishes, and turnips ...	5·86	47·23	46·89	
Ox flesh ...	19·25	3·1	77·20	Von Bibra.
Whiting ...	17·05	0·38	82·95	Payne.
Bajra and jowar ...	Proportions almost identical with those found in Indian Corn.			Forbes Watson.

67. The Jail Committee have decided that as regards gross quantity our diet scale is sufficient, but that it is deficient in respect to variety; they at the same time except the Bengal prison dietary, along with that of parts of Madras, from this charge of deficiency, so that I have examined carefully the Bengal diet scale, at least that portion of it adapted to the North-Western Provinces prisoners, to be found as diet scale No. 3 ordered by the Government of Bengal in its Circular No. 104, dated March 1862, and published at page 2 of Dr. Mouat's volume on the "Diet of the Prisoners of Bengal," to see in what respects the superiority of the scale manifests itself. The articles of diet and the quantities given to laboring prisoners on alternate days are as under, omitting condiments :—

DIET SCALE NO. 2.

	Morning Meal.			Evening Meal.				
	Atta.	Dal.	Oil.	Rice.	Dal.	Vegetables.	Fish or Flesh.	Oil.
	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.
Monday ..	5	1	1-6th	6	...	2	2	1-6th
Tuesday ..	5	1	1-6th	6	2	2	..	1-6th

Allowing the prisoners to receive on Sunday the full diet of Monday, the following is the nutritive value of the diet calculated from the table given above in chittacks :—

Days of the week.		Albuminous Elements.	Starchy, oily, &c.	Water.
Sunday	... ..	1·84	10·30	4·11
Monday	.. ...	1·84	10·30	4·11
Tuesday	... ...	2·01	11·49	2·76
Wednesday	... ...	1·84	10·29	4·11
Thursday	... ...	2·01	11·48	2·76
Friday	... ...	1·84	10·29	4·11
Saturday	... ...	2·01	11·48	2·76
	Total ...	13·39	75·63	24·72

68. The diet of a laboring prisoner in the North-Western Provinces consists of the following articles, in the proportions given in chittacks :—

Days of the week.	Morning Meal.	Evening Meal.							
	ar hed gram.	Wheat flour.	Barley flour.	Bajra flour.	Joar flour.	Indian corn flour.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Dal.
	Chk.	Chk.	Chk.	Chk	Chk.	Chk.	Chk	Chk.	Chk.
Sunday ...	2	7½	2½	...	...	...	4	1-10th	...
Monday ...	2	7½	2½	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuesday ...	2	...	...	12	...	...	4	1-10th	...
Wednesday .	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2
Thursday ...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2
Friday ...	2	...	...	...	...	12	4	1-10th	...
Saturday ...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2

69. When bajra, joar, or mucka are not proc urable, wheat and barley flour, or pure wheat flour, or a mixture of wheat and gram flours, half-and-half, are substituted as in the Monday's dietary. Practically this is often the case, as the local markets do not afford a constant or sufficient supply of joar, bajra, and Indian corn : when given, however, they afford a satisfactory variety in the diet, and are given in such proportion as to more than make up for any deficiency in their nutritious qualities. This will be seen clearly from the subjoined tabular valuation of the North-Western prison dietary.

Days of week.	Albuminous Elements.	Starchy, Oily, &c.	Water.
Sunday	2·17	·34	3·49
Monday	2·47	10·63	1 86
Tuesday	2·29	12·03	3·68
Wednesday	2 59	11·32	2·05
Thursday	2·59	12·32	2·05
Friday	2·29	12 03	3·68
Saturday	2·59	11·32	2·05
Total	16·99	77·99	18 86

70. From the above calculations it appears that of 113 chittacks of solid food which form the weekly amount of diet of the prisoners in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, in the former only 13·39 chittacks are albuminous and 75·63 starchy, while in the latter 16·99 chittacks are albuminous and 77·99 starchy, and this notwithstanding the allowance of 2 chittacks of fish or flesh four times a week in the Bengal dietary. This arises from the larger allowance of wheat and other highly albuminous cereals in the North-Western Provinces diet scale to the exclusion of rice. I do not mean by instituting this comparison to assert that the Bengal diet scale is not as well suited to the people for whom it is intended as that of the North-Western Provinces, but I wish to demonstrate that, if our prison dietary is not deficient in quantity, it certainly is superior in nutritive qualities, and also to show that the addition of fish or flesh to a diet scale will not necessarily make it more nutritive than a purely vegetable diet.

71. In the Analytical Table on which the above calculations are based, it will be observed that I have taken Horsford's analysis of "Field peas" to represent an analysis of dal and of dram; I believe that the nutritive qualities of the latter are less than those of the former, but as I could not find any quantitative analysis of dal and gram, I accepted that of the field pea as an approximation. In making the comparison of the diet scales, I have given the same value in both to their leguminous portions, so that no error in comparison can have resulted. With respect to the analysis of vegetables, I have taken the average of three kinds, and given the same value to the articles of diet in both scales; so that in every respect I consider the comparison a fair one.

72. There can be no question that animal food in some form or other is required to be introduced into the Bengal and Madras diet scales, and I have no doubt that the introduction of it on Dr. Mouat's recommendation has been productive of good. It must not be lost sight of, however, that the dietary which required this addition was, and is, chiefly a rice diet adopted to a rice-eating population. The case is different with a highly nitrogenous diet composed *of the* most nutritive cereals varied frequently and combined with a large supply of vegetables. Theoretically, I *consider* the North-Western Provinces

prison dietary wanting in one very essential element: of that I shall have more to say below; in the meantime we are considering its nutritive value, and in this respect I hope I have shown that instead of falling short of the improved dietary adapted to the North-Western Provinces prisoners by the Bengal Government, it is far superior to it.

73. I have here one remark to make on a statement made in the preliminary observations of the Jail Committee, that the necessity of animal food to laboring prisoners is based on the fact of "their loss of weight when nourished only on cereals and vegetables being remarkable." I am not conversant with the statistics by which this assertion is supported; it certainly is not the case with the prisoners in the North-Western Provinces jails, if we may judge from the results of weighings carefully carried out under the eyes of the Medical Officers and recorded by them. In my report for last year I had occasion to record in para. 69 that of 10,644 prisoners carefully weighed on admission and discharge, 66 per cent. either gained weight or remained stationary, and I am bound to receive this as evidence, so far, that the dietary of our jails is not insufficient.

74. It remains for me now to record my own opinion on the subject in hand. In the year 1860, when in charge of the Agra Central Prison, I had occasion to investigate the dietary of the prisoners minutely. The opinions which I then formed and recorded are the same as I now hold, and I may express them by a quotation from a report made in that year.

75. "With respect to the sufficiency of the convicts' food, we have the fullest data to go upon in comparing their diet scale with that of the common laboring population. By-and-bye, I shall have to refer to one essential quality in which our convict dietary differs from that of the free laborer; but as regards the quantity and nutritive power, *per se*, the fullest investigation has shown that it is quite equal to that in use amongst the peasantry. Very few individuals amongst the common people ever consume more than twelve chittacks of atta, with a modicum of dal and salt; and I consider the change of two chittacks of parched gram in the prison diet rather an advantage than otherwise over a diet composed of atta alone."

* * * * * * *

76. "I mentioned above that, in my opinion, so far as the quantity and nutritive quality of the food went, no fault can be found with the prison dietary of these Provinces. I quite agree with the statement of Mr. Woodcock, the originator of the present diet scale, that it is ample, as well as sufficiently good and nutritious; anything in excess is either wasted or bartered, to the manifest injury of the State and the subversion of prison discipline; and yet it appears to me defective in one essential quality. There is almost a total absence of change in the food. That this is a deficiency not to be lightly passed over, many able men have borne testimony; and I may be excused for calling attention to the evidence on this point of Dr. Balfour, Medical Officer

to the Royal Asylum, Chelsea, elicited before the Commissioners on the sanitary condition of the Army.

77. "During the past two years I have made extensive enquiries as to the ordinary food of the laboring population, and have noted only this one point in favor of their regiment,—that they are not subjected to constant sameness of diet as are the prisoners in our jails. From one year's end to another the diet is the same unleavened flour-cakes, parched grain and pulse, with a bi-weekly interlude of vegetables in place of the last. Compare this with the rangè of diet within the reach of even the poorest natives. The plain wheaten cake is changed for cakes composed of wheat and barley-flour, or wheat and gram-flour mixed: or these grains roughly ground are mixed up with butter-milk: or when green on the stalk, boiled into a mess of porridge. Several kinds of fruits and berries, too, come in their season to relieve the sameness of their diet, and continue to aid in preventing the occurrence of dispepsia and its attendant evils. I do not mean to assert that men may not be supported, nay, even retained in a state of comparative good health, on the present diet of our jails; but I believe that, rich as it is in nutritive elements, it fails, from want of variety, in keeping the digestive organs up to their full powers, and is one cause of the low standard of health amongst the men. During the two past cold weathers I substituted bajra flour bread for several months, instead of wheat. This, however, affords but a very partial relief to the monotony to which I refer. But the subject is too extensive to be slurred over in the body of a report having reference to a particular disease; and I intend either in an appendix to this report, or on some future occasion, to submit what I consider may be done to obviate this state of matters, without materially increasing expenditure, and shall then also refer to a doubtful point in the combination of the nutritive elements of the food."

78. In a subsequent communication to the Inspector General of Prisons I made certain suggestions for a diet scale calculated to afford that variety in the food of the convicts which was desiderated, and in his Circular No. 28 of 1860, under the sanction of Government, Dr. Clark framed the excellent dietary which is now in use. In quantity, in nutritive quality, and in variety of cereals, I think it would be hard to improve upon it: at all events, in the face of the observations on the weight of the prisoners fed upon it, I would claim for it a few years more trial. I feel confident that it will be found all that is required for short-term prisoners in District Jails: for long-term prisoners confined in Central Prisons, experience may show that some additions or alterations are necessary, but in the meantime I think there are sufficient grounds to justify me in requesting a further trial of the scale. With respect to that "doubtful point in the combination of the nutritive elements of the food," of which mention is made in my report quoted above, the reference is to the absence, or presence in most limited quantity, of the oily element in the dietary. This I believe to be an error in the scale which *tells* sooner or later on the health of the

men, mostly, as would be expected, on men confined for long terms. To insure the proper assimilation of the albuminous food, a certain proportion of oil or fat is necessary; and although I do not think our prison dietary requires any addition to its nutritive power, I would wish to see this theoretical difficulty removed from the diet scale. On this account I would propose that in Central Prisons a daily allowance of 2 chittacks of ghee or 2 chittacks of oil be made to each mess of 25 prisoners; the ghee to be given on those days on which dal is served out, and the oil to be given along with the vegetables; in both instances the ghee and oil to be mixed with the dal and vegetables in the presence of a superior officer of the jail, so as to prevent peculation. After close consideration of the whole question, this is the only change in the prison dietary which I would recommend. The prisoners in our jails are well fed, well clothed, and not overworked, and I am of opinion that any extra mortality amongst them has arisen more from the unavoidable overcrowding that has hitherto prevailed, than any other condition bearing on the prisoners.

79. I need hardly remark that it is treading on most dangerous ground, if, in prescribing a prison dietary, we step beyond the limits prescribed by the necessity of keeping the prisoners in sound health. If the prison diet scale under ordinary circumstances can keep a prisoner in good health and able to work, it is a grave error to add one ounce of food to the prescribed allowance; all beyond is luxury, and can but form an incentive to crime. But it may be said that the fact of the average mortality of our jails approaching nearly 7 per cent., argues that the diet is insufficient. I will be ready to admit that it is so, when all other causes of lowered health are removed, when the Medical Officers in charge of the prisoners report that they trace diseases amongst them which arise from an in efficient dietary, and when the careful weighings of the men show that more lose weight than gain or remain stationary during their confinement. Until these conditions are fulfilled, I maintain that no conclusive argument against the efficiency of the dietary can be fairly drawn from the mortality tables.

80. With regard to the diet of prisoners under trial, it has hitherto been the same as non-laboring prisoners; and although I have no evidence on the subject bearing directly on the under-trial prisoners, I find that non-laboring prisoners, on the same diet, increase in weight, as a rule, during confinement. The uncertainty and anxiety of their position, however, influences powerfully the health of men under trial, and I think that it would be productive of good to allow them the same quantity of ghee and oil as I have recommended for the laboring prisoners.

81. Passing to the second recommendation of the Committee—"That there should be always two meals daily, and the evening one should be the principal one." My opinion is that there is no necessity to alter the present arrangement of meals, which is, that the prisoners have served out to them in the morning two chittacks of parched gram or parched Indian corn to be eaten at the hour of mid-day rest, and

that the meal of cooked rations be eaten as soon after four o'clock p. m. as possible. There is nothing in this arrangement to prevent a prisoner, if he feels inclined, retaining one or two of his chupatties till the next day; but this is seldom done. The existing practice agrees perfectly with the habits of the free laboring population in these Provinces, and I have no doubt if it were put to the vote of the prisoners whether they would have their meal of cooked rations divided or all at once, four-fifths would decide for the evening meal alone. There is no reason adduced by the Prison Committee in favor of the change which they recommend; where a rice diet is the staple, bulky and innutritious, as in Bengal and Madras, I can recognize the necessity for two meals a day; but in the North-Western Provinces such a custom is against the habits of the people, the rich Bunnia and Banker as well as the poor day laborer contenting themselves with a little parched gram during the day, and taking a full meal in the evening. I refrain from entering on other reasons against the change, such as lessening the hours of labor so materially as to affect the punishment of the criminal, extra expense in firewood, &c., &c., being convinced that the habits of the free population and the wishes of the prisoners themselves are our safest guides.

82. Thirdly, the Committee recommend "that the diminution of food should be under no circumstances whatever permitted as a punitive measure." To this rule I would be inclined to make an exception, in the cases of prisoners convicted of having stolen food or grain; such cases occur frequently, and no punishment carries with it so much retributive justice as the reduction of the thief's diet. It may be an open question whether or not it should be left in the hands of Medical Officers, who are able to judge of the effects of the punishment, to order the lessening of a rebellious prisoner's food; but as other means of punishment are at hand, I am not inclined to press my own opinion in opposition to the strongly expressed conviction of the Jail Committee, and of many of the Officers in charge of Jails in these Provinces.

83. With the Committee's fourth recommendation I quite agree, that no reduction of a prisoner's diet should be made on Sundays.

84. I can add nothing to the rules already in force in our jails, as to the cooking of the prisoner's food, its frequent inspection when dressed, and the necessity for officers in charge of jails constantly and at uncertain intervals satisfying themselves that embezzlement is not going on. My predecessor's exertions have already established gardens at every jail in the North-Western Provinces, with two exceptions, and these two are under process of construction.

From W. Walker, Esq., M. D., *Offg. Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, to the Officer in charge of the Jail at* .—*Circular No.* 119 *of* 1864, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 17*th September* 1864.

In forwarding for your information copy of a Resolution of the North-Western Provinces Government, in the "General Department,"

No. 2913, A, dated 16th September, 1864, I have to direct the following alterations to be made in the jail dietary from the 1st October:—

1*stly.*—To all prisoners *under trial* an allowance of ghee or oil in the proportion of 2 chittacks daily to every 25 prisoners will be made, —ghee to be given along with the dhal, and oil along with the vegetables.

2*ndly.*—In Central Prisons, to all laboring prisoners as well as men under trial, an allowance of ghee or oil in the proportion of 2 chittacks to every 25 prisoners will be made,—ghee to be given along with the dhal, and oil along with the vegetables.

2. I have to request the favour of your noting these additions to the present diet scale in your copy of the Jail Manual.

3. Your particular attention is drawn to the necessity for having the ghee and oil mixed with the dhal and vegetables, in the presence of a responsible official of your jail, so as to prevent peculation.

Dietary Scale in force in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces since September 1864.

	Laboring.	Non-laboring.	Under-trial.	
Atta { Wheat ¾ / 2nd quality Barley ¼. }	10 Chks.	8 Chks.	8 Chks.	Sundays and Mondays.
Ditto Bajra	12 „	8 „	8 „	Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
Ditto Juar	12 „	8 „	8 „	Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.
Ditto Mucka	12 „	8 „	8 „	
Dal	2 „	2 „	2 „	Daily, except when Vegetables are given.
Ghee	2 „	......	2 „	To every 25 men with dal.
Vegetables	4 „	4 „	4 „	Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, in lieu of dal.
Oil, Mustard	2 „	2 „	2 „	To every 25 men with vegetables.
Gram	2 „	......	......	Daily.
Firewood	6 „	6 „	8 „	Good dry fuel; twigs not to be used.
Chillies	No., 1	No., 1	No., 1	Or more daily.
Salt	Grains 100	Grains 100	Grains 100	Daily.

Office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P., *Nynee Tal, the 19th of July*, 1866.

(Signed) S. CLARK,
Inspr. Genl. of Prisons, N. W. P.

RESOLUTION.—General Department.

No. 2913A. of 1864, *dated Nynee Tal, the 16th September*, 1864.

Read again this Resolution of the Government, in the General Department, No. 2679A., dated 30th ultimo, on the subject of Jails and Jail Discipline in India.

Read also a letter No. 206, dated 31st ultimo, from the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, on the subject of the proposal of the Indian Jail Committee, with regard to the jail dietary of these Provinces which was reserved for consideration after the opinions of the Medical Officers in charge of jails had been obtained.

The Jail Committee, in Section D., page 21 of their report, observe that the existing scales of jail dietary, while sufficient in gross quantity, are, except in Bengal and in parts of Madras, deficient in variety, especially as regards animal food, and they make the following recommendations:—

1st.—That animal food be given to all laboring and under-trial prisoners.

2nd.—Animal food to include fish, flesh, milk, ghee, &c.

3rd.—Two daily meals to be given, the evening meal being the principal one.

4th.—Reduction of rations never to be allowed as a punishment.

5th.—No difference in diet to be made on account of Sunday.

6th.—Food to be properly cooked, and occasionally inspected, when dressed, by Officer in charge of Jail and Medical Officer.

7th.—No tampering with the quantity of food to be permitted.

8th.—Establishment of jail Gardens, and regular supply of fresh vegetables to be provided for.

2. The following is a brief summary of the opinions of the 31 Medical Officers in charge of Jails in these Provinces as regards the first five of these recommendations.

Nos. 1 *and* 2.—Eleven Officers think the present scale of diet sufficient; 13 would add a small quantity of ghee to the present diet scale, and 7 agree with the Committee.

No. 3.—Twelve Officers approve of two meals a day, 15 prefer the present custom, and the rest give no opinion.

No. 4.—Twelve Officers concur in thinking there should be no reduction of rations as a punishment, while 13 think that it might be allowed special cases, to be determined by the Medical Officer.

No. 5.—All concur in thinking there should be no difference of diet on account of Sunday.

3. The Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, in discussing the first recommendation of the Jail Committee, enters into an analysis of the Bengal scale of diet, which is approved by them, and compares it with the North-Western Provinces scale as regards the amount of (1st)

albuminous or flesh nourishing elements, (2nd) starchy or carbonaceous elements, and (3rd) water, contained in each.

4. He shews that, notwithstanding the allowance of two chittacks of fish or flesh four times a week in the Bengal dietary, the relative proportions of the above elements in the two scales are as follows :—

	Albuminous.	Starchy.	Water.	Total.
Bengal Scale	13·39	75·63	24·72	113
North-Western Provinces ...	16·99	77·99	18·66	113

shewing a decided superiority in nutritious elements in the North-Western Provinces diet.

5. As regards variety, it may also be stated that by the North-Western Provinces scale wheat or barley flour are given twice a week, bajra twice, joar twice, and Indian corn once a week, while vegetables of different sorts are given thrice, and dal four times a week. The Lieutenant-Governor considers there is no want of variety in this scale.

6. The Jail Committee likewise give as a reason for recommending animal food that the "loss of weight" by labouring prisoners, "when nourished only on cereals and vegetables, is remarkable." A reference to paragraph 69 of Dr. Walker's last Jail Report is sufficient to prove that this assertion does not apply to these Provinces, for it is there shewn that of 10,644 prisoners, weighed on admission and discharge, 66 per cent. either gained weight or remained stationary.

7. The Officiating Inspector General of Prisons is, however, of opinion that there is a want of the oily element in the present dietary scale, and he suggests, for long-term prisoners in Central Jails, and for under-trial prisoners, the addition of two chittacks of ghee or oil daily to each mess of 25 prisoners, the ghee to be given with dhal, the oil with vegetables. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the propriety of this recommendation, and authorizes its adoption, but for the reasons stated above, His Honor is of opinion that no other change in the dietary scale is required.

8. As regards the number of meals to be given to the prisoners, it appears that at present the prisoners get 2 chittacks of parched gram or Indian corn, to be eaten at the hour of mid-day rest, and a regular cooked meal is served out shortly after 4 P. M., His Honor observes that this arrangement is quite in accordance with the habits of the free population in these Provinces, and no change in this respect appears to be desirable.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal, that diminution of rations should not be permitted as a punishment, but he agrees with Dr. Walker in thinking that one exception should be made to this rule, *viz.*, when a prisoner has stolen food or grain. In such a case there

can be no more appropriate punishment than a reduction of rations. The recommendation that no reduction of diet should be made on Sundays has the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

10. As regards the last three recommendations of the Jail Committee, nothing can be added to the arrangements already in force in these Provinces; stringent rules are laid down in the Jail Manual as to the cooking and inspection of food and the provision of proper weights and scales, and jail gardens already exist at every jail except two, and in these they are now being made.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in continuation of the Resolution No. 2697A, dated 30th ultimo.

From E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, to* R. SIMSON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,*—(*No.* 3163, *dated Simla, the* 6*th October* 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2915A, dated the 16th ultimo, forwarding paper, relating to the jail dietary of the North-Western Provinces, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject.

From T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,*—(*No.* 650, *dated Lahore, the* 17*th May* 1866.)

In compliance with your letter No. 5586, dated 19th November 1864, and subsequent reminders, I have the honor, by direction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, the steps taken in this Province to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee held in Calcutta in the months of March and April 1864. In so doing, I follow the order in which the several subjects discussed by the Committee are dealt with in their Report.

I.—*Overcrowding.*

2. Immediately on the receipt of your despatch No. 956, dated [illegible] 1864, conveying the orders of the Government of India upon the Report of the Jail Committee, measures were taken to ascertain through the Inspector General of Prisons, the capabilities of the several

jails of the province, in accordance with the scale of cubic and lateral space prescribed in the Report, namely, 648 cubic and 54 superficial feet of space per prisoner, in lieu of the existing scale of 400 cubic feet per prisoner. On receipt of the Inspector General's Report, the question of the additional jail accommodation required was fully discussed by a Committee held in September 1864, and presided over by the late Lieutenant-Governor; and measures were at once taken for giving effect to their decision.

3. But meanwhile, when plans for additional accommodation required were near completion, the order of the Government of India in the Department Public Works, contained in Circular No. 4 of 1865, was received, whereby the minimum superficial space per prisoner was reduced from 54 to 36 feet. This reduction of superficial space necessitated an immediate suspension of all measures which had been taken to give effect to the decision of the Committee appointed by this Government, and a re-calculation of available space, and a re-consideration of the whole question of jail accommodation.

4. Revised proposals, based on new calculations, were submitted to this Government on the 13th April 1865, and it was decided by His Honor to recommend the erection of the following new jails :—

	Prisoners.
One at Umritsur (in lieu of the one existing, which is unsuitable) for ...	1,000
" Hoshyarpore for	400
" Dehra Ghazee Khan for	300
" Montgomery (in lieu of the old jail at Googaira, now abandoned) for	500
" Delhi (in lieu of the existing jail) for	1,000

* Appendix A.

Copies of the correspondence which passed on that occasion are forwarded as an Appendix* to this Report.

5. A Committee, composed of the Judicial Commissioner, Inspector General of Police, Superintending Engineer, and Inspector General of Prisons, was thereupon appointed to consider and propose plans for the new jails, after consideration of the requirements suggested by the Report of the Jail Committee, and the various recent improvements in the plans of jail and hospital buildings available. The proposals of this Committee have been taken into consideration by this Government, in the Department of Public Works; provision for the necessary expenditure for the current year has been made, and materials for the new jails are being collected in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government.

6. Meanwhile, to provide some immediate relief to the jails of the province where the pressure was greatest, a temporary jail has been kept up, with the sanction of the Government of India, on the banks of the Guggur in the Umballah District; some workshops in the lock-up at Dehra Ghazee Khan, and in the jail at Mooltan, have been converted into sleeping barracks; and tents have been pitched for the prisoners' use at the Central Jail at Lahore, and a sarai and huts have been occupied by the prisoners at the new Station of Montgomery.

II.—*Ventilation.*

7. The ventilation of the jails of this province is believed to be generally good, as it was a subject to which the late Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. C. Hathaway, devoted much attention. Indeed, as regards this province, it may be asserted that what is required is not ventilation so much as effectual means for preventing over-ventilation during the winter, especially in the northern portions of the Punjab. The necessity for controlling and regulating the ventilation according to the season by suitable appliances, such as tât curtains, jhamps, perforated cutcha brick walls, &c., has been impressed on all officers in charge of jails. The subject has been particularly looked to by the Inspector General on his annual visit to each jail, and he reports that the matter has everywhere received close attention.

III.—*Bad Conservancy.*

8. The system of dry-earth conservancy, as recommended by the Jail Committee and Sanitary Commission of Bengal, has been introduced authoritatively into all the jails, and is reported by the Inspector General to be effectively carried out; the construction of covered latrines (which is necessary for the complete carrying out of the system) is being effected gradually as funds are available; a detailed Report upon the working of this system was submitted in my No. 170, dated 22nd January 1866, to the address of the Secretary, Sanitary Commission of Bengal.

IV.—*Bad Drainage.*

9. The internal drainage of the jails of the province, with few exceptions, may be said to be satisfactory. The drainage of the lands in the immediate vicinity of jails has also received attention. At Umballah the broken ground in its vicinity has been levelled, and a new surface drain has been cut to carry off the water which formerly in the rains collected in the immediate vicinity of the jail; and similar measures have been adopted in regard to the jails of Loodianah, Jhung, and other places; but any radical improvement of the drainage of the country outside the jails is a matter involving far greater outlay than it is possible at present to incur.

V.—*Insufficiency of Clothing.*

10. Since September 1864 the following scales and system of clothing have been adopted:—

In lieu of the uniform scale for the province prescribed in the Jail Manual of this Province, page 9,—consisting of a woollen cap, a coat made of cotton cloth lined (in winter a woollen coat substituted), a waist cloth, blanket (in winter* two blankets), and a single sleeping mat,—the following scales of clothing for summer and winter respectively have been introduced:—

* *N. B.*—At the Dhurmsala and Huzara jails blanketting pyjamas allowed in winter.

For the jails at—

Dhurmsala, Peshawur, Kohat, Dehra Ismael Khan, Bunnoo, Rawul Pindee, Jhelum, and Shahpore,— a *double* blanket coat, three blankets, and woollen pyjamahs have been allowed for the winter; and prisoners at sedentary occupations are allowed to retain a blanket for use during the day.

In the jails of—

Goojrat, Jhung, Googaira, Mooltan, Lahore, Goojranwala, Ferozepore, Sealkote, Umritsur, Goordaspore, and Jullunder, a single blanket coat lined with cotton cloth, three blankets, and blanket pyjamahs, or larger waist cloths.

In the jails of—

Loodianah, Umballah, Delhi, Rohtuck, Hissar, and Sirsa the old scale is retained, except that the waist cloth is larger.

The coats, moreover, of the prisoners in all the jails are made larger than before, so as to protect more efficiently the abdomen and loins and upper parts of the thigh.

Besides the amount of clothing allowed, the quality of the texture has been greatly improved. Fires, moreover, are allowed in the wards on cold mornings when recommended by the Medical Officer. Lastly, it may be mentioned, in connection with this subject, that *untried* prisoners, and prisoners in *lock-ups*, are now supplied with blankets, if their own clothing is insufficient.

VI.—*Sleeping on the ground.*

11. Various attempts to remedy the evil of prisoners sleeping on the ground, without at the same time affording prisoners weapons of offence or means of escape, have been made. Meanwhile, as an improvement on the previously existing system, in lieu of a single piece of tât, a mattress of tât stuffed with rice-straw has been allowed every prisoner, and latterly the construction of raised earthen sleeping berths (according to the plan recommended by the Sanitary Commission of Bengal) has been commenced in several jails.

VII.—*Deficiency of personal cleanliness.*

12. The enforcement of periodical ablution of their clothes and persons by the prisoners has been strongly impressed upon officers in charge of jails; and detailed Rules have been issued by the Inspector General of Prisons on the subject; a copy of the Rules is submitted as an Appendix.*

* Appendix B.

VIII.—*Bad Water.*

13. The existing arrangements for securing a pure supply of water for prisoners being found effectual (being, in fact, what was recommended by the Jail Committee), have been retained; that is, the water for drinking purposes is filtered through charcoal and sand, and in the rains

is *boiled* before being filtered; measures have been recently taken by improved arrangements for *bathing*, to prevent all chance of the water used for ablution finding its way back into the well.

IX.—*Exaction of labor from unfit Prisoners.*

14. Orders have long been in force requiring the Medical Officers in charge of the jail to examine all prisoners on their first admission into jail, with a view of certifying as to the nature of the labor they are physically capable of performing; and the order is believed to be fairly carried out.

X.—*Insufficient Medical Inspection.*

15. Orders have long been in force requiring a *weekly Inspection* of the prisoners by the Medical Officer and officer in charge of the jail on Monday mornings; but, in addition to this, the Medical Officer is expected to visit the jail from time to time during the week, and during an unhealthy season daily. A report is made monthly to the Inspector General of Prisons of the number of visits made by the Medical Officer; and, if necessary, any laxity on the part of the Medical Officer is duly noticed.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the attention of Medical Officers to their jail duties is, in general, most praiseworthy. A Schedule,* showing the number of visits paid by Medical Officers and Officers in charge of Jails for the six months ending the 31st December 1865, is annexed, which will give, it is hoped, satisfactory evidence that the proper inspection of the prisoners by the officers in charge is not neglected.

* Appendix C.

16. To proceed to the other subjects touched upon in the Jail Committee's Report, that of juvenile delinquents and reformatories has been anxiously considered. Juvenile delinquents are now in every prison kept separate from adult prisoners; and those from the upper part of the Punjab, under sentence of imprisonment for six months and above, are sent to the Goordaspore jail,—a ward in which has been set apart for this class of prisoners. It was in contemplation to introduce the *separate sleeping system* for both juvenile and adult prisoners to a large extent in all the new jails, in order that the effects of the system might be fairly tried side by side with the existing system of massing prisoners together in large wards or barracks; but the plan did not meet with the approval of the Government of India. A proposal has also been recently made to the Supreme Government for the establishment of a reformatory at Lahore, and is still under consideration.

The Whipping Act has been carried out with much benefit in the case of juvenile delinquents, but at the same time officers have been cautioned against the indiscriminate use of this punishment.

Female Prisoners.

17. Separate accommodation for tried and untried prisoners has been provided in [illegible] jail. Civil female prisoners are so very few in number that no special accommodation has been provided for them.

A female penitentiary, under charge of a Eurasian matron, has been established at Lahore for the reception of female prisoners of terms varying with the district from which they came, but all of terms exceeding one year. There are now about 200 prisoners in the Lahore Female Penitentiary.

Dietary.

18. This subject has received great attention. In May 1864, Dr. Dallas, Inspector General of Prisons, submitted a full Report* upon the subject, a copy of which accompanies; and, in accordance with his recommendation, the following scale of dietary has been introduced from the 1st June 1864, in lieu of that existing previously :—

* Appendix D.

Old Scale.

Number of Class.	Denomination and class of Prisoners.	Daily allowances.					Twice a week in lieu of dhall.	
		Flour	Dhall.	Salt.	Pepper.	Wood.	Ghee.	Vegetable.
		Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Grains.	Grains.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.
1	Prisoners under sentence of labor	10	2	67½	36	6	½	4
2	Prisoners under examination, or non-laboring women and boys under 15 years ...	8	2	67½	36	6	gra ns. 45	4
3	Hospital diet to consist of four rates... 1st ...	10	2	67½	36	6	45	4
	2nd ...	8	2					
	3rd ...	...	2					
	4th ...	6	2					

New Scale.

	Laboring Prisoners.	Non-laboring Prisoners, boys under 16 years of age, and women.	Remarks.
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Meat is to be given three times a week, the four chittacks are to be free of bone and fat. In those jails where the people of the country live on dahi, milk, butter-milk, and *dahi in lieu of meat* may be given; vegetables, four chittacks, are to be issued three times a week with the meat; the whole with the salt and condiments to be cooked together The condiments to consist of dried garlic, turmeric, chillies, and coriander seed or dhunnia. When meat or dahi is given dhall is not to be given. Meat [illegible] as free from bone and fat as [illegible] be managed.
Atta ...	10	8	
Dhall ...	3 (4 times a week)	2	
Ghee ...	¼ (3 ditto ditto)	¼	
Salt ...	¼	¼	
Condiments	¼	¼	
Meat ...	4 (3 times a week)	3	
Dahi ...	3 (ditto ditto)	2	
Vegetable ...	4 (ditto ditto)	4	
Firewood ...	6	6	

A detailed Report of the effects of the new scale of dietary submitted by the Inspector General of Prisons will also be found as an Appendix* to this Report. (Circular Memorandum No. 18, Judicial Commissioner, 27th April 1865) There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects of the new scale of dietary in improving the general health and stamina of the prisoners.

* Appendix E.

Superintendence of Jails by Civil Surgeons.

19. In the Punjab the large Central Jail has a Medical Officer as Superintendent, the Umballah Central Jail and the jail of Umritsur are in executive charge of the Civil Surgeons of the Station, and the Female Penitentiary is under the charge of the Superintendent of the Central Jail. At the other large Stations, where there are Central or large Jails, the Medical Officer in Civil charge of the State is always a Military Officer attached to one of the Regiments in Cantonments, who has ordinarily too little leisure to take the entire charge of a jail, and is liable, moreover, to frequent removal. In the smaller jails various circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail, have prevented the adoption of the suggestion of the Committee.

Labor.

20. The suggestions of the Prison Committee, though doubtless sound and valuable, are difficult to carry out in practice so long as the amount of proceeds of prisoners' labor is looked upon as one of the tests of good jail management.

Rewards.

21. A system of appointing the better conducted prisoners to be Ward-masters or Lumberdars has long been in existence in this province, and works well; but it has been found impossible to introduce so elaborate a system of rewards as that described in the Committee's Report into any of the District Jails; but in the Central Jail, where there is a Superintendent whose entire attention is devoted to the jail, a system of *Monitors* has been introduced. These Monitors do the work of the Contingent Guard inside the jail, and are also valuable as trade instructors. They are appointed according to merit, which is estimated by marks assigned monthly to all long-termed prisoners for good conduct and diligence and proficiency in work. In addition to this, from all jails a yearly list of prisoners recommended for remission of portion of sentence (varying from one to three months), for general or special good conduct, is sent in to this Government.

Punishments.

22. The modes of punishment in use in the jails of the Punjab are, [illegible]*ning*, *close or solitary confinement* for a period not exceeding 14 days (7 [illegible] period mentioned by the Committee, is found by experience to be wholly [illegible]nate), *solitary* confinement with handcuffs, and

ditto with heavy fetters. A record of these punishments is kept, and a Return is submitted quarterly to this Government.

Education.

23. Each prisoner (unless specially exempted from age, deficiency of sight, or from his sentence being below six months) is made to attend school for one hour a day, but in no case is his doing so held to be an excuse for his not doing his task. These schools are inspected by the Officers of the Educational Department. In the Central Jail, where there are long-termed prisoners, and in one or two other jails, not a few, who were perfectly illiterate on entering, have attained a fair knowledge of reading and writing. In most jails the progress is necessarily of a limited character, and the subject is, perhaps, not attended to so much as it ought to be. The attention of officers is called from time to time to this subject; but it is difficult to carry on a system of educating prisoners with success, except where the officer in charge has full leisure and aptitude for the task.

Classification of Convicts.

24. It has been the desire for years to classify prisoners in jails according to their offences; and in every jail a classification, more or less complete, according to the capabilities of the building, is attempted, but in the majority of jails no very perfect system can be carried out. In the central and larger jails a more elaborate system is in force; but even here it is found impossible to maintain the system as strictly as could be wished from want of sufficient accommodation. The system of classification prescribed will be found in the Jail Manual, page 3.

European Prisoners.

25. Quarters have been provided for European prisoners in the jails of Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Umballah, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Loodianah, and Peshawur, and are being gradually added to every jail. It is possible that the establishment of a Chief Court, with power to try European British subjects, may render it advisable to construct a jail in the Hills for the confinement of European and Eurasian prisoners.

Statistics.

26. The Government have not moved in the matter of adopting the more elaborate statistics suggested by the Committee, as the simple Returns now prescribed are sufficient for the purpose, of this Government; and it does not therefore feel itself in a position to propose more elaborate Returns, which would involve a considerable increase in the cost of jail establishments.

27. In addition to the measures suggested by the Jail Committee for the improvement and preservation of the health of the prisoners, the following measures have been introduced into the jails of this province during the past year :—

(1.)—Every jail has been furnished with a supply of McDougall's powder, to be used as a disinfectant and deodorizing agent when necessary.

(2.)—Boilers are being erected for thoroughly boiling and cleaning the clothes of the prisoners.

(3.)—With a view of preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into jails, as far as possible, a system of quarantine has been established, and separate wards assigned for the reception of newly arrived prisoners, who are kept for a period of 15 days under close medical inspection before being allowed to mingle with the general body of prisoners.

(4.)—Strict Rules have been issued relating to the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another, with a view of preventing the conveyance of disease from jail to jail. A copy of these Rules is annexed.*

* Appendix F.

Lastly, a Code of Rules, based on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commission of Bengal, has been issued, in English and Vernacular, for the guidance of officers in charge of jails on the appearance or approach of an epidemic.

From the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 1011, *dated the* 11*th May*, 1864.

I have the honor to address you on the subject of the dietary in use in the jails of the Punjab.

2. I have heretofore refrained from touching on this point, out of respect to the very strongly and frequently expressed opinion of my predecessor: but I have been convinced in my own mind that much of the mortality in our jails has been caused by the insufficiency of the food—insufficiency not as regards quantity perhaps, but decidedly as regards quality.

3. In looking at the dietary now used, you will at once be struck with the fact that, except one ounce (or a very little over) of ghee given twice a week, the prisoner receives no animal food whatsoever. The diet scale was based on the most erroneous and extraordinary idea that the Hindoo was entirely a vegetable feeder. I cannot understand how this notion ever originated; as a race, the Hindoos are not vegetable feeders; there is no race on the face of the globe that is, as far as I know; but even, for the sake of argument, admitting that the natives of Hindoostan are entirely vegetable feeders, the natives of the Punjab, who constitute our prison population, unquestionably are not.

4. Our prisoners may, as regards their feeding, be divided into three classes, all taking animal food in some way:—The Puthan or Hillman who eats meat, not careful whether it be the well-fed doomba, or [illegible]-out camel or horse; the Bar man who satisfies his hunger and quenches [illegible] in the same draught of milk from the nearest of

his herd; and the Sikh who revels in ghee and curds, with an occasional meal of mutton on some festival or holiday.

5. Another cause of error has been the belief that, because the vegetable kingdom has been shown by the Chemist to be competent to supply the same elements as the animal, therefore a diet could from it alone be constituted. But the matter is not one of mere abstract chemical science. The science of physiology must be brought to bear on it, and in this our knowledge, on many points, is so limited that we must experimentalize before we can decide; in fact, we must accept the results of experience, although perhaps unable to account for or explain them; and, I take it, experience has very fully shown that we do not feed our prisoners correctly.

6. It is not an uncommon thing to hear it said that if criminals are fed well, an injustice to the poor but honest man is perpetrated, and an inducement to commit crime is held out; wherefore it has been considered right, in fixing a dietary for prisoners, to give that which shall not in any way compensate the criminal for the other discomforts attendant on his position; but those who have thought deeply on the matter, and are competent to form an opinion, have laid it down as a fundamental rule, that, whilst food for prisoners shall be reduced to a minimun, it shall be the *minimum consistent with health.* If, on the one hand, you give more than this, you do commit a wrong against society at large, by holding out a premium to crime; but if, on the other, you give less, you do a very serious wrong to the criminal, whom you have no right to send out from prison less competent to work for his bread than he was when he came in.

7. That the dietary which is now in force is not consistent with health is, I think, evident to every one who has had much to do with prisoners. It is not because a man appears fat and sleek that he is to be put down as being in robust health; on the contrary, the development of fat may be, and very often is, quite consistent with very serious disease. If we look at the diseases which are most prevalent in our jails, we shall find that they are such as owe their origin, or the peculiar intractability of their form, to a condition of the body produced by improper food. Scurvy in all its various forms, dysentery, diarrhœa, and ulcers of the most incurable description, are but a few of the most patent results; but where the physician most clearly perceives the evil, is in the utter inability of prisoners to withstand disease, when once it lays hold on them. There is a debility present which is not the legitimate debility of the disease that the patient may then happen to be suffering from. The whole tendency of disease in our jails is to assume a low asthenic character.

8. I have not yet obtained the Reports of the various Medical Officers in charge of the Jails of Lahore, Goojranwalla, and Mooltan; it may therefore appear premature in me to give an opinion on the causes which led to the late severe sickness and mortality in those jails, but I saw a good deal of what occurred in the Central Jail [illegible]ter. In the height of the epidemic the Superinte[illegible] the Jail had

more work than he could do, and there was no one to assist him; I then considered it my duty to give him help, and I took executive charge of the camp of 500 men which was formed. This, besides my daily visit to the jail, gave me opportunities of forming an opinion. My belief is that we shall find this fever to have been that which is recognized in England as relapsing or famine fever, caused by bad feeding and crowding, and aggravated materially by the intense cold which prevailed during the winter. When the disease appeared the most liberal diet was given, but it was then too late,—the mischief done by improper food could not be eradicated until it had run its course.

9. I have lately sought the opinions of several Medical Officers on the subject of the food given to prisoners; some considered it good, others decidedly not. But there is one point on which all agree, and it is this,—the moment sickness looms in the distance, the first thing done to get the house in order to withstand it is to increase the diet. Now, I take it, this is a very strong, though tacit, admission of its incorrectness.

10. I do not propose to enter into any lengthy discussion on the subject of dietaries, or to point out why certain ingredients are necessary, the proportions in which necessary, their results when taken into the human economy, or the process by which these results are brought about. However interesting such a discussion would be, it is not necessary. I believe both His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and yourself to be quite aware that there is someting radically wrong in our prison diet-roll; and I now submit, appended to this letter, with some few explanatory remarks, a scale such as I consider would be likely to answer, and I solicit the sanction of Government to its introduction into all jails of the Punjab for one year, experimentally, from the 1st of July next.

11. The scale, which I herewith forward, differs from the one already in force in the following points :—Excluding condiments, of which I will hereafter take notice, I have increased the amount of dhall from two to three chittacks, but I give it four times instead of five times a week. I give ghee three times instead of twice a week, but I have reduced the quantity from ½ to ¼ chittack, and I give four chittacks of meat three times a week. In the jails situated in that part of the country where the people live on milk, dhaie, butter-milk, &c., (e. g., Mooltan, Jhung, Googaira, Goojranwalla,) I have, instead of meat, given three chittacks of dhaie three times a week; this is for laboring prisoners. As regards non-laboring prisoners, I have given ghee three times instead of twice a week, reducing the quantity from ½ to ¼ chittack each time, and three chittacks of meat three times a week. The dhall remains the same in quantity, but it is given four times instead of five times a week. Vegetables are to be given three times a week with the meat, instead of twice as heretofore. I have very much increased the quantity of salt; this I believe to be absolutely necessary; and I have also added turmeric, dried garlic, and coriander seed (or dhunnia), as condiments for daily use, to the chillies which now are allowed.

12. If the amount per week be calculated, it will be found that the laboring prisoner only gains two chittacks of dhall, 12 chittacks of

meat (exclusive of salt and condiments), and loses ¼ chittack of ghee; the non-laboring gains nine chittacks of meat, and loses ¼ chittack of ghee, exclusive of salt and condiments. But the great gain I consider to be the introduction of meat, and the change in the daily food. Vegetables are also issued more frequently, viz., three times instead of twice a week, and not in the place of any article, but in addition to all.

13. I do not think this amount of food can be considered excessive. I believe it possible that experience may even prove it to be still too low, but it will be a decided improvement on what is now given. I have made it as low as I possibly could; but I am convinced, from practical observation, that, argue as we may, the very fact of imprisonment necessitates a greater amount of food for an individual than he requires when free.

14. I have increased the dhall for laboring prisoners slightly; this has been done to bring the essential elements of the food into somewhat more correct proportion. The meat should be as free from fat as can be obtained, and should, with the vegetables, ghee, and condiments, be made up into a kind of curry.

15. I have now to point out that this change in the dietary will produce an increase in the cost of the prisoners. Calculating on the same number of prisoners being in jail as there were last year, I think the increase will amount to upwards of Rupees 61,000. But I cannot help this. I should be deceiving the Government if I were to say the health of the convicts could be maintained at a proper standard without some radical change being made in the mode of feeding them; and I should fail in my duty if I hesitated to advise the incurrence of the expenditure necessary to secure this change. I can only pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent any unnecessary expenditure in other items, although I believe the rigid scrutiny exercised by my predecessor has reduced all expenditure to a minimum. There is besides the decrease in extra diet, which it is anticipated will take place, to be taken into consideration.

16. I append a Statement showing what I calculate the extra cost at.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that I propose the prisoners should have two meals a day instead of one.

DIET SCALE.

Class of Prisoners.	Atta.	Dhall.	Ghee.	Salt.	Condiment.	Meat.	Dhaie.	Vegetables.	Firewood.	Remarks.
	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Meat is to be given three times a week, the four chittacks are to be free of bone and fat. In those jails where the people of the country live on dhaie, milk, buttermilk, &c., dhaie *in lieu of meat* may be given; but both dhaie and meat are not to be given. Vegetables, four chittacks, are to be issued three times a week with the meat, the whole with the salt and condiments to be cooked together. The condiments to consist of dried garlic, turmeric, chillies, and coriander seed, or dhunnia. When meat or dhaie is given, dhall is not to be given. Meat to be as free from bone and fat as can possibly be managed.
Laboring...	10	3 3 times a week	$\frac{1}{4}$ 3 times a week.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 times a week.	3 3 times a week.	4 3 times a week	6	
Non-laboring prisoners, boys under 16 years of age, and women.	8	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	4	6	

		Total in Chittacks.
Without meat or dhaie...	... ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$
With meat	... ...	$14\frac{3}{4}$
With dhaie	... ...	$13\frac{3}{4}$

For laboring prisoners, exclusive of vegetables.

Detailed Statement of Dieting Prisoners in the Punjab Jails for one year at new proposed scale.

Quantity allowed to each Prisoner.		Number of Prisoners.	Articles purchased.	Quantity supplied.	Rate per Rupee.	Total Expenditure.
Chittacks.				Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
10	Daily to each prisoner at work ..	3,471,150	Wheat, 2nd quality ..	54,236 28 12	0 33 8	64,760 4 2
3	Four times a week ...	1,983,514	Dhall ...	9,297 24 14	0 23 3	16,039 3 2
4	Three times a week ..	1,487,636	Meat, free of bone and fat ...	9,297 29 0	0 7 0	53,129 13 9
2	Daily to prisoners at hard labor..	1,011,729	Parched gram ...	3,161 26 2	0 25 12	4,912 4 9
8	Ditto to ditto not working, boys and females ...	147,825	Wheat, 2nd quality ..	1,847 32 8	0 33 8	2,206 5 6
2	Four times a week ..	84,471	Dhall ..	263 38 14	0 23 3	455 5 11
3	Three times a week ..	63,354	Meat, free of bone and fat ...	296 38 14	0 7 0	1,696 15 9
¼	Three times a week, to both classes of prisoners ...	1,550,990	Ghee ...	605 34 3½	0 2 4	10,770 12 2
¼	Daily to all prisoners ...	3,618,975	Salt ...	1,413 26 7¾	0 20 9¾	2,743 11 7
¼	Ditto ...	3,618,975	Condiments, (one Rupee for 448 prisoners) ...	..	...	8,078 1 1
6	Ditto ...	3,618,975	Fire wood ...	33,927 35 10	4 20 5	7,526 7 5
4	Three times a week ..	1,550,990	Vegetables (to be supplied from jail garden ...	...	...	...
					Total ...	1,72,319 5 3
					DEDUCT—Cost of Present Scale ...	1,10,835 10 9
					Excess as proposed over Present Scale ...	61,483 10 6

N.B.—The number of prisoners to be fed has been taken to be the same number as was fed last year, the cost is at the average rate of the various articles throughout the Province for the last month.

From the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—No. 153-844, *dated the* 30*th May* 1864.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter No. 1011, dated 11th instant, from the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, regarding the dietary of our jails.

2. Dr. Dallas points out that, with the exception of very little more than one oz. of ghee twice a week, our prisoners received nothing whatever in the shape of animal food.

3. He points out that the Natives of the Punjab and its Dependencies, whether Puthans or hill-men, or denizens of the Bar tracts, or Sikhs of the more cultivated and settled parts of the country, all use animal food in some shape or other in their homes.

4. He declares that the dietary which is now in use in our jails is not consistent with health, and he attributes the diseases which are most prevalent among out-prisoners to a condition of the body produced by improper food.

5. As to the late severe sickness, attended with great mortality, which has visited the Lahore, Goojranwalla, and Mooltan jails (the same disease has not yet quite disappeared from the Rawul Pindee jail, and is at this time very bad in the Delhi jail), Dr. Dallas pronounces it to be what is known in England as relapsing or famine fever, caused by bad feeding and crowding, and aggravated materially by the intense cold which prevailed during the winter.

6. He therefore submits a new dietary, and solicits sanction to introduce it into all the jails of the Punjab for one year.

7. I can only say that I feel convinced of the wisdom and propriety of the measure as regards prisoners sentenced to labor and those under trial, and beg to recommend it, to that extent, for the sanction of Government.

8. Dr. Dallas's proposition corresponds with that which has been submitted to the Government of India by the Jail Committee which recently assembled in Calcutta, except that the Committee did not think that prisoners without labor required animal food.

9. The apparent increased cost to the State will be Rupees 61,453 per annum; but I am of opinion that, under this more liberal dietary, it will not be necessary to give parched gram to the prisoners, though I would not for the present order its discontinuance. The saving in hospital diet and in medicines, and the gain in labor of prisoners, will no doubt be great.

From the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab,—No. 324, *dated the* 4*th June* 1864.

Reply to his No. 153, dated 30th ultimo, states that the question of the insufficiency of dietary of jails being universally admitted, the [illegible]Governor sanctions the proposals made, and desires that the new diet scale may [illegible] brought into operation at once.

2. Requests that a Report may be furnished from each Jail, at the expiry of three months, showing the effects of the new system; and directs that this correspondence be printed and circulated to all Civil Officers, all Medical Officers in charge of Jails, and to the several Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals in the Punjab,—three copies being sent to this Office at the same time for record.

From T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 1062, *dated Murree, the* 18*th August* 1866.

In reply to your letter No. 2050, dated 21st June, I have the honor to intimate that the increase of charge per prisoner caused by the new scale of diet mentioned in paragraph 18 of my letter No. 650, dated 17th May, is estimated by the Inspector General of Prisons, in his Annual Report for the year 1865, at Rupees 6-3-3 per annum per prisoner, that is, a little more than eight annas per mensem.

2. I take this opportunity of intimating, with reference to paragraph 20 of my letter above quoted, that measures are now being taken for the introduction into the jails of this Province of a system of "hard, medium, and light labor," as recommended by the India Jail Committee.

From Major J. REID, *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 2750, *dated Lucknow, the* 31*st October* 1864.

In reply to your letter No. 957, dated Simla, the 23rd June last, forwarding Report of the Indian Jail Committee, I am desired to state that the number of prisoners in the Oude jails on the 17th instant was 5,694. It has not varied much for some months past; so that making allowances for the tendency to increase on the one hand, and the counteracting effects of the Whipping Bill on the other, the Chief Commissioner thinks he will make a liberal estimate of the permanent prison population if he puts it at 6,000 souls.

2. But the existing jails, assuming that an average of 4 per cent. of the prisoners will be always in hospital, will not afford room more than for 2,864 prisoners, on the scale of 54 superficial feet, *i. e.*, 9 × 6 to each man; and additional accommodation must be provided for 3,000 prisoners.

3. The Chief Commissioner had, in letter No. 2467, dated 8th instant, asked for model plans of new jails; but, in the meantime, in order to give the Government of India an early idea of the requirements of the province, he has asked the Chief Engineer to draw up a rough estimate of the cost of construction of one Central and three District

Jails on the radiating plan, which has been adopted in Oude and most parts of India.

After deducting one-third for value of prison labor, it amounts to—

	Rupees.
1 Central Jail, to hold 1,000 prisoners	1,42,990
4 District Jails to hold 500 each, at Rupees 71,495 each ...	2,85,980
Total Rs. ...	4,28,970

4. But the Chief Commissioner understands that the Rule requiring 54 superficial feet of space for each prisoner has been relaxed in the North-Western Provinces, on the condition that the minimum cubic space prescribed by the Jail Commission is allowed; and if this modification of the Rule is extended to Oude, much expenditure will be saved.

5. The dimensions of the barracks in the three new radiating jails in Oude are 150 × 20 × 16 in height, so that if each prisoner were allowed 54 superficial feet of space, he would enjoy 1,028 cubic feet of air. By reducing the superficial feet to 40, each prisoner would enjoy 880 cubic feet of air, or 232 more than the minimum fixed by the Jail Commission. Dr. Cannon urges that the Government of India should be solicited to sanction the relaxation of the principle laid down by the Commission, and the Chief Commissioner strongly supports his recommendation, though he negatived it at first on the supposition that the orders of the Government of India were absolute, and would permit no deviation from the prescribed standard.

6. The Central and two Divisonal Jails, which may be considered Central Jails, will then be able to contain 3,144 prisoners, or the great majority of those whose term of sentence exceeds one year, for their number at present is about 4,000, and there will be no occasion to build another Central Jail. The total number of prisoners requiring accommodation will be diminished to 217·9 on the estimate of the prison population at 6,000, but it is at present 300 less, and three additional District Jails, to hold 1,700 prisoners, will meet immediate requirements.

7. Doctor Cannon dwells on the necessity that exists under any circumstances for a District Jail at Lucknow:—"At present," he says, "the Central Jail receives all the short-term prisoners, not only of this District, but of the Districts of Oonao and Durriabad, when term of sentence exceeds one month,—the regular jails of these Districts having been suppressed." He observes that "half the deterrent and punitive effects of a Central Jail are done away with by having a constant ingress and egress of short-term prisoners, who must, more or less, facilitate the opportunities of the inmates of the prison to carry on correspondence with the outer world." He would confine admissions to the Central Jail to such as are sentenced to more than one or two years' imprisonment. This is in conformity with the recommendation of the Jail Commission.

8. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in these views, and

therefore recommends that sanction be given to build a District Jail to hold 700 prisoners at Lucknow, on a site close to the Central Jail, in the immediate vicinity of which the residence of the Inspector of Prisons has been fixed.

9. The Chief Commissioner also proposes another District Jail, to contain 500 prisoners, at Gonda, where the abandoned barracks of the European Regiment will afford great facilities for executing the work at comparatively slight cost. On the adaptability of the materials of the barracks for a jail, the Chief Commissioner has remarked in a Memorandum on the general question of their conversion into Civil buildings, submitted in the Public Works Department with letter No. dated

10. Either Roy Bareilly or Pertabghur may be chosen for the site of the third District Jail, and if Roy Bareilly is abandoned as a Military Cantonment, the barracks or the materials will become available for the construction of a jail.

11. The Chief Commissioner solicits sanction to the commencement of the two former as soon as plans and estimates are furnished. The want of the third is not so pressing; for, although the contents of the wards and barracks in the existing jails only allow an average of from 26 to 30 superficial feet to each prisoner, it must not be supposed that they are restricted to this limited extent of accommodation. The short-term prisoners have been placed at night in the work-sheds and other temporary accommodation; and the Chief Commissioner has recently ordered the construction of additional sheds, between the outer and inner walls, capable of containing 800 prisoners, on the allowance of 54 superficial feet per man, in the Lucknow and Fyzabad jails, at a cost not exceeding Rupees 5,000, for prison labor will be employed for every part of the work, except the purchase of poles (bullees) and bamboos. Similar provision will be made at the Seetapore jail, if required, for 200 prisoners, at a cost of less than Rupees 1,000.

12. Then the Chief Commissioner proposes that the prisoners who will be sent from other Districts to build the Gonda jail, shall be lodged in three of the abandoned barracks of the European Regiment.

13. The Chief Commissioner therefore is of opinion that two District Jails, one holding 500, the other 700 prisoners each, will meet pressing requirements. He would prefer to make the Lucknow District Jail to contain 700 prisoners, as it will receive short-term prisoners from three Districts, the regular jails of Durriabad and Oonao having been abolished, if no objection, on principle, is entertained to a District Jail of this size. Provision for 1,200 prisoners would thus be afforded by the two jails.

14. In letter No. 2467, dated 8th instant, the Chief Commissioner asked for plans of jails, thinking it probable that the Supreme Government would resolve on a uniform plan; but to avoid delay, in the event of the Government not being prepared to furnish plans, the Chief Commissioner will at once direct the Chief Engin[illegible] regular plans and estimates on the radiating model, which seems

generally approved. The Chief Commissioner will also take care that prison labor is employed to the largest possible extent.

15. In conclusion, I am desired to observe, with reference to the suggestion of the Committee, that 20 feet lateral ventilation should be allowed to each prisoner. Doctor Cannon thinks the existing lateral and roof ventilation quite sufficient, and deprecates more. *Vide* paragraphs 25, 26, and 27 of his Report attached. The lateral ventilation in the new jail is only 6 feet per man. The Chief Commissioner thinks it might be increased to 10; but 20 he agrees with Doctor Cannon in thinking excessive, and likely to prove injurious to the health of the prisoners.

16. Extracts, paragraphs 1 to 13 and 16 to 21 of Doctor Cannon's Report, are also herewith submitted.

17. Copy of a letter to the Chief Engineer, together with a rough estimated prepared by that officer, is enclosed.

Extracts, paragraphs 1 *to* 13 *and* 16 *to* 21, *from a letter from the Inspector of Prisons, Oude, to the Judicial Commissioner of Oude,—No.* 677, *dated the* 22*nd July* 1864.

Para. 1.—WITH reference to your docket No. 274, dated 14th instant, enclosing letter No. 1587, dated 7th idem, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, together with the Indian Jail Committee's Report and correspondence noted in margin, requesting me to submit a full Report on all the points therein mooted, I have the honor to state that I shall commence my reply by pointing out how far the recommendations of the Committee are already complied with in the Oude jails under my supervision, and to what extent the peculiarities of the inhabitants, and the means at my disposal, will admit of my adopting all the measures proposed in the Committee's Report, and will conclude with any remarks or suggestions I may consider it necessary to make under each heading,—such as jail accommodation, conservancy, &c., following precisely the same programme adopted by the Calcutta Committee in their Report.

No. 937, dated 23rd June 1864, from Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

2. The 12 jails in Oude, together with their Hawaluts, are calculated to accommodate about 6,000 prisoners, which was supposed would be about the maximum criminal population of the province.

3. This calculation was made, giving from 500 to 600 cubic feet, and from 26·6 to 36 superficial feet of space, to each individual.

[illegible] The last Returns, dated 18th instant, show the jail population of Oude [illegible] date 5,828.

Lucknow Central Jail	...	2,573
Fyzabad	...	1,249
Seetapore	...	1,249
Sultanpore	...	437
Roy Bareilly	...	149
Pertabghur	...	90
Gondah	...	90
Baraitch	...	90
Hurdui	...	90
Luckimpore	...	90
Durriabad	...	50
Oonao	...	100
Total	...	6,257

5. The new Lucknow Central Jail and two Divisional Jails of Fyzabad and Seetapore are just completed; and the Memorandum in margin shows the number each jail in the Province (including Hawaluts) is capable of containing, giving 500 cubic and from 26·6 to 30 superficial feet to each individual, which varies accordin to height of the building.

6. The Indian Jail Committee have recommended, and His Excellency the Governor General has laid down in his Secretary's letter No. 951, dated 22nd June last, that—" The invariable minimum of accommodation to be provided for each individual prisoner must, for the future, be 54 superficial feet."

7. It therefore stands to reason that if the present available accommodation can only afford shelter for 6,257 prisoners, giving from 26·6 to 30 superficial feet to each man, very nearly double the amount of space is required, or say additional accommodation for at least 2,500 prisoners.

8. As mentioned by me in a previous correspondence, it must not be supposed that the Oude prisoners (especially the sick) have been limited in accommodation; for, as most of the large jails were in progress of being completed during the past year, the prisoners have been distributed in work-sheds, temporary huts, and old villages on or near the jail sites, and have, for the most part, enjoyed ample space.

Suggestions.

9. Very much inconvenience has been felt by the Lucknow Central Jail having to accommodate all the short-term prisoners of the Lucknow District. In fact, the Lucknow Central Jail is not only the Central Jail of the Province of Oude, but also the District Jail of Lucknow, Durriabad, and Oonao, since the two latter jails have been abolished.

10. A Central Jail should, in my opinion, be inhabited by long-term prisoners only, such as are sentenced to more than one or two years, as the local Government may direct.

11. Half the deterrent and punitive effects of a Central Jail are done away with by having a constant ingress and egress of short-term prisoners, who must, more or less, facilitate the opportunities of the inmates of the prison to carry on correspondence with the outer world; and however vigilant the establishment may be, their presence must tend, more or less, to disorganize any strict system of discipline that may be attempted,—to say nothing of the daily amount of English and Vernacular correspondence these constant admissions and releases entail with the several District Courts.

12. To be sentenced to imprisonment in a Central Jail would be considered the next step to transportation, especially if the jail is in

another District; and I know that prisoners in the Punjab used to look upon the punishment in this light.

13. There is another point which I strongly urge,—that the Indian Jail Committee, who have given the subject so much attention, should be requested to furnish plans and specifications of the kind of buildings suitable for jails of different classes, to meet their own particular views.

14. His Excellency the Governor General has, on the Report of the Committee, so positively directed that 54 feet of superficial space shall be the minimum allowed to each prisoner, that I feel a delicacy in pointing out the enormous amount of cubic space that must necessarily be wasted in the sleeping wards of the splendid new barracks at the Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seetapore jails, by carrying out to the letter the orders of Government.

15. I trust, however, I may be excused offering some remarks, as I consider I should not be doing my duty were I not, with all due deference to the Committee, to record my experience in such matters.

16. Each of the sleeping barracks in these three jails is 150 × 20 × 16 in height, exclusive of the gables, which gives 30 superficial and 570 cubic feet each to 100 men; and considering the perfect nature of the door and roof ventilation, these barracks do not feel close, or appear crowded, with this number.

17. On giving each prisoner 54 superficial feet of space in these wards, he consequently enjoys 1,028 cubic feet of air; and each barrack will, under these circumstances, contain only 55·5 instead of 100 prisoners.

18. If I may be permitted to offer a suggestion, I should say that, as these barracks were originally constructed without reference to 54 superficial feet of space being the minimum allowance, the Government might be solicited to permit (at least for the present) 4 feet wall space by 10 deep to each prisoner, which gives every man 40* feet superficial space, and 880 cubic feet of air, and admits of 75 prisoners to each barrack.

Extract, paragraphs 25, 26, *and* 27, *from the Inspector of Prisons, Oude, to the Judicial Commissioner of Oude,—No.* 677, *dated the* 22*nd July* 1864.

Para. 25.—I consider the lateral and roof ventilation in the newly constructed Oude jails perfectly sufficient for every purpose, and much has been done to render the other jail buildings as airy as possible.

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* It is represented by the Committee "that prisoners require more space to ensure health than the free population, as the former are under restraint, and we know nothing of the surrounding circumstances under which the latter are housed or sleep." But it must be remembered that it is only at night prisoners are subjected to a circumscribed superficial [illegible] I very much doubt whether soldiers on board a troop-ship, or the sailors of Her Majesty's [illegible] even in a tropical climate, [illegible] enjoy nearly as much space in their sleeping berths between-decks [illegible] generally allotted to the prison population of India.

It must be borne in mind that nearly as many ailments are caused by excessive, as from deficient ventilation. The Natives of India are particularly susceptible of cold, and cannot endure strong currents of air, especially in the winter season, without suffering in a very marked manner from a formidable type of diseases—such as bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, congestion of the liver, and even continued fever.

27. Ventilation through gratings in the floor, to wards built on arches, is quite unadapted for these Provinces.

JUDICIAL—NOV. 29, 1864.

No. 57. *From the Hon'ble* R. N. CUST, *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to* C. J. WINGFIELD, ESQ., C. B., *Chief Commissioner of Oude,—No.* 5924, *dated the 29th November* 1864.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 2750, dated the 31st October, and in reply to inform you that the Governor General in Council sanctions the proposals made therein for the construction of three new District Jails, *viz.*, two immediately at Lucknow and Gonda, and the third hereafter at Roy Bareilly or Pertabghur. It is requested that you will at once submit plans and estimates to the Public Works Department.

2. With regard to the proposed minimum allowance of space, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council will not insist on a provision of more than 40 feet of superficial space for each prisoner, as contemplated by you, so long as the total allowance of *cubic* feet is not below that prescribed as a minimum by the Jail Committee, *viz.*, 648 feet.

3. I am to suggest that by mixing with the prisoners a certain number of skilled workmen, who should be paid adequately, and by proper and effective supervision, a great deal more work than has hitherto been obtained might be got out of the prisoners employed on building operations.

From Major J. REID, *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No.* 2104, *dated Lucknow, the 7th July* 1865.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 5587, dated 19th November 1864, I have the honour, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to submit the following Report showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee.

2. In describing the steps taken to give effect to the suggestions of the Committee for the removal or mitigation of the causes of disease, it is necessary to advert briefly to existing arrangements and

the extent to which the recommendations of the Committee had always been in force. The Committee begin by considering the health of the prisoners in Indian jails as affected by—

I., Overcrowding.—The Normal prison population of Oude was estimated at 6,000, and the present jails are calculated to accommodate this number, allowing 500 cubic feet, and from 26.6 to 30 superficial feet to each individual, according to the height of the building. The Jail Committee originally proposed to give each prisoner 648 cubic feet and 54 square feet; but this allowance was subsequently reduced to 36. At the rate of 36 square and 648 cubic feet for each prisoner, the present accommodation is sufficient for 4,747 individuals. The number of prisoners on the 30th April 1865 was 5,628; and though it fluctuates a little, it has never exceeded 5,828. It was therefore assumed that additional accommodation is required for at least 1,200 convicts; and to meet the demand, the Chief Commissioner proposed the immediate construction of two District Jails, one at Lucknow, and the other at Gonda; the former to hold 700, and the latter 500 prisoners. At Gonda, the materials of the abandoned Barracks for European Troops will be utilized, and the jail will be built at comparatively slight cost. The Chief Commissioner also proposed eventually, if found necessary, to construct a third District Jail, to hold 500 prisoners, at Roy Bareilly, as it is to be abandoned as a Military Cantonment, and the Barracks or their materials will then become available for the jail. The sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to these proposals was communicated in your letter No. 5924, dated 29th November 1864.

The Gonda jail has been commenced; there was some delay in choosing a site at Lucknow, but a selection has now been made, and this jail too will now be proceeded with at once. The wards will be constructed so as to hold only 32 men. Prison labor will be employed to the greatest possible extent in building both these jails. (Copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders laying down rules for the employment of the prisoners in the construction of the jails is appended.) In the meantime, short-term prisoners are placed in the workshops at night, and temporary sheds between the outer and inner walls have been erected. At Fyzabad and Lucknow jails capable of containing 1,000 prisoners, and the prisoners, about 400, sent from other districts to build the Gonda jail, have been lodged in three of the abandoned Barracks at the Station, so that there is now accommodation more than sufficient to admit of each individual's getting the prescribed allowance of 36 square and 648 cubic feet.

II., Bad Ventilation.—The ventilation in the Barracks of the larger jails is 6 feet per man, and in the work-shops 9 feet; the former having 22 doors 7 by 4, and two roof ventilators 10 by 4; and the latter having free openings to the air, amounting in the aggregate to 963 by 9. Dr. Cannon, late Inspector of Prisons, considers this sufficient for every purpose, and adds that much has been done to make the smaller jails as airy as possible. In Dr. Cannon's opinion

nearly as many ailments are produced by excessive as by deficient ventilation. The Natives of India are particularly susceptible of cold, and cannot endure strong currents of air, particularly in the winter season, without suffering in a very marked manner from a formidable type of diseases, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, congestion of the liver, and even continued fever. Dr. Corbyn, the present Inspector of Prisons, fully concurs in this opinion, and adds that the iron gratings which surround the wards of the larger jails on all sides, and which are so essential for ventilation in the hot weather, have to be closed with canvas curtains during the cold season, the roof ventilation only being left open. Dr. Corbyn thinks the air of the Hospitals should be heated by fires in winter.

The Chief Commissioner concurs with both these Officers in thinking 20 feet lateral ventilation an excessive allowance, and, in the plans of the new jails about to be constructed, has proposed 12 only. He also agrees with them that jails built upon arches are not required in Oude, and the cost of their construction would be great.

III., Conservancy.—The Punjab plan of sprinkling dry sand under the pans in the latrines and night privies was previously in force in Oude; the earth-sewage system has been introduced into all the jails, and appears to work well; but the difficulty of carrying it on with uncovered latrines throughout the rainy season has not yet been solved.

IV., Bad drainage.—The subject of drainage has always received Dr. Cannon's particular attention. No drains whatever are permitted in any of the Oude jails for sewage purposes; the dry-earth system has been thoroughly introduced; but even previous to its introduction drains were never used for such a purpose; the ordure has always been carried out in banghies and deposited in pits. The levels of the new jails have been carefully taken, and the ground made to slope off all round from the centre towers to the outer walls, and the rain-water is carried off and received in shallow saucer drains which are found to answer admirably. The present arrangements appear to be efficient, and in accordance with the views of the Jail Committee.

V., Insufficiency of clothing.—The raw material is purchased, and, except in cases of emergency, the clothing, both summer and winter, is made up in the jails; the material purchased is always of good quality. All requisitions of Medical Officers for extra clothing are at once attended to.

VI., Sleeping on the ground.—The Chief Commissioner shares in the objections generally entertained to the introduction of charpoys or mattresses; and he is inclined to think that if the ground is clean and dry, no harm can come to the prisoners from sleeping on it. The present Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Corbyn, however, is of opinion that it is of great importance that the prisoners should not be allowed to sleep on the ground itself, and he proposes to construct hammocks of strong canvas, slinging them by hooks to the wall on one [illegible], and by hooks attached to posts fixed in the ground [illegible] other. The

hammocks to be removed and aired daily. The Judicial Commissioner has sanctioned the experiment in one of the wards of the Lucknow Central Prison.

VII., Deficiency of personal cleanliness.—The Oude prisoners, as a rule, are very cleanly in their persons; the Hindoos bathe once, and often twice a day; the Mussulmans for the most part follow their example. Large gangs are marched down to the tanks to bathe every Sunday, and earthen vessels filled with warm water are placed at the disposal of the sick in Hospital for the purposes of ablution.

VIII., Bad water.—If the drinking water were boiled during the rains, as proposed by a Member of the Committee, the cry would immediately be raised that we wanted to destroy the caste of the prisoners. Ths Chief Commissioner has approved of a recommendation of Dr. Cannon's, that all wells should be cleaned out and repaired after the rains, and has directed that this measure should be adopted.

IX., Exaction of labor from unfit persons.—All prisoners are examined by the Medical Officer on their admission to the jail, and work is allotted according to their physical capacities and length of sentence; infirm prisoners are put to light work, such as cleaning cotton, spinning, &c. The Medical Officer's recommendation is never questioned or interfered with in such cases.

X., Insufficient Medical inspection.—Strict injunctions had been issued by the late Inspector of Prisons concerning the daily inspection of prisoners and the treatment of sick in Hospital by Medical Officers, and he has recorded his opinion, in which the Chief Commissioner concurs, that they have shown themselves fully alive to their personal responsibility for the adequate performance of these duties.

Juvenile offenders.—A jail reformatory for juvenile offenders has been established in a separate set of Barracks outside the Lucknow Central Prison Proper, and offenders are sent in to it from all districts.

There are no separate dormitories: with a proper system of discipline and superintendence, they are not absolutely necessary, and the expense of making them would be great. The conduct of these boys was very unsatisfactory at first, but latterly they have much improved, and are now very tractable and willing to learn. They are taught different trades, and also receive instructions in reading and writing.

3. *Female Prisoners.*—In constructing the new jails, and making additions to the old ones, the late Inspector of Prisons invariably placed the female wards outside the jail proper; the women have a separate Hospital, and have no communication whatever with the male prisoners. There are 356 female prisoners; a considerable portion of them are sent from the different districts to the Lucknow Central Prison, which now contains 222. A European matron is in charge of these women; separate accommodation is provided at Lucknow for female prisoners committed for heinous crimes.

The present Inspector of Prisons is desirous of having a female penitentiary, on the same plan as that at Lahore, but the numbers of

those sentenced for long terms are hardly considerable enough to fill a separate prison, and there are obvious objections to removing short-term prisoners to such an institution from their own districts.

4. *Dietary.*—Both the former and present Inspectors are of opinion that the dietary in the Oude jails has always proved sufficient in quantity, and, as regards quality, peculiarly adapted to the people of the province.

Dr. Cannon admits the expediency of giving animal food occasionally in some shape to all laboring prisoners; but points out that, if given every other day, it will add very materially to the cost of maintenance of prisoners. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow half a chittack of ghee once a week to women and sweepers only, to the former for medical reasons, and to the latter in consideration of the onerous and filthy nature of their duties. Dr. Cannon thinks that the Oude men not only do not require such high feeding to ensure immunity from disease, but that it is possible that the improvement in jail rations may tempt the pauper population to struggle for admission to our jails, and may establish an order of ailments among the prisoners that are only known to the wealthy. Dr. Cannon considers animal food in some shape twice a week sufficient for all sanitary purposes, and the Chief Commissioner concurs in this opinion, and has directed that ghee should be served out twice a week, as this is the only form of animal food which appears to him to be quite unobjectionable. A large proportion of Brahmins and Rajpoots have religious scruples to taking animal food in any other form. Every care is taken that the rations should be properly cooked, and that the prisoners should receive their full allowance. All deductions from rations as a punitive measure have been prohibited, and no difference is made on Sundays. Gardens are attached to all jails, and furnish an ample supply of vegetables, which are issued to the prisoners twice or thrice a week. Green mangoes are occasionally given as an antiscorbutic with very good effect.

5. *Jail discipline:—I., Superintendence.*—The Central Prison, Lucknow, is in charge of the Inspector of Prisons; the Fyzabad and Seetapore Divisional Jails, as well as the jail at Sultanpore, are under the charge of the Civil Surgeons, who receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem as Jail Superintendent, with Rs. 25 per mensem for an English Writer. A recommendation has been submitted to the Supreme Government that the Civil Surgeon should be placed in charge of the new jail, to hold 500 convicts, under construction at Gonda. The other jails, which contain a very small number of prisoners, all of short terms of sentence, are managed by the Magisterial Officers.

II., Labor.—The system of labor adopted in this Province closely approximates to that recommended by the Committee: a prisoner sentenced to regorous imprisonment is put at first to hard labor: after a time, provided his conduct has been exemplary, medium labor only is exacted; and as the termination of his sentence approach-es, he is employed in the jail garden or on duties [illegible] confidence has to be placed in him.

With regard to remissions, paragraphs 6 and 7 of Government letter No. 957, dated 23rd June 1864, direct that the consent of the Court, which passed the sentence, shall be obtained to remission or diminution of it, when a convict may be thought to have established a special claim; the Chief Commissioner has directed that the order should be invariably attended to, except in the case of dangerous epidemics or excessive mortality, when short-term prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months, and long-term prisoners, who have not more than six months to serve, may be released on the recommendation of the Superintendent, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

III, *Rewards.*—In addition to the gradual mitigation of labor from hard to medium, and from medium to light, the Committee suggest that further favor should be shewn to the best behaved convicts by admitting them to subordinate offices in the jail. The Supreme Government has lately called for a report, which will be separately submitted, as to how far convicts can be substitued for paid guards. Hitherto prisoners have not been employed except as Lumberdars or Warders in any jail, but with this exception the recommendations of the Jail Committee are fully acted up to.

IV., *Punishments.*—A Register of punishments is kept up in all jails. Reduction of diet has been strictly prohibited as a punitive measure; the modes of punishment resorted to are those described by the Committee, except armless labor. A treadmill is about to be established in the Lucknow Central Prison.

V., *Education.*—Owing to the employment of a large proportion of the prisoners on jail buildings, it has not yet been found feasible to carry out any general system of instruction. Youthful offenders are regularly taught, and arrangements have lately been sanctioned for the education of a considerable number of long-term prisoners in the Central Prison. It is never allowed to count as, or to exempt from, labor.

6. *Habitual offenders.*—Until very lately, in consequence of the insufficiency of the accommodation at Port Blair, transportation was carried into effect only in cases in which the sentences were for 14 years and upwards. This restriction has now been withdrawn, though it may again be temporarily re-imposed. Inquiries have been made regarding the different classes of predatory tribes, but the information elicited satisfied the Chief Commissioner that there were not sufficient grounds for the establishment of Penal Settlements for these classes.

7. *Classification of Prisoners.*—It will be possible to carry out the classification of prisoners to the extent suggested until a regular system of intra-mural labor has been established, but the Chief Commissioner has instructed the Inspector of Prisons to adhere as closely as possible to the plan prescribed by the Committee. Males are separated from females, juvenile offenders from adults. Christians always have separate wards, as have condemned prisoners. Convicts sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for life have a distinguishing

8. *Salaries of Sailors.*—The salaries of jailors have been increased as follows, viz. :—

			Rs.		Rs.	per mensem
	Fyzabad	... from ...	60	to	100	"
	Seetapore	... " ...	60	"	100	"
	Gonda	... " ...	25	"	60	"
These 5 jails are on a very small scale, none containing more than 150 prisoners	Roy Bareilly	... " ...	25	"	35	"
	Pertabghur	... " ...	25	"	35	"
	Baraitch	... " ...	25	"	35	"
	Mahomdee	... " ...	25	"	35	"
	Hurdui	... " ...	25	"	35	"

A matron on Rupees 25 per mensem has been placed in charge of the female ward of the Lucknow Jail.

9. *European prisoners.*—The Inspector of Prisons has been directed to place himself in communication with the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the plan of building and other matters connected with the accommodation of Europeans; their number is never likely to be so large as to require a separate jail in this province.

JUDL. PRO., 15*th September* 1864, No. 22.

No. 22. *From* C. BERNARD, ESQ., *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No.* 3647, *dated Nagpore, the* 5*th August* 1864.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 958, dated 23rd June last, forwarding two copies of a Report by the Committee recently assembled in Calcutta for the purpose of considering the subject of jails and jail discipline in India, and conveying the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council on the matter.

2. A copy of the Report has been sent to the Inspector of Jails, and he has been called upon to state the modes in which it may be most expedient to give effect in these provinces to the measures recommended by the Committee. When the Inspector of Jails submits his reply, a further communication will be made to you, for the information and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, regarding some of the points touched on by the Committee. But Mr. Temple desires to avail himself of the opportunity of at once submitting proposals for the consideration of the Supreme Government in regard to prison accommodation, which is at present the crying want in these provinces, and which forms the subject of the 4th and 5th paragraphs of your letter under reply.

3. In the letter noted in the margin, a full statement was made of the existing jails and lock-ups in these provinces. Their insufficiency for the then existing numbers of prisoners, and their inadaptability to the requirements of

No. 66 of 1st July 1862.

health and discipline was duly shewn. Finally, it was proposed not to enlarge or multiply the existing jails in a permanent manner, but to establish Central Jails; and, while they were being erected, to supply temporary accommodation wherever it might be urgently needed.

* Your No. 6270, dated 4th November 1862.

4. These proposals were generally sanctioned, and a scheme was definitely adopted by the Supreme Government,* by which the whole of the long-term prisoners in the Central Provinces would be lodged in three Central Jails,† and one smaller jail at Saugor.

† At Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Raepore.

5. Two years have passed since then. Some progress has been made in erecting the Central Jails at Nagpore and Raepore. But this progress has been slow; and while the full completion of the scheme may not, at the present rate of progress, be effected for several years, the daily average has increased,‡ and the evils of deficient accommodation remain unabated.

‡ In 1862, 3,973 prisoners; in 1863, 4,131 prisoners—Nimar is excluded in both years.

6. I am here to refer to the printed reviews of the Inspector of Jail's Annual Jail Reports for 1862 and 1863, which were submitted with this Office letters noted in the margin (copies enclosed for facility of reference,) wherein the deficient accommodation and its attendant evils are treated at greater length and detail.

For 1862, without letter, on 23rd February 1864. For 1863, letter No. 2517, dated 4th June 1864.

7. It will be seen from the Chief Commissioner's review of the Annual Jail Report for 1863, paragraph 2, that the subject has not been neglected. On the contrary, it has received Mr. Temple's serious attention, and probably all that was possible has been, from time to time, effected to mitigate the evil of overcrowding in jails.

8. That the evil does exist in a very great degree in these provinces is unquestionable, and Mr. Temple fears that the high rate of mortality which has obtained among the prisoners in some jails has been, in some measure, owing to the want of proper accommodation. Probably, neither as regards superficial area, nor as regards cubical space, does the accommodation provided for the prisoners in these provinces amount to more than one-third of the amount pronounced necessary by the Calcutta Committee. Under these circumstances the health of the prisoners must suffer, and their morale deteriorate.

9. To remedy this state of things, with due promptitude, only two alternatives seem feasible. Either a large sum must be expended in making temporary addition to the existing jails, or the rate of progress in erecting the Central Jails must be accelerated.

10. Mr. Temple, after giving the subject his best attention, believes that the first alternative is both bad and impracticable. During the past two years something has been done by way of temporary accommodation, but it has proved both insufficient and ill-adapted to the requirements of prison administration. He has now again consulted the Inspector of Jails; and he believes, such is the plan on which the ordinary jails have been constructed, that few of them are capable of being added to in a temporary manner.

11. Mr. Temple is therefore of opinion that the proper remedy is, while not negelecting temporary expedients, where they may be applied with effect, to hasten the completion of the Central Jails.

12. As above remarked, the Nagpore and Raepore Jails are in progress. At Nagpore the progress hitherto made may amount to eight per cent.; at Raepore, to 30 per cent. of the whole. The Nagpore Jail is estimated to cost Rupees 5,00,000.* At Raepore the estimate amounts to Rupees 3,00,000. Budget provision has been sanctioned, during the current year, for the Nagpore Jail to the extent of Rupees 30,000; and for the Raepore Jail to the extent of Rupees 20,000.*

* The sums here given are much above the estimates first framed. The reason for the increase is that the original designs for these jails did not give that amount of superficial area and cubical space which the Committee now lays down as necessary to a good prison. The designs are now undergoing alteration, and the estimates here given are intended to cover jails built according to the altered plans.

13. At the present rate of progress these two jails may possibly be completed in five and three years respectively. The actual erection of the Jubbulpore Central Jail has not yet been sanctioned, and it is not begun.

14. Mr. Temple, accordingly, believes that the prospects of providing proper jail accommodation in these provinces are, as they now stand, *not* satisfactory; and that their improvement can only be effected by larger annual grants of money towards the completion of the Central Jails.

15. *First*, then, as regards the two jails which are in progress at Nagpore and Raepore, Mr. Temple would solicit that the Budget grants be increased to Rupees 80,000 and Rupees 50,000 respectively. This would add a total *increase* to the Budget on account of these jails, of Rupees 80,000. This sum could, Mr. Temple believes, if sanctioned before the commencement of the working season in October, be well expended before the 30th April, when the financial year closes. Mr. Temple therefore trusts that the additional grant on account of these two jails may receive the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

16. *Secondly*, Mr. Temple would propose to commence the erection of the Jubbulpore jail during the current year. The choice of a site has been much delayed, owing to the site of the Railway Terminus being yet undetermined. But there is reason to hope that this point will be finally settled immediately, after which there would be no further delay in the adoption of the jail site. This, in fact, has already been provisionally determined, and its final adoption only awaits the determination of the Railway Terminus question. If then His Excellency the Viceroy would sanction the commencement of the Jubbulpore Central Jail now, and make a grant of money towards its erection in the Budget for the current year, some progress could be effected during the ensuing working season.

17. It is ascertained that the plans for the Nagpore jail [illegible] pore. The the whole, sufficiently applicable to the ground at [illegible]

rates of labor and materials prevalent there are only three-fourths the rates obtaining at Nagpore, so that the cost of the Jubbulpore jail ought not to exceed Rupees 3,75,000. In view, therefore, of the urgency of the case, Mr. Temple would propose to adopt the Nagpore plans, as they stand, for the Jubbulpore, and the Nagpore estimates reduced 25 per cent. In some minor points they might possibly require emendation hereafter; but for present purposes they would suffice, and delay would thus be avoided.

18. What, therefore, Mr. Temple would propose under this head is that, adopting the Nagpore plan and estimate, a sum of Rupees 40,000 be added to the Budget of the year on account of the Central Jail at Jubbulpore, and that its commencement be sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. The Railway Terminus site being settled, some progress would then be effected during the ensuing open season.

19. *Thirdly*, Mr. Temple would propose that, to the original scheme for jails in these provinces, a fourth Central Jail be added at Hoshungabad. This seems necessary, (1) on account of the addition of the District of Nimar, with its 400 prisoners, to the Central Provinces; and (2) because, according to the most recent opinion, no more than 1,000 prisoners may be accommodated in either of the other three Central Jails.

20. If the three Central Jails and the Saugor Jail, as already sanctioned, together with the various District Lock-ups, contain prisoners as below—

Nagpore	1,000
Jubbulpore	1,000
Raepore	750
Saugor	250
Lock-ups and District Jails (say)	1,150*
Total ...	4,150

then it will be manifest that inasmuch as the average number of prisoners in these provinces, including Nimar, may be stated at 4,600, the original scheme would not now, under the altered circumstances, provide sufficient jail accommodation.

21. If this be the case, then Mr. Temple believes that no better selection of locality for a fourth Central Jail could be made than Hoshungabad. It is centrical as to Nimar, Baitool, and Nursingpore; it has the reputation of being very healthy; it is on the line of Railway between Nimar and Nursingpore; and it is the head-quarters of the Nerbudda Division.

* District Jails or Lock-ups will be maintained, in accordance with paragraph 3, page 27 of Committee's Report, at Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, but not at Nagpore or [illegible] the existing jail buildings at these places are condemned as unfit.

22. If then it shall appear to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council that a fourth Central Jail be required for the Central Provinces, and that Hoshungabad be the best place for it, then Mr. Temple would propose to progress its erection also without any avoidable delay.

23. As regards plan and estimates, Mr. Temple would propose a course similar to that proposed above for the Jubbulpore jail. He would adopt the Raepore jail plan and estimates. That jail is to be constructed for 750 prisoners, and is estimated to cost Rupees 3,00,000. A similarly sized jail would be suitable for Hoshungabad; and the rates at Hoshungabad and Raepore of materials and labor are so nearly the same, that, for present purposes, the estimate for the latter place might be adopted for the former. If this course meet with approval, then Mr. Temple would solicit sanction to commence work at once, and to the addition of the sum of Rupees 30,000 to the Budget of the year for the purpose.

24. The financial result of the above three proposals may be summarized thus—

	Jail—Amount sanctioned in Budget, 1864 65.		Additional Grant now asked for.
1	Nagpore	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 50,000
	Raepore	„ 20,000	„ 30,000
2	Jubbulpore	......	„ 40,000
3	Hoshungabad.. ...	......	„ 30,000
	Total ...	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,50,000

25. In view of the importance of the subject, Mr. Temple trusts that these proposed measures may receive the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. There would then be a tolerably near prospect of proper accommodation being provided for the prisoners of these provinces, and of the great evils which now result from the want of such accommodation being remedied.

JUDL. PRO., 15*th September*, 1864, No. 23.

No. 23. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, Judicial, Simla,—No.* 2785-86, *under date the* 15*th September*, 1864.

READ again the Circular of the 23rd June 1864, regarding the suggestions of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of jails and jail discipline in India.

Read a reply to the above from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3647, dated the 5th ultimo, containing proposals with a view to meeting the difficulty caused by the present over-crowded state of the jails in those provinces.

RESOLUTION.

The proposals of the Chief Commissioner seem *primâ facie* to be well considered and judicious, and the case is exactly such a one as was contemplated by paragraph 5 of the Circular of the 23rd June.

2. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the necessary provision of funds should be made, to enable the Chief Commissioner to give effect to his proposals, subject, of course, to the rules of the Public Works Department.

3. The urgency of the case seems to His Excellency in Council sufficient to justify the degree of latitude asked for by the Chief Commissioner: as, for example, the adoption of the Nagpore plans and estimates for the Jubbulpore jail, and of the Raepore plans and estimates for the proposed jail at Hoshungabad. This liberty may be the more safely given, as the practical working of the measure will be in the hands of so careful an Officer as Colonel Dickens.

4. The jail at Jubbulpore (and also that at Nagpore) *being restricted to* 1,000 *prisoners*, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for the proposed erection of a jail at Hoshungabad. It was originally ordered that the Jubbulpore jail should be constructed for 2,000 prisoners.

ORDERED, that copies of the letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3647, dated the 5th ultimo, of the Circular of 23rd June, and of the above Resolution, be forwarded to the Financial Department, and the Public Works Department, for information and further orders.

No 21 *From* COLONEL R. STRACHEY, R. E., *Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,—No.* 909C-5042, *dated Simla, the 7th October* 1864.

A copy of your Secretary's letter No. 3647, dated the 5th August 1864, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, containing proposals for providing extended jail accommodation in the Central Provinces, having been forwarded to this Office for orders, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council will not object to the designs and estimates for the Nagpore and Raepore jails being taken as standards for the proposed jails at Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad in the manner suggested by you, after the former have been finally revised and approved by the Government of India. Subject to this reservation, the necessary expenditure for these jails may be incurred up to the limit mentioned by you.*

* Rupees 30,000 for the Nagpore jail.
Rupees 50,000 for the Raepore jail.
Rupees 40,000 for the Jubbulpore jail.
Rupees 30,000 for the Hoshungabad jail. Being one and a half lakhs in get an[illegible] the present Bud-

2. But as it seems to His Excellency in Council very doubtful whether the whole amount can really be applied within the current year, the best course will be to allow the progress of the works to go on as though the present grants were made finally, a transfer from some other heads being made to meet the necessary outlay on the two jnew ails. After the 1st January next, a report can be made shewing what money has actually been spent, and whether it seems probable that an additional grant will then certainly be required to meet the demands for the sanctioned works in progress in the Central Provinces generally, What is shown to be really essential within the named limits will then be given by the Government of India.

3. To allow of a commencement being made on the new jails at Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, the Governor General in Council accords formal sanction to the expenditure of Rupees 20,000 in part of the estimate on each of these works, and authority is given to prepare materials or to clear sites, &c. The actual work should not be put in hand, however, so long as any doubt remains as to the precise designs, and attention should be paid to the orders as to the Jubbulpore jail site lately given with reference to the question of the Railway Station.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that the orders passed in the Home Department, in regard to the full employment of prison labor in the construction of jail buildings, may be carefully borne in mind in connexion with these works.

No. 912C—5042.

Copy forwarded to the Home Department for information, with reference to its Extract No. 2786, dated 15th September 1864.

From C. BERNARD, ESQ., *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No.* 2345—188, *dated Nagpore, the 27th May* 1865.

IN reply to your letter marginally noted, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the following account of the steps taken to give effect in the Central Provinces to the recommendations of the Jail Committee.

No. 5588 of the 19th November 1864.

2. I am to advert, *seriatim*, to the ten causes of sickness and mortality in jails, which the Committee enumerate in page 10 of their Report. And I am also briefly to notice the points on which the Committee touch in their concluding pages.

3. *I., Overcrowding.*—In my letter No. 3647 of the 5th August last, Mr. Temple's propositions for providing sufficient accommodation for convicts in the Central Provinces were submitted. Those propositions were sanctioned, and may be summarized thus:

4. The space then available for our convicts did not amount to much more than one-third of the space which, according to the views of the Jail Committee, should be allowed. The want of space was to be supplied, not by adding to the District Jails all over the Provinces, but by erecting Central Prisons at Nagpore, Raepore, Jubbulpore, and Hoshungabad, in which all long-term prisoners should be accommodated. And, further, Mr. Temple proposed to provide extra temporary barracks in jails where overcrowding was worst.

5. In August last some progress had been made with the Raepore Central Jail, and a beginning had been made with the erection of the Nagpore Central Jail. Since August work has been pushed on, and the Raepore Central Jail will, in its finished six wards (half the jail) during the coming rainy season, house 350 prisoners, and relieve the old crowded jail to a corresponding extent. One decagon, with its curtain wall, of the Nagpore Central Jail will be finished early in this rainy season, and will accommodate 400 prisoners, thus making room in the old Nagpore jail for draughts from the more crowded jails of Wurdah, Seonee, and Bhundarah.

6. The site of the Railway Station at Jubbulpore was only recently fixed; and as the site of the Central Jail depended upon the site of the Railway Terminus, the jail buildings have not been begun; but a large quantity of materials, wood and stone, have been collected, and the work will be pressed on next season. At Hoshungabad also the site has been selected, and some materiel has been collected; by the end of next working season, six wards (or one-half the jail) will, it is hoped, be completed.

Seroncha.	Khundwa.
Wurdah.	Mundlah.
Sumbulpore.	

7. The new lock-ups at the Districts noted on the margin are being altered, so as to give each convict the amount of cubical space and superficial area laid down by the Jail Committee.

8. Meanwhile, in order to relieve the overcrowding which must, until the new jails are completed, partially continue, the following temporary additional accommodation has been provided, *viz.*, two new wards in the Jubbulpore jail, capable of containing 70 convicts. A large store-room in the Baitool jail has been converted into two commodious sleeping wards.

Two store-rooms and a working shed in the Saugor jail are being converted into temporary sleeping wards.

Tents have been pitched within the jail walls at Hoshungabad, Raepore, Nursingpore, and Jubbulpore, to receive short-term prisoners.

9. By all these measures the evils of overcrowding are being mitigated; and when the jail buildings now under construction are [illegible] overcrowding will, it is hoped, no longer obtain in the jails of the [illegible]inces.

10. *II., Bad ventilation.*—The ventilation of the jails in these provinces has been much improved during the last two years. Suggestions made by the Inspector of Jails, on his inspection tours, have been everywhere carried out. Iron gratings have been substituted for pannelled doors; ventilators have been let into the walls. The jails now under construction will give the full amount of ventilation required by the Jail Committee in sleeping wards.

11. *III., Bad conservancy.*—In January 1863 the "dry" system of conservancy was first introduced into the jails of these provinces, and under the supervision of the Inspector that system had been generally adopted. In May 1864 orders were issued that the "dry-earth" system should supersede the "dry" system. The Inspector, after completing his cold weather tours, reports that this latter system, as enjoined by the Committee, had come into general use.

12. *IV., Bad drainage.*—Where deep open drains existed, they have been closed, and shallow saucer drains only are now used inside our jails. Great care has been bestowed on the system of drainage to be carried out in the new jails now under construction. Those jails will, when finished, be entirely free from the evil effects of damp.

13. *V., Insufficient clothing.*—The sanctioned allowance of clothing is sample for all ordinary wants. Prisoners under trial, who may come into jail insufficiently clad, are provided with sleeping mats and blankets; extra clothing is also at once supplied on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of the Jail, and a supply of clothing to meet such extra wants is always kept ready.

14. *VI., Sleeping on the ground.*—In most of the jails in these provinces, prisoners sleep on raised earthen platforms. But the Inspector of Prisons is about to substitute another kind of platform, which will not be obnoxious to the objections pointed out by the Committee.

15.—*VII., Deficient personal cleanliness.*—In all jails, except those of a very temporary nature, the necessary appliances for bathing are provided. There is a standing order that prisoners are to bathe once a day during the hot weather, and not less than twice a week during the cold weather. The Inspector reports that this order is generally observed, though one or two cases have recently come to light in which it was disregarded.

16. *VIII., Bad water.*—There is a standing order that all water used in jails for drinking purposes should be filtered; and the Inspector reports that he has very seldom indeed had to remark upon the disregard of this order.

17. *IX., Exaction of labor from unfit persons.*—In one of the special Registers kept up in each jail, the kind of labor to which a prisoner is to be put is entered by the Medical Officer when the prisoner is admitted into the jail. No prisoner is transferred from one kind of work to another without the sanction of the Medical Officer in charge.

18. *X., Insufficient Medical Inspection.*—The Medical Officers in charge of Jails in the Central Provinces fully understand their [illegible] [illegible]ease. The bility, both as to the prevention and as to the [illegible]

visits by Civil Surgeons to their jails in the Central Provinces averaged over 260 to each jail during the year 1864. During the last three months Asiatic cholera has visited five jails in the Central Provinces, and the rapidity with which the proper measures were taken to check the progress of epidemic, and the success which those measures have, under Providence, secured, have shown that the Medical Officers are alive to their duties in respect of jails.

19. I am now briefly to advert to the other matters which the Jail Committee notice in their pages 19—38.

20. *B., Juvenile delinquents.*—Young prisoners are kept separate from other convicts, as far as possible; complete segregation of young offenders will be carried out when the new jails shall be completed.

21. *C., Female prisoners.*—Separate accommodation exists for females in all jails. That accommodation will be improved as far as possible; and the recommendations of the Committee are kept in view in designs for new jails.

22. *D., Jail Dietary.*—On this subject the Inspector of Jails writes as follows:—

"As the jail dietary was introduced only on the 1st September 1863, and was, and is still, considered ample in quantity and sufficient in quality by all the Civil Surgeons, I have not deemed it desirable to recommend any alteration in it till it has got a fair trial. I have, on the recommendation of the Committee, ordered that the prisoners should get two meals a day, and that the parched gram should be served out on Sundays to laboring prisoners; and that under-trial prisoners are to have full rations. Diminution of food is not allowed as a punishment."

23. *E., Jail Discipline. I., Superintendence.*—In every Station of the Central Provinces where there is a Civil Surgeon, that Officer holds Executive as well as Medical charge of the District Jail. No Central Jail has as yet been completed.

24. *II., Labour.*—A scale of task work has been drawn up, which is more or less exacted from prisoners in every jail; when it is disregarded, the Inspector brings such disregard to the Chief Commissioner's notice. Recently, compliance with the recommendations given in page 28 of the Committee's Report has been enjoined. The system of allotting to each convict a regular proportion of each kind of labour will, it is hoped, soon be generally observed. The kinds of labor which belong to the categories of "Hard," "Medium," and "Light" have been carefully defined.

25. *III., Rewards.*—Rules for rewarding industry, good conduct, or special meritorious service have been approved by the Government, and circulated for the guidance of Jail Officers.

Home Department letter No. 506 of the 16th January 1865.

26. *IV., Punishments.*—Punishment Registers are maintained in every jail, and the Medical Officer in charge is armed with the power of inflicting punishment of the three kinds adverted to by the Jail Committee.

27. *F., Education.*—Prisoners in all jails are regularly instructed out of work hours. The Officers of the Educational Department inspect the jail classes from time to time, and the progress of education in jails is specially noted in the Annual Jail Reports.

28. *H., Classification of Convicts.*—Complete classification is, unfortunately, impossible while our jail accommodation is so imperfect. But it is carried out as far as is practicable; when the new jails are finished, the classification of prisoners will be everywhere insisted upon.

29. *I., Salaries of Jailors.*—The salaries of jailors in these provinces are still considerably below the rates recommended by the Jail Committee.

30. *J., Fines imposed on Prison Officers.*—The Committee's recommendations on this head are being adopted in the short Manual of Jail Rules which the Inspector is preparing.

31. *K., European Prisoners.*—The designs of the new Central Jails fully meet the views of the Committee on this head. And the requirements of European prisoners will be provided for at the four Central Jails.

32. For further information on any of these heads, the Officiating Chief Commissioner would ask to refer the Government to the Central Provinces Jail Administration Report for the year 1864, and Mr. Temple's reviews thereupon. The report and the review will, in a few days, be submitted to the Government of India in a printed form.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. MEADE, *Agent, Governor General, for Central India, to* E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No.* 46, *dated Indore Residency, the* 19*th March* 1866.)

IN reply to your Circular No. 5594, of date 19th November 1864, which I regret was lost sight of until the receipt, on the 10th ultimo, of your office reminder No. 1121, of date 3rd idem, calling, for the information of the Government of India, for a Report shewing what had been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendation of the Jail Committee, I have the honor to inform you that under this Agency there are at present but three places in which prisoners are confined deserving the name of jails, *viz.*, Indore, Gwalior, and Sehore.

2. The accompanying Tabular Statement will show the average number in confinement in each.

Names of Jails.	Year.	Daily average strength of prisoners.	Number of sick during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average cost of feeding per man per mensem. Rs. As. P.	
Indore	1863	80	177	1	2 13 8	
	1864	98	162	7	2 14 0	
	1865	146	234	5	3 6 9	
Sehore	1863	53	121	2	2 2 5	
	1864	96	254	2	2 1 3	
	1865	108	221	7	1 14 11	
Gwalior	1863	43	...	None	2 4 10	No register of admissions into hospital was kept until 1865.
	1864	47	...	7	1 14 4	
	1865	26	108	1	2 0 2	

INDORE JAIL.

3. The jail accommodation at Indore is so bad and unfitted for the number of convicts, that but few are kept therein during the day; it is, and will continue to be overcrowded until the new jail now contemplated is built.

Every arrangement has, however, been made annually, in case of an epidemic breaking out, to allow of the prisoners being dispersed in small bodies in camps selected at the most desirable and promising places in the immediate neighbourhood of the Residency.

The Mortuary Returns for the past three years will show how free from diseases the prisoners have been.

The dry-earth conservancy system has been introduced with the best result.

Ventilation has been attended to as far as was practicable with regard to economy, and a building likely soon to be given up as a prison.

The floors have been raised and sloped outward. Drainage carefully preserved, and no open drains permitted to contiune in and about the jail.

Owing to the present crowded state of the jail, prisoners under trial are not kept therein, but in a separate building.

Some alteration has been intrcduced in the mode of clothing, warm blankets being served out at the commencement of the rains, and renewed when required.

The dieting has been materially altered to meet the high prices of food in Malwa, but it is fixed on a well considered and liberal scale, and there is an abundant supply of clear and good water. Ablution is rendered compulsory once a week.

The labor exacted is out-door and of a light nature, and no change has been introduced in this respect.

The jail was, until lately, under the personal supervision and charge of the Residency Medical Officer; but on his proceeding on sick leave to Europe, a short time since, it was replaced under the charge of the 2nd Assistant.

GWALIOR AND SEHORE JAILS.

4. The above observations are also generally applicable to the Gwalior and Sehore jails,—the former of which is under the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, and the latter of the Political Agent in Bhopal. Application is about to be made for sanction for a suitable jail in connection with the Political Agency buildings at Gwalior, there being none at present; and it is proposed to recommend that the Sehore jail be enlarged and improved, its present extent being insufficient for its requirements.

5. Besides the above, there is a small jail at Goonah, which is chiefly used for the confinement of prisoners under trial.

The same measures as above are, so far as is possible, observed in it.

6. Criminals sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment in the Gwalior District (which includes Goonah), are sent to the Central Prison at Agra; and those in the Bhopal District, whose sentence is in excess of two years, are similarly forwarded to the Indore jail. Criminals sentenced by the British Courts in Malwa, whose term of sentence exceeds seven years, are disposed of by despatching them either to Agra or Bombay, as accommodation for them may be available, which has not been the case for some time past.

7. The introduction of the Whipping Act will undoubtedly assist in thinning the prisons of juvenile offenders, chiefly those of the "Ootageer" class, who periodically proceed on predatory excursions to fairs, towns, &c.

These boys are, however, incorrigible, as the marks on their backs of repeated floggings attest, and no punishment will, as a rule, induce them to abandon their mode of life.

8. A full report on the accommodation of the existing jails under this office, and submitting a general Statement of the new jails that were required, was furnished to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with letter as per margin, but owing to the want of funds, none of these projects has as yet been taken up.

No. 43G., dated 29th December 1864.

P. S.—This Report was prepared for despatch some time since, but has unavoidably been detained pending the receipt of the Returns of the Gwalior jail, which were unfortunately delayed owing to the absence from the station of the Officer in charge.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. EDEN, *Governor General's Agent for the Rajpootana States, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,—No.* 760, *dated Aboo, the* 10*th June* 1865.

IN accordance with the request contained in the 2nd paragraph of your Office letter No. 5593, bearing date the 19th November last, and giving cover to a copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 69, dated the 6th October, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter, as per margin, from the Superintendent of the Ajmere jail, shewing what has been done in it, with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee.

No. 58, dated 30th April 1865.

2. The only other building of the kind in the British Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is the one at Beawur, the Head-Quarters of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, and some 36 miles from Ajmere, in which short-term prisoners of from four to six months, and others pending trial, are confined. The accommodation, as reported on by the Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana Circle, (in a letter submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department,) falls very far short of the requirements of the Jail Commissioners. The prisoners, however, are stated by the Deputy Commissioner to be remarkably healthy all the year round; their diet being the same as that described in the enclosure to this letter, and a garden being provided for their wants.

From T. MURRAY, ESQ., M. D., *Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Ajmere, to Major* A. G. DAVIDSON, *Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere,—No.* 58, *dated the* 30*th April* 1865.

ADVERTING to your docket No. 187, dated the 18th December last, giving cover to a copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, calling for a report as early as possible after the 30th April, shewing what has been done in this jail, with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee, I have the honor to state that, under instructions from the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, as conveyed in his Circular No. 119, dated the 17th September 1864, the recommendations of the Jail Committee, with regard to the jail dietary, have only been partially carried out.

The Jail Committee recommended—

1*st*.—That animal food, such as fish, flesh, milk, ghee, &c., should be given to all labouring and under trial-prisoners.

2*nd*.—That two daily meals should be given; the evening meal being the principal one.

3*rd*.—That there should be no reduction of rations as a punishment.

4*th*.—That no difference in diet should be made on account of Sunday.

5*th*.—That the food be properly cooked, and occasionally inspected by the Medical Officer.

6th.—That no tampering with the quantity of food be permitted.

7th.—That a jail garden should be established, and a regular supply of fresh vegetable be provided for.

The five last recommendations of the Jail Committee have been carried out regularly in this jail.

With regard to the first recommendation, that of giving the prisoners animal food, Dr. Walker, late Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, has shown in his Report to Government that, notwithstanding the allowance of two chittacks of fish or flesh four times a week in the Bengal dietary, there is a decided superiority in nutritious elements in the diet of prisoners in the North-West; consequently animal food has not been allowed under the orders of Government. Under-trial prisoners, however, are allowed ghee or oil in the proportion of two chittacks daily to every 25 prisoners.

Labouring prisoners continue as formerly to get one chittack of oil three times a week between every 20 prisoners.

With regard to the second recommendation of the Committee, that two meals a day should be given, the prisoners get two chittacks of parched gram in the morning and a regular cooked meal in the afternoon.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that "this arrangement is in accordance with the habits of the free propulation in these provinces, and no change in this respect appears desirable."

From Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. ELLIOT, *Officiating Governor General's Agent for the Rajpootana States, to Colonel* R. STRACHEY, R. E., *Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department,—No.* 1948, *dated Ajmere Residency, the* 16*th December* 1864.

In reply to your Circular Letter No. 59 of 1854, dated 25th August last, and your Office Memorandum* of the 19th ultimo, calling for a Statement of the accommodation at present existing in all jails under this Administration, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter, marginally noted†, with its accompaniment, from the Superintending Engineer of this Circle, giving the desired information.

* No. $\frac{1943}{5478}$ C.

† No. 588, dated 24th October 1864, forwarding a Return shewing the jail accommodation at Nyanuggur.

2. With reference to Captain Pollard's remarks upon the available room in the Bengal Beawur Jail, I am of opinion, after a personal inspection of the building, that it is sufficiently large to meet all its requirements. Ajmere and Mhairwarra, though 36 miles apart, are under the same supervision; and there is a perfectly new and commodious prison at the former place, which I consider ample for both.

3. At Beawur, the Head-Quarters of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, it is necessary to have a lock-up, wherein short-term prisoners and others pending trial can be confined; and it is for these purposes that the jail there is applied. There exists not the slightest [illegible]

transferring prisoners thence to Ajmere; and under these circumstances, taking into consideration that there are heavy requirements in other Public Works, I should be sorry to recommend any outlay for jails here just now.

From the Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana Circle, to the Agent, Governor General, for the Rajpootana States,—No. 588, *dated the 24th October* 1864.

AGREEABLY to Government of India's Circular No. 59, dated 25th August 1864, received with your letter No. 1397 of 21st ultimo, I entered into communication with the Political Officers in Rajpootana on the subject of jails. From their reports there appear of be only two jails which come under the cognizance of the British Government, the remainder being entirely under the control of the Native States.

2. These two buildings are at Ajmere and Nyanuggur or Beawur.

3. The former of these, Major Davidson writes, is a perfectly new building; and will, on completion, have full accommodation for the prisoners it is estimated to contain.

4. The jail at Beawur or Nyanuggur is a lock-up for short-term prisoners of from four to six months, and should be able to contain 100 to 120 men. From the accompanying Return you will perceive that the accommodation falls very far short of the requirements of the Jail Committee, and I should be obliged by your instructions regarding the steps you wish taken with respect to this building.

Areas and Cubical Contents of Jail Buildings, Nyanuggur.

Buildings.	Wards.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Areas.	Cubical Contents.	Total Cubical Contents in each Building.	No. of Prisoners to be provided for.
No. 1 Barrack ...	1st Ward ...	25	7	$\frac{13+9}{2}$	175	1,925		From 100 to 120 prisoners may have to be accommodated.
	2nd " ...	73	7	$\frac{13+9}{2}$	511	5,621		
	3rd " ...	25	7	$\frac{13+9}{2}$	175	1,925		
	4th " ...	73	7	$\frac{13+9}{2}$	511	5,621	15,092	
No. 2 Barrack ...	1st Ward ...	48	7	$\frac{12+8}{2}$	336	3,360		
	2nd " ...	31	7	$\frac{12+8}{2}$	217	2,170		
	3rd " ...	15	7	$\frac{12+8}{2}$	105	1,050	6,580	
Hospital ...	1 Ward ...	27·5	15	10·5	412·5	6,063·75	6,063·75	15 to 20.
Female Wards ...	1 Ward ...	21	17·5	10·5	367·5	3,858·75	3,858·75	16 to 20.

NYANUGGUR,
T. 13*th October* 1864.

(Signed) A. G. DAVIDSON, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere.

(Signed) T. D. BARRY,
Supervisor.

From *Major* H. NELSON DAVIES, *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 323, *dated Rangoon, the* 12*th September* 1865.

I have the honor, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of letters as per margin, requesting the submission of a Report showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee which assembled in Calcutta in the early part of last year.

No. 959 of 23rd June 1864, from Home Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
No. 5589 of 19th November 1864, in continuation of the above No. 959.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward transcript of letter No. 140 of 19th July last, from the Inspector General of Prisons, reporting on the several points brought to notice in the proceedings of the Indian Jail Committee above referred to.

3. In forwarding Dr. Plank's Report, I am desired to make the following brief remarks on the several topics touched upon, which appear to require further observation.

A. Health of Prisoners.—The health of the prisoners of the indigenous races confined in the jails in this province is, generally speaking, remarkably good. It is among the convicts transported from India to Moulmein that the greatest ratio of mortality has occurred. This, though in some respects due to neglect of sanitary precautions, has also partly resulted from difference of food, from the sudden change of climate, and from the men landing from a sea voyage in a debilitated state of health.

A. II. Ventilation.—As regards ventilation, there is nothing to complain of in the jails in this province, from the nature of the construction of the buildings, and the materials of which they are built, namely wood, well raised on piles above the ground, thorough ventilation is ensured and security from damp.

A. V. Clothing.—The clothing of those prisoners who are natives of the country has been the ordinary dress worn by their countrymen, but of coarser materials than are ordinarily used. Those prisoners who are natives of India are dressed after the fashion of their country. The suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee on this subject will have due attention.

A. VIII. Water.—In one jail only was the water-supply found unsatisfactory. It is being remedied there.

A. IX. Labor.—This has not yet been apportioned according to the physical power and condition of each individual prisoner, but the plan will be brought into operation. Gradually out-door labor will be abandoned.

B. Juvenile Reformatories.—The subject of reformatories for juvenile delinquents is under consideration.

C. Female Prisoners.—Female prisoners are kept carefully separate. Any further special measures do not appear to be called for at present. There are only about fifty female prisoners confined in all the jails in the province.

D. Jail Dietary.—As regards animal food, the recommendations of the Committee have always had effect as part of the system of management in the jails of this province.

E. I. Superintendence.—A report on this subject is being made to Government, having for its object the means of carrying out effectually the recommendations of the Committee.

E. II. Labor.—At present prison labor is carried on, for the most part, out of doors, and generally outside the jail walls. With the appointment of Superintendents at the three Central Jails, as is about to be recommended to Government, labor will be carrred on, as far as possible, within the jail walls; this, however, can only be effected gradually.

E. III. Rewards.—A scheme for the employment of prisoners as Warders and Overseers, as a reward for good behaviour, was submitted to the Secretary, in the Home Department, with the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 296 of the 25th ultimo.

E. IV. Punishments.—The recommendations of the Committee under the head of Punishments will be introduced.

E. V. Education.—No system for the improvement of the education of the prisoners has as yet been adopted; as regards the prisoners of the indigenous races, they are all, for the most part, able to read and write in their Vernacular language. The subject will meet with due attention as soon as the means for improved superintendence are available.

G. Tickets-of-leave.—As long-term convicts will, for the most part, be deported to Port Blair, the ticket-of-leave system does not appear to be required in the jails of this province.

H. Classification.—The classification of prisoners has hitherto been attended to as far as practicable. The recommendations of the Committee are being carried out.

4. In conclusion, I am desired to state that by the next Mail will be transmitted a scheme for placing the superintendence of the jails on a more efficient footing than has heretofore been practicable. If the recommendations which will be proposed are carried out, and the system of rewards to well-behaved convicts, as recommended in the letter above quoted, are approved, the management of the jails in this province will be put upon a thoroughly sound basis.

From C. Planck, Esq., M. D., *Inspector General of Prisons in British Burmah, to Major* H. Nelson Davies, *Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—No.* 140, *dated Rangoon, the* 19*th July* 1865.

With reference to letter No. 5589, of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 19th November 1864,

submission of a Report after the 30th April of the current year, showing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee, I have the honor to furnish the following statement.

2. The recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee are included under twelve heads, lettered from A. to L., and the following is a list of these heads cf recommendation :—

A.—Health of prisoners.
B.—Juvenile delinquents.
C.—Female prisoners.
D.—Jail dietary.
E.—Jail discipline.
F.—Habitual offenders.
G.—Tickets-of-leave.
H.—Classification of Convicts.
I.—Salaries of Jailors.
J.—Fines imposed on Prison Officers.
K.—European prisoners.
L.—Statistics.

And I propose to consider each head *seriatim*, and point out what has been done or is being done to carry out the recommendations of the Committee in the jails of British Burmah.

A.—Health of Prisoners.

The Committee under this head deplore the sickness and mortality which, during the past ten years, have characterized the whole body of prisoners in Bengal, the North-West, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras; the average percentage of deaths in all the Presidencies during that period having been 7·85.

The prisoners of British Burmah do not seem to have been considered in this calculation, so it is as well perhaps to add that the average percentage of deaths to strength in all the jails of British Burmah during the past two years has been 8·39.

The Committee then proceed to state that they have come to the conclusion that the undue sickness and mortality may be considered as attributable to ten causes, *viz.* :—

I—Overcrowding.
II.—Bad Ventilation.
III.—Bad Conservancy.
IV.—Bad Drainage.
V.—Insufficiency of Clothing.
VI.—Sleeping on the ground.
VII.—Deficiency of personal cleanliness.
VIII.—Bad Water.
IX.—Exaction of labor from unfit persons.
X.—Insufficient Medical Inspection.

I. *Overcorwding.*—To guard against this, the recommendations are—

1st.—That no Central Jail should contain more than one thousand criminals, and those all men whose sentences exceed one year.

That District Jails, containing only prisoners whose sentences are for less than one year, should be divided into two classes, according to the requirements of their position—

1st class to contain 500 prisoners, and 2nd class 300 prisoners.

2nd.—That in existing jails the minimum floor-space allowed to [illegible] prisoner in a ward should be 54 square feet.

3rd.—That the number of prisoners sleeping in one ward should not exceed 32.

4th.—That every separate cell should be 10 × 10 × 15.

5th.—That in the event of a jail being full, the officer in charge should be authorized to accommodate the surplus number of prisoners outside the jail.

With reference to these recommendations, the Central Jails in British Burmah are at Moulmein and Rangoon,—the former has a daily average number of inmates of 1,450, and the latter of 920. The capacity of each of these jails, at 54 square feet of floor area in the wards per each prisoner, is respectively for 1,085 and 752 prisoners; they are therefore, by the standard of the Committee, considerably overcrowded.

In considering this subject it is necessary, however, it should be known that jail wards in British Burmah are constructed entirely of wood, and that the walls are freely penetrated by air on all sides and at every part. Under such circumstances, there seems good reason to suppose that 36 square feet of surface area to each prisoner would suffice for purposes of health, and at 36 square feet the Moulmein prison will accommodate 1,625, and the Rangoon prison 1,129, or considerably more than the present number of inmates. The jail at Akyab is the only 1st class jail in the province, with an average number of inmates of 450; the wards are built entirely of wood, and at 36 square feet there is accommodation for 481 prisoners.

The remaining jails, ten in number, are all 2nd class jails, as the following list will show :—

Daily average strength of prisoners during 1864.	Names of Jails.	Capacity at 54 square feet.	Capacity at 36 square feet.
28	Shoagyeen	52	...
72	Toungh00	80	...
49	Myanoung	29	44
267	Prome	143	214
20	Thayet-Myo	23	...
146	Bassein	123	184
311	Kyouk-Phyoo	397	...
141	Sandoway	145	234
17	Mergui	45	...
23	Tavoy	100	...

By reference to the above list, it will be seen that of all the 2nd class jails only those at Myanoung and Prome can be considered overcrowded, and to remedy this a new lock-up for the accommodation of ...

prisoners is about to be built at Myanoung, and a new jail for 300 prisoners is already partially completed for the accommodation of the Prome prisoners, and will be certainly ready to receive the surplus number of prisoners during the current year.

The recommendation that the number of prisoners sleeping in one ward should not exceed 32, has received due attention in the plans of all new jails and lock-ups under construction.

The solitary cells at Rangoon and Moulmein, the only jails where separate confinement is carried out, are $10 \times 10 \times 14$. A plan now lies before the Chief Engineer for raising the roof at Rangoon one foot, and giving increased ventilation to each cell.

The recommendation that the surplus number of prisoners in any jail shall be accommodated outside has been carried out in the Moulmein jail, where 200 prisoners have been accommodated beyond the jail walls.

Altogether, overcrowding in the jails of British Burmah has been much less than in most other provinces; and when the accommodation under construction is completed, overcrowding will disappear entirely.

This new accommodation consists of three new wards at Rangoon, which will add sufficient accommodation to give each prisoner 54 square feet; an entirely new jail for 300 prisoners at each of the stations of Toungboo, Thayet-Myo, to which the Prome prisoners will be removed, and Bassein. A new lock-up at Shoagyeen and Myanoung.

II. Bad Ventilation.—The recommendation of the Committee is—"That special attention should be paid to ventilation in the sleeping wards, and that in all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation amounting to not less than 20 feet for each prisoner, and in addition free roof ventilation."

All wards in British Burmah jails are built on either brick-work arches or wooden pillars, the height of the supports varying from four to eight feet from the ground; every ward has ridge ventilation along the roof, and, moreover, is freely penetrated by air on all sides through wooden or plaited bamboo walls. Ventilation in every respect is most perfect and efficient.

III. Bad Conservancy.—The recommendation of the Committee is that the dry-earth conservancy system be introduced into all jails.

This recommendation has been carried out in every jail in British Burmah. Latrines on a very improved principle have been constructed in some jails, and will be erected in all. Latrines which provide for the requirements of decency, and necessitate the due fulfilment of the principles of dry-earth conservancy, and in this matter the natural habits and manners of the Burmese people inculcate a privacy and cleanliness approaching to European notions, has rendered the introduction of the dry-earth system, with an improved form of latrine, more easy, and the results more satisfactory, than in most other parts of India.

The Medical Officers of Jails have also been appointed Special Sanitary Officers. A gang of prisoners of sufficient strength to accomplish effectually the requirements of good sanitation throughout the jails being placed under the orders of the Sanitary Officer.

IV. Bad Drainage.—The recommendations of the Committee are that deep open drains be abolished and saucer drains take their place.

In only one jail in British Burmah are there large open drains, *viz.*, at Moulmein, where they are rather numerous and intersect the jail in various directions. Such drains are stated to be absolutely necessary by those best able to judge, the inhabitants of Moulmein, to carry off the excessive rain-fall, which exceeds 200 inches in the year. If the observations of the current year should prove that saucer drains will suffice for that purpose, the necessary alterations will be made with as little delay as possible.

V. Insufficiency of Clothing.—The recommendation is that suitable clothing should be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and that extra clothing, on an order from the Medical Officer, should be supplied to the sick, aged, and infirm.

The clothing of prisoners in all parts of British Burmah has considerably improved during the past year; there are some difficulties to be overcome before the prisoners can be always well clothed, the two greatest of which are the difficulty of obtaining cotton cloth in considerable quantities, and the great and unreasonable destruction of clothing by prisoners employed in working gangs beyond the prison walls. The subject is receiving increased attention, and a slow but permanent improvement in this respect is taking place.

VI. Sleeping on the ground.—The recommendation of the Committee is that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it.

In British Burmah all prisoners sleep on raised floors, mostly of wood. At Moulmein, where the prison is of two stories, the prisoners on the lower floor sleep on heavy wooden benches placed on a brick-work floor raised about two feet above the ground. At Prome and some other jails the prisoners sleep on a flooring of split bamboos raised four feet off the ground, but in all jails, without exception, the prisoners sleep at an elevation varying from four to fourteen feet above the surface of the ground.

VII. Deficiency of Personal Cleanliness.—The recommendations of the Committee are that the personal cleanliness of the prisoners should be rigorously insisted on; that ample provision should be made to enable each prisoner to bathe once daily.

In all the jails in British Burmah there is sufficient water supply to permit of a daily total ablution by each prisoner, excepting at Rangoon, and to meet the deficiency there a capacious well will be constructed in the centre of the prison immediately after the cessation of the present rainy season.

VIII. Bad Water.—The recommendation of the Committee is that always in jail hospitals, and whenever necessary elsewhere in the jail itself, the water should be filtered through charcoal and sand.

Nothing has yet been done to carry out this recommendation to filter the water.

Experiments upon the most practical and efficient way of cl—

water in large quantities are being made at the Rangoon Prison, and whatever method may be eventually determined on will be introduced into the other jails. The water supply of all the jails, excepting two in British Burmah, was enquired into during the last inspection by the Inspector General, who had occasion to report upon one jail only as having a bad water-supply, due to the defective brick-work and to the accumulation of impurities at the bottom of the wells. The necessary repairs have been required of the Public Works Department, and as soon as they are completed the wells will be thoroughly cleaned out by prison labor.

IX. Exaction of labor from unfit persons.—The recommendation of the Jail Committee is, that the different kinds of labor should be classified under the heads, "hard, medium, and light;" and that the Medical Officer should be empowered to indicate the class of labor which may with safety be exacted from any new convict.

The rule in the jails of British Burmah is, that all new convicts are examined by the Medical Officer, and their state of health recorded in a register prepared for that purpose. If in bad health the prisoner is removed to hospital.

Under the existing circumstances of superintendence by Magisterial Officers, whose time and attention are engrossed by other more important and interesting duties, the division of labor into hard, medium and light is not feasible, and, if enjoined, would, in all probability, lead only to increased idling in the jail. With the advent of improved superintendence, the three degrees of labor will be introduced, and each kind exacted from any prisoner in accordance with the opinion of the Medical Officer.

X. Insufficient Medical Inspection.—The recommendation of the Committee is that frequent, and in case of epidemics or a sickly season, daily inspection of prisoners by the Medical Officer and the Officer in charge should be obligatory, and that the treatment of the sick in hospital should be the personal duty of the Medical Officer.

In jails in British Burmah the prisoners are inspected once a week by the Medical Officer and the Officer in charge, and in every jail the Medical Officer makes the treatment of the sick his personal duty. In the event of epidemic disease arising, daily inspections will be ordered.

B.—Juvenile Delinquents and Reformatories.

The recommendation of the Committee is that in every jail means should be provided for separating juvenile offenders from adults, and it is thought to be highly desirable that each juvenile prison inmate should have separate sleeping accommodation.

As yet no separate accommodation for juvenile offenders exists in any jail. Juvenile offenders are very seldom admitted to jail. The subject is under consideration, and will receive due attention when more pressing matters of jail reform have been carried out.

C.—Female Prisoners.

The recommendations of the Committee are that accommodation for female prisoners should be increased and improved. There should be separate accommodation for tried, untried, and civil female prisoners, and that the female prisoners should have a separate hospital in their own part of the jail.

In the jails of British Burmah all female prisoners have separate accommodation, and when sick female prisoners are treated in their own part of the jail. The separation of females into tried, untried, and civil has not yet been carried out. At the Moulmein jail the construction of a new female prison has been ordered; in the plan due attention will be paid to the requirements of separation.

The Committee also recommended that in Central Prisons the female prison should be presided over by an English or Eurasian matron. In Burmah this arrangement is scarcely possible, as such a matron, if procurable at all, would only be so at a very high salary. The plan now in force is to nominate one of the female prisoners warder to the female prison. There are very few female prisoners in Burmah, not more than 50 in all; and the greatest attention is paid to the matter of keeping them separate at all times from the male prisoners.

In the new jails now under construction, very perfect arrangements for this purpose are under consideration.

D.—Jail Dietary.

The recommendations of the Committee are that laboring rations should not be reduced on Sunday, that diminution of food as a form of punishment should never be allowed, that great importance should be attached to the cooking of the food and its distribution in full quantity, that animal food should form a portion of the dietary of all laboring and under-trial prisoners, that there should be always two meals daily, and that the establishment of jail gardens should be considered a matter of great importance.

In the jails of British Burmah no diminution of food of laboring prisoners on Sunday is permitted; diminution of food as a punishment is forbidden; the food is well cooked, and its distribution in full quantity is urgently required of all Officers. Only in one jail in Burmah were prisoners during the past year observed to be in bad condition; the subject has formed matter for official correspondence, and the distribution of food is more carefully controlled. Animal food forms a portion of the dietary in every jail in the form of fish or meat. Two meals daily are provided in every jail. A jail garden is attached to every jail in British Burmah.

E.—Jail Discipline.

Jail discipline is considered by the Committee under five heads—

I.—Superintendence.
II.—Labor.
III.—Rewards.
IV.—Punishments.
V.—Education.

I. *Superintendence.*—The recommendations of the Committee are that, as a rule, Medical Officers should be Superintendents of Jails; that a specially qualified Medical Officer be always chosen to superintend a Central Jail; that the Civil Surgeon, if a European, and possessing suitable qualifications, should invariably have charge of the District Jail.

In British Burmah these recommendations have been carried out to the extent that the local Government has considered favorably a scheme for placing all the District Jails under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, and the two Central Prisons of Moulmein and Rangoon under specially qualified Medical Officers, whose whole time and attention shall be devoted to jail duties.

II. *Labor.*—The recommendations under this head are numerous and important, and have received due attention. The principal recommendation is, that labor shall be of three kinds, hard, medium, and light, and that every prisoner shall be employed for a certain portion of his sentence in each of the different kinds. The Committee further express the opinion that the first thing with regard to labor is that it should render a residence in jail a matter of dread, apprehension, and avoidance, not that it should be remunerative.

The recommendations with regard to labor must remain in abeyance until special superintendence has been provided for jails, without which it would be impossible to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

III. *Rewards.*—The recommendation is that, in addition to the gradual change from hard to medium, and from medium to light labor, which is always to be looked upon as an indulgence, further favor may be shown to the best behaved convicts in their admission, without gratuities of any kind, to the following posts representing three grades:

1. Work Overseer.
2. Ward Master.
3. Guard to be employed only inside the jail.

To carry out such a system of rewards, special superintendence must be provided; for as long as the important point of determining who are the best behaved convicts remains virtually in the hands of Jailors, or other subordinate Officers, so long will it remain matter of grave doubt whether the most deserving prisoners are promoted.

IV. *Punishments.*—The recommendations of the Committee are that three modes of punishment only be permitted in jails, aimless labor, solitary confinement, and flogging.

In the jails of British Burmah the punishments are flogging and solitary confinement; aimless labor has not yet been introduced.

V. *Education.*—The recommendation is that education should be used as a means of prison discipline, and should comprise only elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In the jails of British Burmah nothing has yet been done to carry [illegible] recommendation.

F.—Habitual Offenders.

Under this head of recommendation nothing definite is laid down by the Committee, who, however, think it highly desirable that no prisoner sentenced to more than seven years' imprisonment should be detained for the whole period of his sentence in any jail in the Continent of India.

The subject therefore does not require further mention.

G.—Tickets-of-Leave.

The Committee make no recommendation under this head.

H.—Classification of Convicts.

The Committee recommend a division of prisoners into two great classes—of those convicted of offences against the person which indicate the presence of ungoverned passions, and of those convicted of offences against property, indicating the absence of principle or moral restraint, and the sub-division of each of these into two, in accordance with the gravity of the offence, thus making four principal classes, each of which require further sub-division for considerations of propriety, decency, and the maintenance of discipline, as—

Sex.—Males to be separated from females.

Age.—Juveniles from adults.

Religion.—As Christians from Non-Christians.

Nature of Punishment.—As condemned prisoners and life prisoners from all other prisoners.

In the jails of British Burmah the classification of prisoners in their sleeping wards is carried out in accordance with the length of sentence. The recommendations as regards sex, and the separation of condemned prisoners and life prisoners from all other prisoners is in force; and the whole of the highly important recommendations on this head have received much attention, and have been adopted to the extent of making them the basis of the new Rules in the section classification of a Jail Manual for British Burmah now under compilation. With the lapse of time, an increased attention to jail administration in the province by the encouragement of officers specially devoted to the work, and a gradual change in the existing buildings in the jails, a hope may be expressed that classification on the sound principles recommended by the Committee, may come into force in British Burmah.

I.—Salaries of Jailors.

The recommendations of the Committee are that Jailors of Central Prisons should receive Rupees 150 per mensem; Jailors of 1st Class Jails Rupees 100, and Jailors of 2nd Class Jails Rupees 50.

In British Burmah Jailors are paid at the rates recommended, or even higher in the case of some 2nd Class Jails.

At Rangoon, however, the Jailors receives Rupees 100 per mensem; the Jailor at Moulmein, the sister Central Prison, receiving Rupees

A recommendation for the necessary increase at Rangoon has been favorably considered by the Local Government.

J.—Fines Imposed on Prison Officers.

The Committee recommend that fines ought never to exceed in amount half a month's salary.

The recommendation is strictly acted up to in British Burmah.

K.—European Prisoners.

The recommendation of the Committee is that suitable accommodation should be provided in every District and Central Jail for the reception of a limited number of European prisoners.

In British Burmah this recommendation may be held to apply to the sea-port towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein, where alone European prisoners can have to be dealt with. At Moulmein, Rangoon, and in the new jail at Bassein very suitable separate accommodation for Europeans is provided; at Rangoon especially the European quarters are admirable. At Akyab the accommodation for Europeans is, for all purposes of health, perfectly suitable; but inasmuch as it is not separated from the rest of the jail, it cannot be considered quite satisfactory. Arrangements for bringing about this necessary separation are receiving attention.

L.—Statistics.

The recommendations of the Committee are that jail statistics should be kept on a uniform plan, that they should include all the returns pronounced essential by a Resolution of the International Statistical Congress of the year 1860, and that a sufficient establishment should be allowed in every district.

At the present time the periodical returns in use in the jails of British Burmah are those in use in the Province of Bengal, the forms pronounced essential by the International Congress not having yet been supplied to the Government of British Burmah.

In every jail in British Burmah a salaried Clerk is allowed, excepting at Rangoon and Akyab, where Eurasian prisoners, with the necessary qualification, are employed as Clerks.

From L. Bowring, Esq., *Commissioner of Mysore, to* E. C. Bayley, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 4468-51, *dated Camp Herioor, the* 6*th January* 1866.

In reply to letters Nos. 1977 and 4667, dated 30th June and 2nd December 1865, respectively, on the subject of the steps taken to give effect to the several suggestions and recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copies of the papers

From Judicial Commissioner, Nos. 193 and 1?, dated 19th and 23rd December 1865.

noted in the margin, and to observe that, as Mr. Saunder's letter contains a full *resumé* of what has hitherto been done in this province to better the internal arrangements and discipline of the jails, it is unnecessary for me to add any detailed remarks.

2. Considerable difficulty was encountered at first from the buildings formerly employed as jails being ill adapted for carrying out an improved system; but with the exception of the Shimogah Jail, the prisoners in which it was found necessary to remove, owing to its unhealthiness, the general health of the prisoners in the province has been good, and in Bangalore remarkably so.

3. It may not be out of place to observe that the constitution of new districts has rendered necessary the construction of small jails at the head-quarters of each, and that some time must elapse before these can be built.

4. The state of the public buildings in Mysore was generally most unsatisfactory, and our means have not admitted of our building at once all that was required. Indeed, the newly constructed Bangalore Central Jail and the Mysore Jail are the only prisons where it has been found practicable to carry out an efficient system of internal discipline. Such reforms cannot be executed in the other District Jails till superior buildings are erected.

5. With regard to the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 193, I beg to remark that I concur with him that the Bangalore Central Jail may appropriately be placed under the care of a Medical Officer, and that Dr. Henderson is the best selection that could be made. I would suggest, however, that he should continue to aid the Surgeon of the Commission in the Civil details of the Cantonment as at present, and that the allowance now paid for this charge, Rupees 100, should cease.

6. Should the Assistant Surgeons at Mysore and Shimogah receive —under the new scale of salaries, believed to be under consideration at Calcutta—increased allowances, I consider that no addition to their pay proper is necessary; but should the increase referred to not be given, I think the sum proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, *viz.*, Rupees 80 monthly, is reasonable.

From C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C. B., *Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore,—No.* 193, *dated Bangalore, the* 19*th December* 1865.

THE Indian Jail Committee assembled at Calcutta in March and April 1864, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of reporting on the subject of the management and discipline of Indian jails, having, in the report submitted by them, and which has received the approval and concurrence of the Supreme Government, and also that of the Secretary of State for India, among the various propositions and suggestions made by them, recommended that, as a general rule, Medical Officers should be appointed as Superin-

tendents of Jails, and as I am inclined to think that the adoption of the above measure, in connection with the jails of this province, would, in many respects, be attended with the most salutary and beneficial results, I have the honor, in accordance with the scale of pay and allowance recommended by the said Committee, to suggest, for the Commissioner's approval and sanction, that a Medical Officer be appointed as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore on a consolidated allowance of Rupees 800 per mensem; and that the District Jails at Mysore and Shimogah, which would rank as 2nd Class District Jails, be also placed under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeons, *viz.*, Doctor Houston and Dr. Heard, stationed in the above districts, with a monthly allowance of Rupees 80 each, in addition to their respective pay and allowances.

2. The above arrangement would involve an expenditure annually of Rupees 11,520, and should the Commissioner be pleased to sanction the same, I have to request you will have the goodness, with the Commissioner's concurrence, to cause the said amount to be inserted in the Jail Budget, which is in course of preparation, for the ensuing year, with a view that the proposition above made may be carried into effect, whenever it may be found expedient and practicable to do so.

3. I would beg to recommend that Dr. Henderson, the Assistant to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, and who has at different times had Medical charge of the prisoners in the Central Jail, and who appears to me to be in all respects qualified for the general charge and superintendence of the above jail, be nominated for that duty.

From C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C. B., *Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, to the Acting Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore,—No.* 199, *dated Bangalore, the* 23*rd December* 1865.

ADVERTING to your docket No. 4198-559 of the 19th instant, giving cover to letter No. 4667, dated 2nd December 1865, from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to your address, and to the previous correspondence on the subject of the Report called for by the Circular issued from the Home Department, No. 5590 of the 19th November 1864, applying for information as to what has been done towards giving effect to the several suggestions and recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, I have the honor to submit the following Supplementary Report for the information of the Commissioner, and for communication to the Supreme Government.

2. In pursuance with the instructions contained in Circular No. 59, dated the 25th of August 1864, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, received under cover of your No. 213-363, dated 26th September 1864, full and statistical details, with plans, were furnished by me in my No. 252, dated the 18th February 1865, showing the state of accommodation of the existing jails of the province, and recommending certain propositions and suggestions

which I deemed it expedient to make with the view to suitable and sufficient jail accommodation being provided, in accordance with the scale laid down by the Indian Jail Committee, to meet the growing requirements of the province. But as from the subsequent correspondence received under cover of your No. 1440-35, dated the 18th July 1865, it would appear that an additional Report is required as to whether anything has been done, or is proposed to be done, with respect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee on other points, to complete the information called for by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in the enclosure of the Circular from the Home Department above quoted, it will be found desirable to refer briefly to each of the several recommendations and suggestions in the order in which they are laid down in the Committee's Report, pointing out those that have been adopted, and those which it is proposed to introduce into the Mysore jails.

A.—Health of prisoners.

3. The first point noticed in the above Report is the health of the prisoners. The excessive sickness and mortality of the prisoners generally in the Indian jails the Committee has considered to be mainly attributable to the following causes :—

1.—Overcrowding.
2.—Bad ventilation.
3.—Bad conservancy.
4.—Bad drainage.
5.—Insufficiency of clothing.
6.—Sleeping on the ground.
7.—Deficiency of personal cleanliness.
8.—Bad water.
9.—Exaction of labor from unfit persons.
10.—Insufficient medical inspection.

Overcrowding.

4. The overcrowded state of the prisons was among one of the first things which attracted my attention in connection with the jails of this province. Early measures were consequently taken to obtain the sanction of Government to the erection of a Central Jail at Bangalore capable of holding about 1,000 prisoners, with the view to do away with the overcrowded and unsuitable buildings used in Bangalore as jails, and to relieve the other prisons of the surrounding districts of a portion of their inmates, as well as for the introduction of a generally improved system of jail discipline and management. The subject of accommodation in the existing and proposed jails having been fully noticed in my letter above quoted, and the recommendations for extending the same by the erection of new District Jails and enlarging and improving the old ones, having already received the approval and sanction of the Supreme Government, it may only be necessary to add that it is hoped that the Department of Public Works will, when Budget allotments for the object shall have been made, take active measures to carry the same into effect. When the above buildings shall have been constructed, the prison accommodation of the whole province, independent of Talook lock-ups, will stand thus—

One Central Jail at Bangalore, capable of accommodating very nearly 900 prisoners.

Two 2nd Class District Jails at Mysore and Shimogah for 300 prisoners each.

One ditto at Toomkoor for 160 prisoners.

Five small District Jails at Bangalore, Hassan, Colar, Chickmoogloor, and Chituldroog for 112 prisoners each.

This will afford accommodation for about 2,100 prisoners according to the standard of cubical superficial space allotted by the Jail Committee, which it is considered will prove ample and fully meet all anticipated requirements. The enlarged accommodation afforded by the new Central Jail, which has now been occupied for fully one year, has, for the present, in a great measure, tended to obviate the evil which the Committee so justly ascribe to an overcrowded state of prisons. This jail, which is calculated according to the scale of cubic capacity fixed by the Jail Committee to hold about 900 prisoners, has but seldom contained that complement. The number of inmates in the Mysore jail is scarcely ever in excess of the number it is capable of containing according to the above standard. In the Toomkoor jail the accommodation is more than sufficient. At Shimogah, in anticipation of the construction of the new jail which has been sanctioned, a temporary jail has been erected during the past year in a good locality, which has necessarily greatly relieved the prisoners from the great risk and danger they formerly experienced of being overcrowded in the old pestiferous and long since condemned jail of that district. I have been led to make the above observations to prevent any inference being drawn as to our present jails being crowded at present to such an extent as to be in any respect detrimental to the health of the prisoners, or that the recommendation of the Committee on this point has not received that prompt and immediate attention which it deserved.

Bad Ventilation.

5. The next cause to which the Committee attributes the ill-health of the prisoners is bad ventilation. In the construction of the Central Jail, due regard has been paid to free roof and lateral ventilation; and in the approved designs for the new District Jails which are proposed to be built, special attention has been directed to the above in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee. The Mysore and Toomkoor jails, though originally not defective in the above most important requisite of health, have been further improved by the measures which have been taken to increase the number of apertures for the ingress of fresh air, and the egress of the heated and vitiated atmosphere of the wards.

Bad Conservancy.

6. The dry-earth conservancy system, which the Committee so strongly recommend to be adopted, has been introduced, with the most marked success, in all the jails and lock-ups of this province. Special attention has been paid to this system of conservancy in the Central Jail, both in the construction of the latrines and privies, and the removal and deodorization of the pondrette to a distance. The President of the Committee, directed by His Excellency the Governor of Madras to inspect the Bangalore Central Jail, with the view of adopting some of the most advantageous features

nd arrangements of the building, in determining upon a standard and improved design of jail for the districts of the Madras Presidency, has, in a letter which I not long since received from him, expressed himself in the following terms, with reference to the conservancy arrangements of the above jail:—"This Commission, on a sketch submitted by Surgeon-Major Porteus, so highly approve of the plan in the jail at Bangalore, combining as it does simplicity and efficiency, that they have adopted it as a standard plan to be introduced throughout this Presidency."

Bad Drainage.

7. In all the jails of the province there is not, I believe, much to condemn on the subject of drainage. Shallow saucer drains, lined with granite, and sub-soil drains, are those which are constructed in the principal jails. The Central Jail, standing as it does on elevated ground, which has a considerable slope towards the west, admits of free drainage. In the selection of sites for the construction of the District Jails, one of the most essential requisites, invariably enjoined upon the Committee appointed to determine the same, is that the ground be capable of being freely drained; and care will be taken that the suggestions of the Committee are attended to, in regard to the description of drains which have to be constructed.

Insufficiency of Clothing.

8. The convicted prisoners in all the jails are provided with a sufficient and suitable supply of clothing, and with a couple of cumblies or blankets each. Stricter attention to the clothing of the under-trial and aged and infirm prisoners, than was formerly the case, will be paid as recommended by the Committee.

Sleeping on the ground.

9. No serious evil has been found to result from the prisoners being allowed to sleep on the ground; and as it is the invariable custom of the natives of all classes in this part of India, with but very few exceptions, I believe, to sleep upon the ground, and as there appears to be no particular advantage likely to be gained by accustoming the inmates of our jails to luxurious and expensive habits, which they cannot gratify on their leaving their precincts, I do not propose to put the Government to the somewhat unnecessary expense of providing cots or charpoys for the prisoners, which they would be most reluctant to use if they were to get them. I cannot therefore recommend that the suggestion of the Committee, in the above respect, be adopted in the jails of this province.

Deficiency of personal cleanliness.

10. Lavatories for cold bathing are constructed in the Central Jail; and measures have been adopted, in connection with the hospital, to provide, in case of necessity, for the sick prisoners warm-baths when ordered by the Medical Officers. The strictest attention is paid to the personal cleanliness of prisoners in all jails.

Bad water.

11. In the selection of sites for jails, care has always been taken to ascertain that the supply of water is abundant and of good quality. In some jails, of course, the water is better and purer than in others; but care is taken to have the wells properly and periodically cleaned out. In the Bangalore Central

Jail two large cisterns have been constructed to serve as filters for the supply of drinking water for the prisoners, after it has been purified by passing through charcoal and sand. The water is conducted into the different detached yards by means of iron pipes, which have been constructed out of old gun barrels screwed one into another.

Exaction of labour from unfit persons.

12. While due regard is paid to the recommendation of the Medical Officers in charge of jails in behalf of prisoners considered by them incapable of hard labour on account of physical infirmities, old age, and other causes, care is taken that the privilege is not abused, and that no undue advantage is gained by malingering prisoners to obtain a mitigation of their original sentences.

Insufficient medical inspection.

13. The prisoners in each of the jails are regularly and daily inspected by the Medical Officers attached to the jail, and occasionally by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, whose advice on all points connected with the sanitary condition of the prisoners receives prompt consideration.

14. Although the precautionary measures recommended by the Indian Jail Committee, as regards the health of the prisoners, have been very generally attended to in all the Mysore jails, yet it cannot be expected that, until all the proposed jail buildings shall have been completed, and fit for the occupation of the prisoners, a perfect system of sanitary management can be effectually carried out in all its numerous details, so as to ensure, as far as may be practicable, the attainment of a very high standard of health. In the Central Jail, however, which has been occupied for the last 15 months, and where the sanitary condition of the prisoners has been most scrupulously attended to, the general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good, though there have been a good many deaths amongst the very old Thug and Dacoit prisoners who had, many of them, been in jail for more than 30 years under their sentences of imprisonment for life. With reference to this subject, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mysore Division, in a letter dated the 29th of July 1865, addressed by him to the Surgeon of the Mysore Commission, has remarked that the "high rate of health which the prisoners in the Central Jail have enjoyed is, perhaps, unexampled in India."

B.—Juvenile Delinquents and Reformatories.

15. The number of juvenile offenders, which was never very large, having been still lessened by the introduction of the Whipping Act, separate establishments to serve for reformatories, as distinct from the jail, have not been found necessary. Care, however, is taken that the young delinquents who are confined in the jails are kept entirely separate from the older and more hardened offenders: and their education, both mental and industrial, is carefully attended to in the Central Jail.

C.—Female Prisoners.

16. The proportion of female, as compared with the male convicts being so very small, it has not been found desirable to have a separate institution exclusively

...them. Those, however, who are confined in the jails are entirely separated from the prisoners of the opposite sex. In the Central Jail the wards and hospital for the female prisoners are built at a respectable distance from the male wards; and the other suggestions of the Committee, with regard to the entertainment of a female matron and warders, and the employment of the prisoners on industrial occupations suitable to their sex, are observed.

17. A well-considered scale of dietary, which was carefully prepared in consultation with the Medical Authorities, with due regard to the habits and characteristics of the people, as well as the peculiarities of the climate of this part of India, was introduced as an experimental measure; and after some modifications which were found to be practically necessary, it was ultimately, and with the most beneficial results, adopted as the standard scale for all the jails of the province. The other recommendations of the Jail Committee, with reference to the non-reduction of food as a punitive measure, the proper and honest distribution of the rations, and the preparation and inspection of the food, are duly attended to. Wherever it has been practicable, jail gardens have been cultivated, from which the prisoners receive their daily supply of vegetables.

D.—Jail Dietary.

18. As it cannot be expected that reforms which modern experience has brought to bear upon the discipline and management of jails, can at once be made to supersede a system of evils which has long been permitted to take root in our Indian jails, it will, of course, be found impracticable to enforce and sustain as rigid a system of discipline as that which has been prescribed by the Indian Jail Committee, without, in the first place, having suitably constructed jails, and securing efficient and active superintendence. The system prescribed has, however, been, with but very few exceptions, carried out in the Bangalore Central Jail; and it is hoped that, when all the District Jails are constructed and completed, the rules laid down by the Jail Committeee for the internal government of jails will be more effectually carried out.

E.—Jail Discipline.

19. In the Central Jail, which has been built upon the radiating principle on the most approved standard plan, and where a competent staff of officers is employed, and strict method of discipline, similar to that enjoined by the Jail Committee, embracing a well organized system of intra-mural labor, the proper distribution of rewards and punishments, and education of prisoners in industrial professions, as well as the younger portion in reading and writing, have, to a greater or less extent, been introduced with the most beneficial and salutary results.

20. The suggestions of the Indian Jail Committee with reference to the manner in which habitual offenders are to be dealt with, will be adopted as far as may be practicable.

F.—Habitual Offenders.

G.—Tickets-of-leave.

21. No ticket-of-leave system prevails, or has ever been introduced into the jails of this province.

22. It is found impracticable to maintain in its entirety the scheme of classification of convicts recommended by the Jail Committee in some of the old jails of the province as they are at present constructed, but distinction between the different classes of criminals is nevertheless kept up as far as circumstances will admit. In the Central Jail, however, the system of classification of the prisoners, recommended by the Committee, has been introduced with success. In the jails of Mysore, Shimogah, and Toomkoor, a similar system has also been carried out, in as far as it has been found practicable to do so.

H.—Classification of Prisoners.

23. The Head Jailor of the Central Jail receives Rupees 150 per mensem, in addition to a percentage on the net profits of the prisoners' labor. Those of the Mysore and Shimogah Jails receive Rupees 100 per mensem each. The salaries of the Jailors of the smaller jails will be regulated and fixed after the new jails are built, and an efficient class of officers secured.

I.—Salaries of Jailors.

24. A regulated system of fines can only be enforced with salutary effect after a suitable class of well-paid prison officers are entertained in the jail establishment. The principle is, however, not lost sight of in dealing with the present jail servants.

J.—Fines imposed on Prison Officers.

25. A separate and suitable building for the accommodation of European and Eurasian debtors who may be confined in the Civil Jail has been lately constructed in connection with the Central Jail, and has been already occupied. A strong and substantial building is now in course of construction for such Europeans or Eurasians as may require to be provided with accommodation on the criminal side of the jail. It does not appear desirable or necessary to have accommodation in the District Jails of the province for European prisoners, not only on account of the paucity, or rather entire absence of prisoners of the above classes, but because such criminals as come under the denomination of European British subjects are, of course, with few exceptions, committed to the High Courts, and are generally, after conviction, confined in the Presidency Jails.

K.—European Prisoners.

26. The authoritative promulgation of a uniform plan of jail statistics for introduction into all the jails of India would prove of the highest importance in ascertaining the peculiar characteristics of crime, the periods and localities in which it is committed, as well as its general increase or decrease, and at the same time afford other essential particulars which are almost indispensable to a right understanding of the subject of jails.

L.—Statistics.

27. In conclusion, I would beg to refer you to my letter No. 193, dated the 19th December 1865, in which I have recommended that the Central Mysore and Shimogah Jails should, in furtherance of the suggestions made by the Calcutta Jail Committee, be respectively placed under the immediate control and superintendence of the

the Medical Officers I have therein mentioned as having special claims to be nominated for the above duty.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 14, 1866.

No. 22. *Office Memorandum to the Financial Department,—No.* 1980, *dated the* 28*th February* 1866.

THE Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India is directed to forward the extracts marginally noted, regarding the proposed appointment of a Medical Officer for the Central Jail at Bangalore, and to solicit the issue of early orders on the proposal contained therein.

Paragraph 5 of letter from Commissioner of Mysore, No. 4468-51, dated 6th January 1866.
Paragraphs 1 and 2 of letter from Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, No. 193, dated 19th December 1865.

JUDICIAL—MAY 3, 1866.

No. 6. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No.* 1679, *under date the* 10*th April* 1866.

READ Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 1980, dated 28th February 1866, forwarding, for orders, a proposal from the Commissioner of Mysore for the appointment of a Medicial Officer, on a consolidated salary of Rupees 800 a month, to superintend the Central Jail at Bangalore; and for placing the 2nd Class District Jails of Mysore and Shimogah under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeons of those Stations, with a monthly allowance of Rupees 80 for each.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Commissioner's proposals.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Home Department, and the Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.

No. 552, dated Simla, the 3rd May 1866.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Mysore, with reference to the letters marginally noted.

No. 4468-51, dated 6th January.
No. 6327-75, dated 16th April.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 26, 1866.

No. 69. *From* L. BOWRING, ESQ., *Commissioner for Coorg, to* E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., *Secretary to the Government of India,—No.* 618—5, *dated Bangalore,* the 27*th February* 1866.

IN reply to Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Ward's letter No. 1122, dated the 3rd instant, calling for a report showing the effect given to

the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the enclosed copy of a communication, No. 227, dated the 23rd idem, from the Judicial Commissioner for Coorg, and to observe that, until a new jail is erected at Mercara, I do not anticipate that full attention can possibly be paid to the suggestions of the Jail Committee.

2. In respect to food and clothing, ample provision has been made for the wants of the few prisoners in the jail; the dry-earth system has been successfully introduced; and, so far as the nature of the building will admit, the health of the prisoners has been carefully attended to.

JUDICIAL—MARCH 26, 1866.

No. 70. *From* C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ., C. B., *Judicial Commissioner for Coorg, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Coorg,—No. 227, dated Bangalore, the 23rd February* 1866.

In reply to your docket (General) No. 603—117 of the 20th instant, transmitting copy of a letter No. 1122 of the 3rd idem, from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, calling for a Report as to the effect which has been given to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, in reference to the jail in the Province of Coorg, I have the honor to state that the several instructions which I have from time to time issued in connection with the management of the jails of Mysore upon the principles inculcated in the report of the Indian Jail Committee, have been similarly communicated by me to the Superintendent of Coorg for adoption in the Mercara jail, and that they have been duly carried out in their integrity so far as the unsuitable character and limited accommodation of the present jail buildings and the other considerations of locality would admit.

2. Full and detailed particulars in connection with the jails in the Province of Mysore were given in my letter No. 199, dated the 23rd December last, and it will therefore be hardly necessary for me to enter into any recapitulation of the measures of reform I have introduced into the system of jail administration, or to make any further report in reference to the steps which have been adopted towards improving the Mercara jail, both as regards its internal discipline and management, as well as its sanitary and conservancy arrangements, as these are in almost every respect identical with those which have been adopted in the jails of the former province, and I would therefore beg to refer the Governor General in Council generally for information on the subject to the above quoted letter.

It may, perhaps, be as well here to remark that the suggestions made by the Commissioner in his recent tour through Coorg, having for

object the enlargement of the present jail building and otherwise improving it, have been duly carried out. The jail is consequently now capable of holding about 27 prisoners in excess of the number it was originally capable of accommodating, allowing 648 cubic feet to each prisoner.

It is almost unnecessary for me here to refer to the lengthened correspondence which passed between this and your Office, as well as the Public Works Department, and the Superintendent of Coorg, with reference to the erection of a 2nd Class District Jail at Mercara, upon an approved site, capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 prisoners, in accordance with the scale of cubic feet recommended by the Jail Committee. As the matter has already been favorably considered, and has obtained the approval and sanction of the Government of India, I can therefore only express a hope that, when the above building shall have been constructed, measures will be adopted to carry out in all their details the valuable suggestions made by the Indian Jail Committee to a still greater extent than it has been found practicable, under existing circumstances, to effect.

Reported to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in letter No. 13 of 1866, dated the 26th March.

From G. U. Yule, Esq., C. B., *Resident at Hyderabad, to* E. C. Bayley, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of India, Simla,— No.* 20, *dated the* 27*th June* 1865.

With advertence to the 2nd paragraph of Government letter No. 5592 of the 19th November 1864, regarding jails and jail discipline in India, I have the honor to forward a Report from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 816 of the 16th instant, with enclosures, regarding the jails in Berar.

2. I would beg strongly to recommend that the Akolah jail, which contains 470 prisoners, should be put under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon; and I hope that, if Government cannot send two Assistant Surgeons for the jails at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, one at least may be appointed to take charge of the Civil Station and Jail at the former place.

3. The pay of the Jail Darogah is only Rupees 25 per mensem, which I think should be increased to Rupees 75, as it is impossible to obtain the services of an efficient person on the former salary.

From Captain W. Cadell, *Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,—No.* 816, *dated Ellichpore, the* 16*th June* 1865.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 2203 of the 13th

* No 7, dated 4th January 1865, from Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee District.
No. 112, dated 22nd April 1865, from Deputy Commissioner, Akolah District.

† Returned as requested.

December 1864, calling for a report "shewing what has been done with the view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Jail Committee," I have the honor to forward copies of letters* from the Deputy Commissioners of the Akolah and Oomrawuttee Districts on the subject. A copy of the Jail Report † was first received with the Memorandum referred to.

2. The prisoners in Berar have, till two barracks of the Akolah jail were recently completed, been confined in native buildings not intended for jails. The health of the prisoners has, however, been good. The mortality for the last four years was as follows :—

1861	...	...	...	... 3·50 per cent.
1862	...	...	...	... 3·67 "
1863	...	...	...	... 2·7 "
1864	...	...	...	... 2·6 "

which is less than half what appears to be the average mortality in India.

3. The prisoners have been very much overcrowded, but from the buildings in which they have been confined being open, their health has not apparently suffered from it.

4. In the new jail at Akolah ample space will be provided for the prisoners; but till more barracks are completed, the rule regarding the sleeping space of 9×6 being allowed to each man will have to be infringed. The wards are intended to contain many more than 32 men, which is the limit recommended by the Committee, but partition walls could easily be erected.

5. There is abundance of ventilation in the jail barracks themselves. The outer wall will be at a considerable distance from the wards, but there is to be an inner enclosure close round the wards; and if this is to be formed by a wall, the proper ventilation of the jail will be greatly impeded. I beg very strongly to recommend that the inner enclosure should be formed by a railing.

6. The prisoners have hitherto been taken considerable distances from the jails for the purposes of nature, and the jails have thus been kept free from filth. When the Akolah jail is enclosed, and when privies are built, it will be necessary that great attention should be paid to conservancy.

7. The dietary scale in force in the jails is, it is believed, sufficient. All the prisoners have been in the habit of receiving animal food in the shape of ghee, and, at the recommendation of the Medical Officers, flesh has sometimes been allowed.

8. Diminution of food has never been permitted as a punishment, and every endeavour has been made to ensure the food being of good quality, and each prisoner's receiving his proper rations.

9. There are jail gardens at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, which, in a great measure, supply the vegetables required by the prisoners.

10. The Committee insists very strongly upon the necessity of efficient superintendence. It is impossible for the Magistrates to devote sufficient time to the management of the jails; and I beg to recommend that an Assistant Surgeon should be appointed to take charge of the Akolah jail. It is very necessary too that the pay of the Jailors should be increased. The remuneration of these men is at present quite inadequate. The Akolah prisoners have all been employed in helping to build the jail, and many of the Oomrawuttee prisoners have also been employed at out-door labor. With the jails in their present state, any very strict supervision over the prisoners' work is impossible.

11. Without proper jails, classification, with the exception of separating the male from the female prisoners, could not be carried out.

From Captain J. ALLARDYCE, *Deputy Commissioner, East Berar, to Captain* W. CADELL, *Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—No. 7, dated Oomrawuttee, the 4th January* 1865.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1514, dated the 13th December 1864, forwarding the Report of the Indian Jail Committee, and calling for a Report, shewing what has been done, with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state that the recommendations of the Committee were never forwarded for adoption in this District, and in the absence of regularly built jails very little can be done in carrying out the suggestions made as regards discipline, overcrowding, &c. The health of the prisoners in the two jails of this District has, however, been good, and no epidemic has prevailed to any extent which could be attributed to want of ventilation, want of cleanliness or clothing, or other cause, the remedy of which is to a certain extent at hand.

3. The dry-earth conservancy system has been tried in the jail hospital, and been found to succeed. There are no privies attached to the jails, and it has not therefore been tried at them, but it is highly desirable that a place should be set apart for a privy at some distance from the jails fenced in, and trenches dug, when the dry-earth system might be introduced.

4. There are no reformatories for juvenile prisoners, but the introduction of the Whipping Act has relieved the jails of almost all juvenile offenders.

5. In the absence of regular jails it is, I think, hardly necessary to go over all the points touched upon by the Committee. I can only add that every endeavour is made in the jails, such as they are, to ensure cleanliness, to prevent any filth in the neighbourhood which might effect the health of the prisoners. The sick are at once removed from the jail to the hospital, and every precaution is taken against epidemics; when they do appear, which has been but seldom, the

prisoners' diet is slightly altered, and everything is done to ensure cleanliness, and to check, as far as can be done, the spread of disease.

From J. G. CORDERY, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akolah District, to Captain* W. CADELL, *Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—No.* 112, *dated the* 22*nd April* 1865.

IN reply to your Memorandum No. 1515—455 of the 12th December 1864, I have the honor to state that, as you are aware, the gaol at Akolah is still three-fourths short of completion; it is therefore, impossible as yet to introduce any of the measures recommended by the Gaol Committee. The proportions of the different parts of the building allow even more accommodation to the prisoners than is prescribed in the Report. Other points have been noted, and shall be put into force as soon as the outer wall is completed, and the prisoners are confined within a certain circle.

2. Again, I hope I may be allowed to press the importance of attaching a Surgeon to this gaol on the terms and in the exclusive charge recommended by this Committee. There are now 470 men in gaol, and both their supervision and safe keeping require better agency than we have now in our power.

No. 1522, *dated Simla, the* 31*st August* 1865.

Forwarded to the Financial Department for consideration and orders, and its return requested.

The proposals contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 are recommended for sanction.

JUDICIAL—JAN. 12, 1866.

No. 32. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla,—No.* 2766, *under date the* 9*th October* 1865.

READ an endorsement of the Home Department, No. 1522, dated the 31st August last, forwarding, for consideration and orders, an application from the Resident at Hyderabad, for the appointment of an Assistant Surgeon for the Civil Station and Jail at Akolah, and for an increase to the pay of the jail Darogah of that place from Rupees 25 to Rupees 75 per mensem.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council sanctions the increase of pay recommended for the Jail Darogah at Akolah, and authorises the appointment of a Civil Assistant Surgeon.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and further orders, and that the original paper received from that Department be returned, a copy being kept for record.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, for information and guidance.

No. 2935, dated Simla, the 17th October 1865.

COPY forwarded to the Resident at Hyderabad for information, with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter No. 20, dated 17th June last.

JUDICIAL—JAN. 6, 1865.

No. 20. *Office Memorandum No. 128, dated the 6th January 1865.*

WITH reference to the Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. $\frac{1178}{6081}$C, dated the 19th ultimo, the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is directed to state that, in calculating jail accommodation for each prisoner, a minimum of 36 superficial feet and 648 cubic feet should, as a general rule, be adopted as the authorized area. Under special circumstances more might be necessary, but never less.

Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, Public Works Department, Circular No. 4 of 1866, dated Fort William, 18th January 1865.

Space to be allowed for each prisoner in jails.

Read the following :—

Public Works Department No. $\frac{1178\ C}{6081}$, dated 19th December 1864, to Home Department, asking for precise orders as to the area to be provided generally for each prisoner in a jail.

Read the following reply from the Home Department :—

Office Memorandum by A. COLVIN, ESQ., *Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No.* 128, *dated* 6*th January* 1865.

WITH reference to the Office Memorandum from the Public Works

Department, No. $\frac{11780}{6081}$, dated the 19th ultimo, the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is directed to state that, in calculating jail accommodation for each prisoner, a minimum of 36 superficial feet and 648 cubic feet should, as a general rule, be adopted as the authorized area. Under special circumstances, more might be necessary, but never less.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for information.

Governments of Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of Oudh, British Burmah, and Central Provinces.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Commissioners of Mysore and Coorg.
Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajpootana.

JUDICIAL—NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

No. 14. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, in the Public Works Department,—Simla, under date the 19th October 1865.*

CIRCULAR No. 103 OF 1865.

Space to be allowed to each prisoner in jails.

READ the following :—

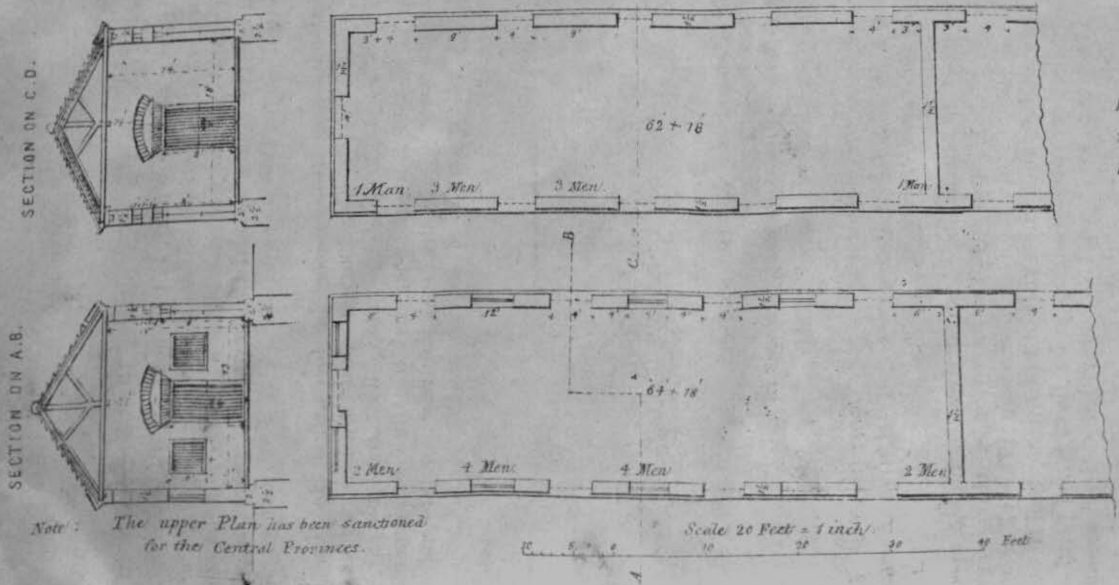
Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—No. 2623, dated the 9th October.

Para. 3.—The only point which I am desired to notice specially is the question of *space.* It was not the intention of Government to lay down 36 feet of superficial area as a *maximum.* The Government does not dispute the conclusion of the Prison Committee, that it would be desirable to give larger space, even up to 54 feet, when practicable. But having regard to the great cost of providing that amount of accommodation throughout India, and also to the time that it must necessarily take to provide it, even were the cost no obstacle, the Governor General in Council acceded to the suggestion of the Inspector General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, concurred in by the Government of those Provinces, that 36 feet should be considered sufficient as a *minimum superficial* area, provided that in no case the total cubic space per prisoner should be less than the *minimum* recommended by the Prison Committee, *viz.*, 648 feet. In Oude and the Central Provinces, 40 superficial feet has been adopted as the average space per man, and this the Governor General in Council considers an improvement upon 36 feet.

Accompaniment to Circular No. 4 of 1865.

ALTERNATIVE PLANS
of
JAIL WARDS
for
28 OR 32 PRISONERS

So as to give each prisoner not less than
36 feet Superficial
648 " Cubic
4 " Wall space
and 3 " " for sleeping.



Note: The upper Plan has been sanctioned for the Central Provinces.

Each ward to contained 28 Me
with 40 feet super^l eac
660 " cubic
4 3/7 " wall s

Lateral Ventilation
11 Doors each 8+4 — 352 " Super^l
Under Eaves 124 "
28/476
17 "

Each ward to contain 32 Men
with 36 feet Su
648 " Cu
4 " of

Lateral Ventilation
9 Doors each 8+4 288 " Su
8 Windows 4+4 128 "
Under Eaves 128 "
32/544
17

ORDER.—Ordered that the above be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, in continuation of Public Works Department Circular, No. 4, dated 18th January 1865.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of Oude, British Burmah, and Central Provinces.
Commissioners of Mysore and Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajpootana.

COPY forwarded to the Home Department for information.

General Statement showing the scale of Diet and cost of Dieting Prisoners

PUNJAB.						NORTH-WESTERN		
LABORING PRISONERS.			NON-LABORING PRISONERS.			LABORING PRISONERS.		
Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.		Cost per annum per prisoner.	Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.		Cost per annum per prisoner.	Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.		Cost per annum per prisoner.
	Cks.	Rs. As. P.		Cks.	Rs. As. P.		Cks.	Rs. As. P.
Atta ...	10		Atta ...	8		Atta (Sunday and Monday*)	10	
Dhall (four times a week) ...	3		Dhall (four times a week) ...	2		„ Bajra (Tuesday and Wednesday) ...	12	
Ghee (three times a week) ...	¼		Ghee (three times a week) ...	¼		„ Juar ... { Thursday, Friday and Saturday }	12	
Salt ...	¼		Salt ...	¼		„ Mucka	12	
Condiments ...	¼	21 15 2	Condiments ...	¼	Not known.	Dhall (daily, except when vegetables are given) ...	2	21 1 6
Meat (three times a week) ...	4		Meat (three times a week) ...	3		Ghee (to every 25 men with dhall) ...	2	
Dahi (ditto) ...	3		Dahi (ditto) ...	2		Vegetables (Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, in lieu of dhall) ...	4	
Vegetable (ditto)	4		Vegetable (ditto)	4		Oil, Mustard, to every 25 men with vegetables) ...	2	
Firewood ...	6		Firewood ...	6		Gram (daily) ...	2	
						Firewood ...	6	
						Chillies, 1 (in number) or more daily.		
						Salt ...	... 100 grains.	

Meat is to be given three times a week. The four chittacks are to be free of bone and fat. In those given. Vegetables, four chittacks, are to be issued three times a week with the meat; the whole, with the salt coriander seed or dhunnia. When meat or dahi is given, dhal is not to be given. Meat to be as free from

* Wheat ½, 2nd

in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Bengal Jails in 1865.

PROVINCES.			BENGAL.			
NON-LABORING PRISONERS.			LABORING PRISONERS.		NON-LABORING PRISONERS.	
Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.		Cost per annum per prisoner.	Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.	Cost per annum per prisoner.	Scale of diet per diem per prisoner.	Cost per annum per prisoner.
	Cks.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Atta (Sunday and Monday*) ...	8	Not known	See pages 33 to 36 of the Bengal Jail Rules.	27 1 4	See pages 33 to 36 of the Bengal Jail Rules.	23 2 10
,, Bajra (Tuesday and Wednesday)	8					
,, Juar ... (Thursday, Friday and Saturday...)	8					
,, Mucka ... (Thursday, Friday and Saturday...)	8					
Dhall (daily, except when vegetables are given)	2					
Vegetables (Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, in lieu of dhall ...	4					
Oil, Mustard, (to every 25 men with vegetables)	2					
Firewood...	6					
Chillies, 1 (in number) or more daily.						
Salt ... ... 100 grains.						

jails where the people of the country live on dahi, milk, butter-milk, and dahi, in lieu of meat, may be and condiments to be cooked together. The condiments to consist of dried garlic, turmeric, chillies, and bone and fat as can possibly be managed.

quality; barley ¼.

H. 1(1)

From Earl De Grey and Ripon, *to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,—No.* 22, *dated London,* 24*th May* 1866.

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council dated 14th of March, No. 11 of 1866, forwarding various reports showing what has been done to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Gaol Committee, has been laid before me in Council.

2. The tenor of these reports shows that the suggestions of the Gaol Committee have received careful attention, that good results have already been produced, and that there is every reason to hope the improvement effected will be progressive.

3. I observe that the Government of Bombay, in its letter of the 22nd August, No. 2771 of 1865, states that, "it had hoped in its endeavours to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Gaol Committee, it would have received the promise of some support from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council." This complaint does not appear to me to be well founded, as the Government of India, in a letter of the 23rd June 1865, when forwarding a copy of the Gaol Committee's Report to the Government of Bombay, said "that the Governor General in Council will be prepared to make the necessary provision of funds for giving early effect to any carefully matured proposals for increasing gaol accommodation," &c.; and the Government of Madras, acting upon this letter, applied for a grant of two lakhs for the improvement of gaol buildings. And I feel assured that if the Government of Bombay had adopted a similar course, there would have been every disposition on the part of your Excellency's Government to sanction any necessary expenditure. I desire that a copy of this Despatch may be sent to the Government of Bombay.

P. S.—Since the previous portion of this Despatch was written, I have received and considered in Council your Despatch (No. 13), dated 26th March last, transmitting a report from the Commissioner for Coorg, showing what has been done in that Province for giving effect to the recommendations of the Gaol Committee. I have to inform you that the matters reported call for no remark.